"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Clearing to-day; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, warmer; moderate north winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,547. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

HUERTA ACCEPTS ENVOYS' OFFER FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS; PROMISES TO RELEASE AMERICAN REFUGEES FROM CAPITAL; MARTIAL LAW AT VERA CRUZ; TREACHEROUS MEXICANS SHOT; OUR FLAG TORN DOWN AT MONTEREY; REBELS RESCUE CONSUL

British Admiral's Aid Goes to Arrange for Refugees' Safety.

NO AMERICANS ARRIVING

Though Two Trains Reach Vera Cruz—Thousand Americans Still in Capital.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE OPENED

All Advices Indicate That the Conditions in Mexico City Are Critical.

MANY AMERICANS ARRESTED

Their Houses Searched for Arms and Their Places of Business Burned.

REFUGEES FORCED TO SAIL

Fletcher Gives Those in Vera Cruz Till This Afternoon to Leave Crowded City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 26.—The American naval authorities continued without abatement to-day their efforts to effect the rescue of American refugees now isolated in Mexico City and other inland points.

Two trains from the capital arrived at the end of the unbroken line outside of Vera Cruz to-day, but one of them was practically empty and the other brought no Americans. Trains were sent from here both morning and afternoon to the end of the track to bring in any passengers that might come.

The train which was sent out in the morning, in the hope of bringing back refugees coming from Mexico City, returned early this afternoon without any. At the point where the roadbed stopped, an officer of Gen. Maass's staff came on board and assured Lieut. F. J. Fletcher that no trains had arrived there since yesterday. He asserted that his commander had received no word from Mexico City for two days, and said that Gen. Maass sent word that if any train arrived he would send a messenger with a white flag to notify Admiral Fletcher.

The officers on the special saw a train of three cars, loaded with peons, ready to destroy the railroad track still further.

This afternoon a special train flying the British flag and having on board Capt. Tweedie of the cruiser Essex, the flagship of Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, started for Mexico City.

Admiral Cradock, who has been co-operating cordially with the United States naval officers, conferred with Capt. Tweedie until the train was under way.

It is unofficially stated that Capt. Tweedie will present to President Huerta, through Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, a request that all the women and children in the foreign colony including Americans, be permitted to leave the capital. If he finds that Americans are being allowed to leave without further hindrance, he will aid in making arrangements for their transportation.

Capt. Huse, Rear Admiral Fletcher's chief of staff, who went out Friday on the train with the Mexican refugees, met there Gen. Ramon Corona, Huerta's chief of staff, who came on the train from Mexico City with Mr. O'Shaughnessy. He said to-day:

"I told Gen. Corona then how well we were treating his nationals. We had reason to expect better treatment of Americans than they have received."

Capt. Huse added:

"We now expect a train of refugees from Mexico City to-morrow or Tuesday."

He said that the information which was at hand from Mexico City indicated "the first rift in the Mexican cloud."

Telegraphic communication was reestablished with Mexico City at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Previous to this no word of any kind had come from Mexico City since the arrival of refugees yesterday.

It is estimated here that there are still 1,000 Americans in Mexico City.

Refugees who arrived yesterday state that the following American business establishments have been partly wrecked and looted in Mexico City: Two Sanborn drug stores, Regal Shoe Company, Walz Curio Store, Rochester Photo Supply Company, American Grocery Company, Remington Typewriter Company, Goodyear Rubber Company, Oliver Typewriter Company, Scherer Electrical Company, Allen & Co., furniture; Waters-Pierce Oil Company, agency, and the Mexico City Bank.

Refugees Must Leave Vera Cruz.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, April 26.—Definite instructions from Rear Admiral Badger, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, to all American non-combatants to leave Vera Cruz by the steamer Mexico were posted at the Consulate and other conspicuous places to-day. The order stated, in terms that could not be misunderstood, that all must be aboard ship by 4 o'clock this afternoon.

There were many decidedly opposed to obeying this order. Especially rebellious were the women, whose husbands are still in the interior and of whose fate they are ignorant. Knots of these gathered in the streets and held indignation meetings, and several expressed their intention of not complying short of actual compulsion.

The explanation was offered at the Consulate that the food supplies and housing accommodations were rapidly becoming serious problems, and there was danger of disease in the overcrowded condition of the city. It was intimated that this might be the last opportunity for some time for refugees to reach the United States. Consul Canada, in reply to anxious questions of those short of funds, gave assurances that the United States had been caring for such persons at the ports where they were landed and was providing them with means to reach their homes or relatives. He said that they might expect similar treatment.

The efforts of Rear Admiral Fletcher, supplemented by those of the British commander, Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, and the French and German Consuls and private citizens to bring about the departure from the interior of all foreigners who wish to leave are being continued energetically, but the hope of getting out more than a small part of those left is diminishing hourly.

Sir Christopher Cradock, through Sir Lionel Carden, who has resumed charge of the British Embassy at the capital, is urging President Huerta to permit the departure of all foreigners from Mexico City, and it is considered possible that one or two more trains at least will be permitted to pass through. But there appears a fair chance that those who have fallen under the displeasure of Huerta and are in the custody of his forces will be held for an indeterminate period.

Among those thus detained are a few who have been loud in their praise of the Mexican President and vehement in their denunciation of their own country's policy. That he should hold these men is incomprehensible to Americans here.

Mexican Appeals to Maass.

Julio Franco, a Mexican, who is a personal friend of Gen. Maass, has been sent to see the Mexican commander to induce him to release such Americans as are being held prisoners at Cordoba, Orizaba and Mexico City, and permit them and all others to come to Vera Cruz, in return for the courtesy already extended by Rear Admiral Fletcher in permitting all Mexicans so wishing to go into the interior.

To show that he was in good faith, Rear Admiral Fletcher sent out one train load of Mexicans and caused to be distributed an announcement that another train was waiting here for all Mexicans wanting to leave this port. Franco volunteered to reach Gen. Maass and went out on a hand car at his own suggestion.

A second means put into effect by Rear Admiral Fletcher was the sending of a special train in command of Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher, with a small staff, bearing a courteously worded note from Consul Canada to Gen. Maass. Lieut. Fletcher had instructions to make every effort to get into communication with the Mexican commander or his representatives.

A communication has been sent to Gen. Maass, asking him to permit the operation of trains from the south over the Vera Cruz & Isthmian road for a brief time in order that Mexicans here, who desire to reach that part of the country, shall have the opportunity to do so, and that Americans isolated in that district may be rescued.

Huerta Thought It Was War.

That Huerta held that Mexico was virtually at war with the United States is shown by the note sent by Señor Portillo y Rojas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, when he dismissed the American Charge. The note read:

According to international law, the acts of the armed forces of the United States, which I do not care to qualify in this note out of deference to the fact that your honor personally has observed toward the Mexican people and Government a most strictly correct conduct, so far as has been possible to you in your character as the representative of a Government with which such serious difficulties as those existing have arisen, must be considered as an initiation of war against Mexico.

Señor Portillo referred to the Mexican guard furnished to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, although the Minister thought it was

Continued on Page 3.

Huerta's Men Throw Our Consul General Into Prison.

TRAMPLE ON THE FLAG

Search Consulate at Monterey While Mob Threatens Americans.

HANNA TWO DAYS IN JAIL

Released by Constitutionalists When They Capture the City and Federals Flee.

WAS HELD INCOMMUNICADO

And for a Time Was Alone in the Deserted State Building —Expected to be Killed.

REPORTS CITY NOW QUIET

Carranza Leaders Promise Protection to Foreigners and Are Friendly Toward United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Gross insults and physical violence to American Consul General Philip C. Hanna at Monterey by Federal officers and soldiers at that place, as reported in a telegram from Mr. Hanna, have given a new turn to Mexican developments that may hasten aggressive action by the United States. Mr. Hanna reported, under date of April 26, that on April 21 Capt. del Castillo, at the head of a Federal detachment, evidently under orders from above, had torn down the flag from the Consulate General, and that the next day he had been taken before a military tribunal and thrown into jail.

Mr. Hanna said that he remained in prison in the State capitol building until the Federals evacuated the city on the approach of a Constitutionalist army commanded by Gens. Gonzales Villareal and Castro on the morning of April 24. These officers sympathized deeply with Mr. Hanna in the hardships he had undergone, and did everything in their power to make amends. Mr. Hanna, who evidently felt lively gratitude to his liberators, said that the belief prevailed there that the Constitutionalist Army was determined to establish a "high type of free Government, personal liberty, and the protection of property."

The publication of the full text of a Consular telegram is an innovation in the Department of State, but it is understood that the department is distinctly relieved at the friendliness shown by the conquering rebel army at Monterey. Mr. Hanna's remarks about the intentions of the Constitutionalist leaders, it is thought, will go far to offset disquieting rumors that have originated at Juarez.

This is Consul Hanna's dispatch:

Monterey, Mex., April 26.

Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

April 24th, 1 P. M.—On the 21st of April a Federal military officer by the name of Capt Alvarez del Castillo, evidently instructed by the Federal military commander to tear down all American flags, arrived at this Consulate General with a street mob, which he had gathered, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and pounded in the door and demanded that the American flag over this Consulate General be immediately lowered, or he would shoot it down, and the other Federals proceeded to tear down all American flags, standing on them, making speeches throughout the City of Monterey, burning some of them and tearing them up and leaving them piled in the middle of the streets.

It was the most insulting act that I or any of the people of Monterey have ever witnessed. They then placed a police guard in front of this Consulate General, and all the inmates of this building were considered prisoners. The next morning, the 22d of April, about 10 o'clock, a Police Lieutenant arrived with a force of men and advised me that he had been instructed to search the building.

Consul Taken Prisoner.

The insulting search was completed about noon, when your Consul General was taken prisoner through the streets with the mob and carried first to the penitentiary and afterward to the State Government Palace, which building has been for some time military headquarters and fortified, and was the object of special attack by the then attacking forces. While I was placed under heavy guard in the grand reception room of the State Palace, I fully realized that I was constantly being considerably insulted and greatly humiliated, not on account of my personality, but on account of my official position as representative of the United States Government in Northern Mexico.

At about 8 o'clock in the evening of April twenty-second, I was taken before the military court and notified that I was charged of being in sympathy with the Constitutional chiefs and as being friendly to certain Constitutionalist Generals, and especially Gen. Pablo Gonzales and Gen. Antonio Villareal. I was kept a prisoner incommunicado until the evacuation of the city by the Federal troops and until the arrival of the Constitutionalist forces early this morning.

Believed He Would Be Killed.

There were times during the period when it was believed by very many that I would be shot or carried to the mountains as their prisoner in case the Federals evacuated. However, the evacuation of the city by their forces, Federal, State, and police, took place during the night, and I was left entirely alone in the State Capitol building as its sole guardian for about six hours, without being informed by any individual or officer of their departure.

The Constitutionalist forces under the command of Gen. Pablo Gonzales and Gen. Antonio Villareal and Gen. Castro carried on a very successful attack for about five days, which resulted in the defeat of the Federal Army with heavy losses on the part of the Federals, and complete rout of all those who were not killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The officers of the Constitutional Army inform me that they heard that I was taken prisoner and that the American flag ordered down from over this Consulate General.

A Constitutionalist officer by the name of Major Fierros with a company of men hurried to the State Palace, where they had heard I was being held prisoner and broke into the locked door early this morning, furnishing me with a saddled horse and accompanied me to the suburbs of the city, where I met Gen. Antonio Villareal, who is to be the Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon.

In company with Gen. Villareal and some of the foreign consular representatives in Monterey we proceeded to the State Palace, where speeches were made to the people who assembled in great masses in front of the State House, giving assurances of full protection to all foreigners and non-combatants and the fullest degree of freedom and protection to all well-disposed, law-abiding people.

Shortly after our arrival at the State House, Gen. Pablo Gonzales arrived, accompanied by his staff and a large force of the Constitutionalist troops. He was enthusiastically received as was also Gen. Antonio Villareal and the other officers by the people of Monterey, and he also gave the strongest assurances of proper protection for all the law-abiding residents of Monterey.

Praises Constitutionalists.

The city is quiet and serene, and the feeling of safety and confidence has returned to the people. The humane manner in which the battle of Monterey was conducted by the Constitutionalists is high credit to ideas of humanity and to the things that are right and just. There has been no persecution nor looting of property reported to this Consulate General up to now.

The opinion generally prevails that it is the purpose of the Constitutionalist army to bring about a high type of free government, personal liberty, protection of property, and thoroughly maintain order and peace. So far the actions of the Constitutionalist army at Monterey are creditable to the civilized age in which we live.

There seems to have been some misunderstanding, probably caused in Monterey by intended misrepresentation relative to the action on the part of our Government following the insult to the American flag and people at Tampico, but I believe that the Constitutionalists now understand that the American nation has nothing but the kindest feelings toward Mexico and its people, and that the action of the United States was not intended to interfere with the rights of Mexico or the Mexican people in settling their disputes, but that it was simply an act to bring a proper apology from those parties who were to blame for the insult and offense committed against the American nation, its people, and flag.

I will report further to the department relative to matters concerning the battle and relative to the condition of affairs around Monterey. While many Americans have been imprisoned for the past few days by the Federals, until this morning no Americans have been killed or injured excepting Guy Sawyer, head of the American Printing Company, who was seriously wounded at his country home during the first days of the battle. Mr. Sawyer is reported better this morning.

PHILIP C. HANNA,
Consul General.

Mr. Hanna's message to Secretary Bryan was dispatched to-day from Monterey. The Secretary took it to the White House at once, and it was the subject of a long conference between him and President Wilson.

The best selling cups for office are "14th" Cups, made by the Public Service Cup Co., Stirs. Adv.

Four Mexicans Killed in Cemetery Outside of Vera Cruz.

SAILORS HALT "FUNERAL"

Discover Coffin Contains Rifles and Then Find Mexicans Hid in a Grave.

BRISK ENCOUNTER ENSUES

Huerta Men Apparently Intended to Dig Other Graves for Intrenchments.

AVIATORS SCOUT INLAND

Report Seeing Only Seven Mexican Soldiers—One Bridge Burning—To Map Country.

CITIZENS GIVE UP WEAPONS

Women and Little Boys in the Long Lines That Surrender Rifles, Revolvers, and Knives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, April 26.—Almost coincident with the proclamation of martial law in Vera Cruz to-day by Rear Admiral Fletcher, who thereby assumed supreme control of the city's affairs, came a lively little skirmish in a cemetery outside of the city, in which four Mexicans were killed by the bluejackets who found them hiding there.

In his formal proclamation Rear Admiral Fletcher stated that martial law existed "in the City of Vera Cruz and the territory contiguous thereto now occupied by the forces under my command, and that such law shall be hereafter extended to such additional territory as may hereafter be occupied by my forces."

This action was taken by the commanding officer because he found it impossible to obtain the full co-operation of the former civil authorities. One result of the proclamation will be to make it possible to bring all offenders, especially those who disobey the orders about keeping firearms, before a court-martial for trial and summary punishment when they are found guilty.

Kill Mexicans Hiding in Cemetery.

The encounter in the cemetery outside the city to-day demonstrated plainly to what lengths some of the Mexicans would go in their hostility to the American forces.

For two days there had been much sharpshooting at the United States forces from the direction of the cemetery. To-day an investigation was made by a detachment of the battalion of bluejackets from the battleship Michigan which was on outpost duty.

The attention of the officer in command was drawn to what purported to be a funeral party escorting a body for burial in the cemetery.

Close investigation revealed that the coffin, instead of containing a corpse, was filled with rifles and ammunition.

This discovery confirmed the Americans' suspicions. The bluejackets then continued their search in the cemetery, and came upon a newly dug grave, in and around which was a body of armed Mexicans.

A brisk encounter followed, and the bluejackets killed four Mexicans who were concealed in the open grave and wounded several others.

It is supposed that under the pretext of conducting funerals the Mexicans were preparing to dig supposed graves, which were to serve as rough intrenchments. All the sharpshooting which came from the cemetery was from the direction of the grave where the Mexicans were afterward found.

Aviators Go a Scouting.

Lieut. Patrick N. L. Bellinger of the Naval Aviation Corps started in a hydro-aeroplane from the battleship Mississippi on the first official reconnoitring trip at 11 o'clock this morning.

The trips which were made yesterday by Lieut. Arthur Bellinger and Ensign Melvin L. Stolz were principally intended as preliminary tests. Bellinger flew up over the city at great speed, sometimes at a 70-mile-an-hour rate. The rattle of the machine brought the natives out in great numbers, but many of them, not knowing what it was, fled in terror into their houses and stores.

Half an hour after Bellinger came down Ensign Stolz went up in another high-power machine. He also flew over the city at great speed. Both the aviators came down at times close to the housetops, and at other times flew to great altitudes.

In to-day's scouting flights Lieut. Bellinger went first out along the Interoceanic Railway to see whether the bridges at Antigua and San Francisco were intact.

He and Ensign Stolz will map the country beyond Vera Cruz from their machines for the use of the commanding officers in any forward movement.

Vera Cruz had the quietest night that it had enjoyed since the occupation of the port by the United States naval forces last Tuesday. Not a shot was fired by a Mexican in any part of the city so far as known.

Citizens Turn in Their Arms.

Following the order that all residents of the city turn in at the office of the Provost Marshal all the weapons in their possession before noon today, people of all classes flocked in and stood in long lines at the office to make their surrender of offensive and defensive property.

The assortment of weapons which was delivered up included rifles, revolvers, dirks and knives of every variety. Many little boys were in the line, each bringing one or more weapons, and there were some women also.

A receipt was given for each weapon surrendered to the American authorities and when noon came, the total number of receipts issued had reached 1,900.

As the population of the city is only about 30,000 this means that about one out of 15 of the inhabitants gave up a concealed weapon of some sort. This total is in addition to the large number seized by marines and bluejackets last week when they searched all the houses whence sniping operations had been conducted.

There were stacks of rifles and great heaps of small arms piled around the American Consulate when the last Mexican with his weapon had been disposed of.

Machine Guns Guard Outposts.

The outposts of the American lines have now been pushed eight miles out from the city. About 2,500 men are engaged on outpost duty between the city and Gen. Maass's forces. Major Smedley D. Butler is in command of them.

Intrenchments have been thrown up at advanced points, and machine guns have been put in position, ready for any attack.

The guard around the pumping plant at Tejeria has been doubled to prevent any tampering with the city's water supply.

It is reported that Mexicans of Gen. Maass's forces are busily engaged in destroying the railroad tracks between Tejeria and Soledad, where the former commandant of Vera Cruz has his headquarters. A thousand men are said to be tearing up the rails and generally wrecking the line. The chief result of this destruction at present will be to make difficult the transportation of refugees between the severed ends of the railroad.

It is reported here that the first of the army transports, bringing the brigade of soldiers under Gen. Funston from Galveston, will arrive to-morrow. The troops will be immediately disembarked and sent to join the force of marines and bluejackets which is on duty outside of the city. It is likely that all the bluejackets will then be withdrawn to the ships.

The United States battleship North Dakota arrived here to-night.

Not Enthusiastic Over Mediation.

The text of the mediation proposal made by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile to end the conflict was sent by wireless to all the warships to-day by order of Secretary Daniels. The naval officers and enlisted men were not stirred to enthusiasm by the idea.

Local Mexicans who read the details of the plan, as printed in the newspapers to-day, smiled over it.

Americans who came from Mexico City assert that Huerta will interpret President Wilson's acceptance of the proffer of the good offices of the South American republics as a sign of America's desire to quit.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

Fletcher Ends Quibbling with Local Officials and Takes Control.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, April 26.—Vera Cruz is to-night under martial law. Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commanding the American naval forces on shore, issued a proclamation to-day to this effect, and the last opportunity Mexicans had for handling their own affairs in Vera Cruz under their own laws disappeared.

Admiral Fletcher and his staff determined that there should be no more quibbling with Mexican officials regarding the form of government, and until further notice residents of this port will live and be judged by military law. The word has gone out that disorder and unruliness in any form shall receive swift and severe punishment. This proclamation makes Rear Admiral Fletcher absolute ruler ashore, and it is generally agreed that he will use this power to the end that order shall be maintained.

It is expected that the proclamation of martial law will have a further effect of opening the way for more city and Federal employes to return to their posts and co-operate in restoring the Government functions. Mexicans point out that these men will now be in a position to explain to their friends and the existing Government at the capital that under martial law they felt obliged to return to work.

A large number of local officials have reported their willingness to resume their duties of office under the supervision of the Americans. Roberto Diaz, the Mayor of Vera Cruz, is among those who have agreed to reopen their offices. It has been arranged that the public schools, which were in session when the fighting began, shall be reopened to-morrow.

The American officials named thus far to assist in the supervision of the municipal government are: Commander H. O. Stickney of the Prairie, Captain of the Port; Fleet Surgeon L. W. Spratling, Sanitary Inspector; Commander D. F. Sellers of the Arkansas, Provost Marshal; Commander John M. Luby of the South Carolina, Director of the Post Office.

The city was quiet last night in all quarters, and if there was even a single sniper in action the fact was not reported to the naval headquarters. So there was no occasion for the patrols to carry out the order, issued by Rear Admiral Fletcher, for a summary shooting of those who were found with arms.

Business was carried on in most places to-day almost as freely as prior to the occupation. The order against open saloons was revoked, and it is understood that very soon even the roulette wheel will receive a large patronage, since it is not the present intention of the American officials to interfere more than is absolutely necessary with the habits and life of the people. The only thing imperative is that the inhabitants must not manifest hostility to the landing force, especially by sniping.

One of the reports credited by Mexicans but derided by the Americans is that many Mexican soldiers have made their way into the city in disguise, and that even Gen. Zapata, the Southern rebel leader, has entered the port to command them when the signal is given to rise against the "Colorados." ("Reds," a name given to the Americans because most men of the naval forces are much redder in complexion than the native term popularly applied to them.

The extreme outer line of the naval

Continued on Page 4.

GLEN STRIKE SCOTCH
NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh. Adv.

Our Probable Basis For Peace Negotiations, Reparation and Elimination of Huerta

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The fundamental principles upon which the United States Government is willing to enter upon negotiations for establishing peace in Mexico through the exercise of good offices by neutral nations were said unofficially to-day to be these:

1. The inclusion in the Mexican exchanges of the Constitutionalists and other factions that are opposing the Huerta Government. Zapata and his following may or may not be regarded as among the parties to a settlement.

2. The establishment of constitutional government, which carries with it the elimination of Huerta from office in power.

3. Probably a settlement of the situation produced by the demand of the United States that "the authority of Gen. Huerta" furnish suitable reparation for the indignity offered to the American flag.

4. An agreement between all parties, including the United States for a cessation of hostilities pending the outcome of the effort at settlement through mediation.

Spanish Ambassador Hears of Huerta's Acceptance.

ENVOYS IN ALL-DAY SESSION

Official Washington in Uncertainty Until Midnight as to Dictator's Answer.

BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

May Include Reparation for Tampico Insult as Well as Elimination of Huerta.

FIGHTING MAY BE OVER

Cessation of Hostilities Expected Wherever Americans and Mexicans Face Each Other.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ALARM

Governments Said to Have Been Exerting Pressure Upon Huerta to End the Conflict.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Señor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador, to night received private advices from Mexico City that Gen. Huerta had accepted the tender of good offices made by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile for a settlement of the differences between Mexico and the United States. It was said at the Spanish Embassy that beyond this the Ambassador had no information.

While some uncertainty will exist as to Huerta's attitude toward the proffer of good offices until his official response to the tender made yesterday is received, it is evident that the Spanish Ambassador would not have consented to make known the character of the advices that came to him to-night unless he was satisfied as to their authenticity. To a question from THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, an official of the Embassy said a little before midnight that there was no further statement to make beyond the fact that the Embassy had been notified privately that Gen. Huerta had responded favorably to the tender of good offices made by the South American diplomats.

The care of Mexican interests in the United States has been intrusted to the Spanish Government, and the affairs of the Mexican Embassy in Washington are in charge of the Spanish Ambassador. This fact gives color to the authenticity of the private message received by Ambassador Riano.

Too Late for Comment.

It was impossible, owing to the late hour at which the Spanish Ambassador's information of Huerta's acceptance became known, to obtain any comment on the subject at the White House, or to ascertain whether the same information as that furnished to the Spanish Embassy had been communicated to President Wilson. Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the President, through whom communication with President Wilson is obtained, had left the White House and gone to bed.

While the advices received by the Spanish Ambassador to-night that Gen. Huerta had assented to the mediation proposal have changed the earlier situation entirely, it was apparent, prior to the time it became known that Huerta had accepted, that the head of the de facto Government of Mexico had adopted a policy of watchful waiting toward the United States. Dispatches received at the State and the Navy Departments for the past several days have all pointed to the conclusion that Huerta was unwilling to adopt an aggressive military attitude toward the United States, and was apparently of the opinion that the wise course to pursue was to permit this Government to take the offensive.

There was a deviation from this mild policy when Huerta heard that Mexican non-combatants were being held at Vera Cruz. Arrests of Americans in various parts of Mexico and the refusal of the Federal authorities to permit them to go to Vera Cruz and other places of refuge followed the receipt by Huerta of the false information on this subject. To-day, however, through the exercise of resourcefulness on the part of the British Ambassador in Washington, Huerta was convinced that he had been misinformed.

After Huerta arrived at the conviction that no Mexican citizens were being detained in Vera Cruz he rescinded the orders forbidding the departure of Americans from Mexico City and other places in the Mexican Republic.

This and other things made known in telegrams received by the Washington

PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE—SOUTH AMERICA APPLAUDS OUR ATTITUDE

Huerta is anxious to gain the respect of civilized countries by maintaining a humane and diplomatically proper attitude toward American citizens. Americans are now permitted to leave Mexico at will, and confidence is felt here that all of them who care to go will manage to escape from the country.

The United States Government is also adhering to a phase of its general watchful waiting policy in its handling of that situation that has developed through the landing of American forces on Mexican soil. There is now apparently no intention of adopting an aggressive military attitude. The position of the Government as it is now understood from statements made by a high official to-night is that, constructively, the only point in Mexican territory occupied by the United States forces is the Custom House at Vera Cruz.

While marines have been sent to a point three miles beyond the Mexican city, more marines are guarding the water works, and the entire town is being patrolled by armed men from the American warships. These measures, it was explained, were taken out of sheer necessity to protect the Custom House from attack and to insure the resumption of peaceful occupations by the inhabitants.

The whole idea, gained from what was said, was that, so far as Vera Cruz was concerned, this Government had no intention of forcing hostilities with Mexican troops.

Day of Patient Waiting.

All through the day official Washington had waited patiently for some word from Huerta as to his attitude toward the peace proposal. While among the Latin-American diplomatic contingent there was a disposition to be hopeful that the Mexican President would not reject the tender of good offices made by the three foremost South American countries, among officials of the American Government who earnestly wished that Huerta would show a friendly disposition toward the proposal, feeling was inclined to be extremely pessimistic.

This afternoon and early this evening some of those having knowledge of the negotiations that had been undertaken by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile said that these negotiations were proceeding "very favorably." This was regarded, however, as a mere diplomatic expression, in view of the fact that it was known that no communication had been received from President Huerta or the Mexican Government in response to the suggestion that he accept the proffered good offices.

Senhor da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, Señor Naón, the Argentine Minister, and Señor Suarez, the Chilean Minister, who are conducting the peace negotiations directly with Secretary Bryan and their own diplomatic representatives in Mexico City, were together in conference and preparing telegrams until an early hour this morning. They resumed their conferences as soon as they had obtained a little sleep, and early this evening they were closeted Government all tend to show that for an hour with Secretary Bryan at his residence.

After the conference at his house, Mr. Bryan went to see President Wilson to tell him how the would-be mediators were getting on. When he left the White House Mr. Bryan said that he did not care to make any statement in regard to the peace proceedings. He said also that hereafter he would not answer questions, but would confine his statements to formal announcements.

Before letting it be known that he would take this position, Mr. Bryan intimated that no word had been received from Huerta in regard to the peace proposals. He added that the telegraph line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City had been repaired, and that he believed that before many hours communication with the Mexican capital would be in progress.

After Mr. Bryan left the White House, Senator Shively of Indiana, a Democratic member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and its former acting Chairman, called at the White House. He did not see the President, but had a talk with Secretary Tumulty. On leaving the White House Senator Shively said that he did not know of any new development in the situation growing out of the offer of mediation made by the South American Governments.

Central Americans Active.

According to the talk in diplomatic circles, the Central American Governments had become extremely active in backing up the mediation proposal. It was said that some, or all of them, were making an effort to persuade Gen. Huerta to accept the opportunity for bringing peace to Mexico that was afforded by the proffer of good offices from the three greatest Latin-American Governments. General Americans, is vitally interested in the matter, in view of the fear prevailing throughout the Latin countries on this hemisphere that the Mexican situation may cause the Washington government to adopt a policy of armed intervention toward Mexico that will lead to the extension of the authority of the United States over the whole of Central America.

This feeling of alarm, which has been more or less in evidence for a good many years, has been increased since the American bluejackets and marines were landed on Mexican soil.

The fear of the Central Americans was increased greatly by Senator Borah's speech in the Senate last week, in which he spoke of the extension of the authority of the United States on this hemisphere, declared that if the flag went up in Mexico it would never come down, and said that the march of American progress to Panama had begun.

An intimate adviser of President Wilson, who is in his confidence in connection with the Mexican situation, said to-night that whatever the result of the peace negotiaitons they were bound to have a very favorable effect on public opinion throughout the world concerning the Administration's Mexican policy.

This favorable opinion, he said, would be particularly noticeable in Latin America, whose Governments and people would realize that the United States was unselfish and disinterested in its efforts to bring about a settlement of Mexico's troubles.

Hopes of a Complete Settlement.

From what was said by some of those to whom the position of the President and Secretary Bryan was explained authoritatively, it is gathered that the Administration regards the possible settlement of the entire Mexican question through the exercise of peaceful offices as overshadowing the matter of the demands made by this Government upon Gen. Huerta for reparation on account of the Tampico incident.

What will be the ultimate outcome of the military and naval campaign instituted as a result of Huerta's refusal to comply with the American demands is problematical, but it was made evident to-day that the Government did not intend to surrender its foothold at Vera Cruz until some basis for settlement had been reached. A member of the Cabinet who was asked to-day whether there was likelihood that the demand for reparation would be withdrawn if a peaceful settlement of the whole Mexican problem was reached, replied cryptically:

"Well, we have Vera Cruz."

While this remark was not explained, it was understood to mean the Government intended to hold Vera Cruz while the peace negotiations were in progress, and that the withdrawal of its armed forces would depend upon future developments.

Probable Basis of Negotiations.

Without any authoritative knowledge on the subject beyond that obtained from some of those who were made acquainted with the President's reasons for assenting to the peace proposals, it is gathered that, reduced to their simplest form, the fundamental principles upon which the United States Government is willing to enter upon negotiations for establishing peace in Mexico through the exercise of good offices by neutral nations are these:

1. The inclusion in the Mexican exchanges of the Constitutionalists and other factions that are opposing the Huerta Government. Zapata, and his following may or may not be regarded as among the parties to a settlement.

2. The establishment of constitutional government, which carries with it the elimination of Huerta from office.

3. Possibly the withdrawal of the situation [illegible] command of the [illegible] authority of a final statement of his position.

Gen. Huerta" furnish suitable reparation for the indignity offered to the American Flag at Tampico.

4. An agreement between all parties, including the United States, for a cessation of hostilities pending the outcome of the effort at settlement through mediation.

Stated in general terms, the Government of the United States is willing to become a factor in efforts to settle its quarrel with Gen. Huerta only on condition that the broader problem of bringing peace throughout the Mexican Republic be made part and parcel of the undertaking of the mediators. The Administration's position seems to be that the question of enforcing its immediate demands upon Gen. Huerta's Government may properly be subordinated to the opportunity afforded for stopping bloodshed and disorder throughout Mexico.

It cannot be said that this Government has entirely abandoned its demand that reparation for the Tampico incident be furnished by a national salute to the American colors and the punishment of the subordinate officer of the Mexican Federal Army who made the arrests of Assistant Paymaster Copp and the bluejackets of the United States steamship Dolphin. But the Administration seems to be willing that this question shall not be pressed in a way that will endanger the success of the effort to adjust the entire Mexican situation.

Too Good an Opportunity to Neglect

From some of those who have been informed directly by President Wilson of the conditions precedent upon which he agreed to accept the tender of good offices made by the South American Governments, the information is obtained that the opportunity to bring about the restoration of normal conditions in Mexico was too good for him to allow it to be passed over on account of a question that was in one sense a side issue.

"The matter of restoring peace in Mexico is over and above the matter of obtaining a salute to the flag," said one of those to whom President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have explained their position. This man indicated that the effort to obtain reparation was sidetracked, perhaps only temporarily, while the would-be mediators were conducting their attempt to adjust the wider and broader proposition of laying the foundation for a settlement of the entire Mexican trouble.

Cessation of Fighting Assumed.

What attitude will be adopted by the Governments of the United States and Mexico if the acceptance of Huerta is received in a formal way cannot be determined to-night. But it is taken for granted that Huerta's agreement to become a party to the mediation will be followed by an arrangement for the cessation of hostilities at Vera Cruz and wherever the United States forces are in danger of conflict with the Mexican Federal troops pending the outcome of the peace arrangements.

Nothing is known of the attitude of the Constitutionalists, who are a decidedly important factor in the situation. Some people here are of the opinion that as Huerta has followed the lead of the United States in agreeing to a settlement of all of Mexico's troubles through the friendly offices of neutral powers, Gen. Carranza cannot afford to take any other course. Carranza's attitude recently, however, would indicate that he is not disposed to treat with Huerta in any way. This Government will, of course, bring all the pressure possible to bear on Carranza to agree to the mediation.

VILLA HOPES FOR PEACE.

Elimination of Huerta by Diplomacy Would Suit Him.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Tex., April 26.—Villa retired early to-night, but was told over the telephone that Huerta had consented to accept the friendly offices of the South American nations. Villa has insisted all along that any peace proposal that was predicated on Huerta's elimination would be accepted by him, and he reiterated that statement to-night.

Anything which means the elimination of the traitor Huerta would receive the kindest consideration from me," he said. "I am not aware of the latest developments in the situation, but it now looks more favorable than ever for a peaceful settlement. Huerta might just as well yield, for he can never win. I hope he has decided to surrender, for that will save me many good and brave men and avoid any danger of trouble with the United States."

Carranza received a report from Mexico City to-day that Huerta had fled from the capital and was preparing to leave the country. Reports were also received at the revolutionary headquarters from Monterey telling of the desecration of the American flag at that place by the Federals and outrages which had been committed against the American Consul General.

CARRANZA SILENT ON OFFER.

Awaits a Reply from Washington to His Defiant Note.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 26.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza, Chief of the Constitutionalists, to-day received a telegraph message telling of the offer of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to use their good offices in attempting a solution of the Mexican question, but he would not talk for publication on the subject.

He is expecting a statement from President Wilson dealing with his note of last Wednesday. That note caused consternation among all classes here and accelerated the exodus of foreigners who, with the departure of a trainload last night, are now pretty well out of northern Mexico.

Officials here insist that the purport of the note was friendly, and that there was no intention of conveying the threat that if the American troops did not leave Vera Cruz, as Carranza said in common justice they should, the rebels would take the field against the United States.

The text of President Wilson's public statement which followed Carranza's note was telegraphed to Gen Carranza, and it is said that the wires for the last five days have been choked with telegrams between this city and Washington sent through the medium of confidential agents at El Paso.

No small part of the telegraph's burden were the telegrams of congratulation on his stand received from all parts of Mexico. They came by the hundreds.

It is reported that the United States has asked him to express a statement of his attitude to clear up questions arising from a possible faulty translation of his note. While it is known to the public here what answer he has made, it is said that his brusque declination of offers of certain Federal commanders to join forces against a foreign enemy plainly indicates that he does not contemplate war with the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 26.—Roberto Pesqueira, Carranza's confidential agent at Washington, who is now in El Paso, issued a short statement to-night saying that Carranza intended to make no more statements until President Wilson had answered his recent note. It has been reported from Washington that President Wilson had sent a short note to Carranza urging him to remain neutral, although the representatives of the State Department here say that if such a note was transmitted it was sent direct to Carranza.

Through his diplomatic Secretary Carranza declined to comment upon the proposed mediation of the South American countries at this time. Pesqueira said that since the proposal included the rebel party and was promised on the elimination of Huerta it would be favorably received.

Minister Zubaran of the rebel Department of Gobernacion arrived in Juarez to-day from Chihuahua, and is believed to be here to represent Carranza in a series of conferences with Villa. Zubaran is generally credited with having drawn the offending note to Washington, and is thought to have been sent here by Carranza to make every effort to save his chief from the difficulties into which he was plunged when the reply was accepted at Washington as [illegible]

HUERTA PROMISES TO FREE AMERICANS

Through Efforts of British Envoy, He Agrees to Release Those Held as Hostages.

U. S. OFFICIALS RELIEVED

Admiral Howard Reports a General Removal of Refugees from the West Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Huerta has agreed to release Americans held as hostages by the Mexican Federal authorities in Mexico City and elsewhere. That was the good news communicated to the Secretary of State to-day by Sir A. Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador in Washington. It had a wonderful effect on the spirits of officials, who feared reprisals against Americans who had not succeeded in getting out of Mexico or finding a harbor of refuge under the Stars and Stripes at Vera Cruz.

Secretary Bryan announces Huerta's change of heart in this statement:

"The British Ambassador has informed us that he has a message from Mexico City to the effect that the misunderstanding there on Huerta's part has been cleared up. A trainload of Mexicans has arrived from Vera Cruz with British Secretary Hohler. A trainload of Americans were being collected in Mexico City to go to Vera Cruz when the message was being sent."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who understands the practical as well as the polite and theoretical uses of diplomacy, undertook to straighten out the tortuous tangle caused by Huerta's willingness to accept the rumor that Mexican noncombatants were not permitted to leave Vera Cruz. Through the fact that the British Government had recognized Huerta as the head of the constituted Mexican Government, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was able to bring to the attention of the Mexican national authorities in the most favorable way, that the United States had no intention of restricting the liberty of Mexican citizens. Mr. Hohler, the Secretary of the British Legation in Mexico City, who had gone to Vera Cruz, had ascertained the truth of the attitude taken by the American naval authorities at Vera Cruz toward Mexicans desiring to leave there, and on his return to the capital he was in a position to inform the Mexican Government on the subject. Huerta's chief of staff, who had accompanied Mr. O'Shaughnessy and the staff of the American Embassy to Vera Cruz, also was informed as to the falsity of the report that no Mexican non-combatant was permitted to leave the American lines.

Secretary Bryan received a telegram to-night from the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, who is representing American interests there, that the capital was quiet and that Americans were being permitted to leave the city freely. The Minister said Americans were leaving the capital on every available train. This information contradicted reports from Vera Cruz that three Americans had been killed and American stores were being looted in Mexico City.

Information was received also to-night that twenty Americans had been taken from a train at Aguascalientes and were about to be put to death when they were rescued by a troop of Mexican Federal cavalry. This news was reassuring to officials, as it indicated an intention on the part of the Huerta Government not to permit any excesses against Americans. A report that Dagton Schmutz, the American consul at Aguascalientes, had been imprisoned there was denied. It was supposed that Mr. Schmutz sent the telegram telling of the rescue of his fellow-countrymen.

The Navy Department made this statement late to-night:

"Although two trains have arrived at Vera Cruz from Mexico City to-day, no American refugees reached Vera Cruz, and the afternoon train was practically empty. Admiral Fletcher sent out a train this morning with 270 Mexicans who wished to leave Vera Cruz for Mexico City. Arrangements have been made with Mexicans to exchange refugees at a point about six miles out of the city twice a day. Capt. Howe of the British Navy left on the afternoon train, conveying dispatches for foreign Minister in Mexico City."

The good news communicated to Secretary Bryan by the British Ambassador has given great satisfaction, although a fear in official circles last night that Huerta had merely used the false rumor about the detention of Mexicans at Vera Cruz as a pretext for arresting Americans. His real purpose, some officials suggested, was to hold these Americans as hostages under the implied threat that they would be put to death if any further military operations were conducted by the United States forces in Mexican territory. But it is evident that the same officials who have little faith in Huerta and regard him as a man capable of committing atrocities that are regarded with horror by civilized nations, are now convinced that so far as the Mexican Government can give it, safe conduct out of Mexico or to coast towns will be furnished. In telling today that refugees from Tampico and the surrounding oil district were on their way to Vera Cruz, Secretary Bryan laid great stress on the kindly offices of the British and the German naval commanders at Tampico in succoring these refugees. Other Governments, he added, intended to help in furnishing transportation for refugees.

The co-operation of the British naval commanders at Tampico furnished the solution of a dangerous situation there by using their ships to carry refugees from the shore to American warships outside the harbor. Owing to the presence of some of Rear Admiral Mayo's men-of-war in Tampico harbor, great excitement existed in Tampico, and threats were made that the American refugees gathered there would be attacked. The situation was complicated by the imminent danger of an assault on Tampico by the Constitutionalist forces near by. Admiral Mayo, after consultation with the British and the German naval commanders, withdrew his ships from the near vicinity of Tampico. This tended to allay the excitement, and British and German vessels carried the imperiled Americans from the town to the American warships, eighteen miles away.

The report that Admiral Howard's naval forces on the west coast of Mexico had landed marines and taken the port of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, at the southern terminus of the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, lacked confirmation at the Navy Department to-day. Secretary Daniels said to-night that he had received dispatches during the afternoon from Admiral Howard telling of the situation at Guaymas.

"These dispatches," said Secretary Daniels, "contained no reference to any landing of marines at Guaymas. If any marines had landed I think Admiral Howard would have been pretty apt to have mentioned it."

Admiral Howard is now at Mazatlan on the west coast, some distance south of Guaymas, but is in touch with his forces at the latter port by wireless. Secretary Daniels said Admiral Howard reported that the gunboat Yorktown and cruiser New Orleans were both at Guaymas, that there was no suggestion of trouble there, and that everything was quiet on the west coast of Mexico.

Admiral Howard reported that the supply ship Glacier, which was at Topolobampo, on the Mexican west coast, sailed to-day with thirty-eight refugees, that the merchant steamer Citrians had arrived at Guaymas and left for Manzanillo with refugees, and that the Germans had chartered the steamer Mazatlan for the removal of refugees on the west coast.

READY, SAYS F. D. ROOSEVELT.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Tells of Pacific Coast Earnestness.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 26.—"The people of the Pacific Coast want us to go through with our undertaking with President Huerta," said Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, as he passed through Minneapolis to-day on his way from Seattle to Washington. "If it means war, we are ready," he added.

RIOT AT LEGATION IN MONTEVIDEO

But Our Acceptance of Peace Proffer Elicits Commendation from the Press.

MONROE DOCTRINE PRAISED

Police Disperse Mob Attacking Our Legation—Government Friendly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTEVIDEO, April 26.—Twenty persons were injured in an attempt to break through the police lines drawn about the American Legation here last night. Huerta was cheered and Wilson was hissed, and there were shouts of "Death to the Yankees!"

The President of Uruguay, through his personal newspaper organ, approves the American policy in Mexico and strongly defends the Monroe Doctrine. The European powers, says this journal, would have made conquests in Latin America if the Doctrine had not existed. The editor thinks Latin America is supersensitive in its suspicion of American motives.

The American Minister has been asked to cable the editorial to Washington, as expressing the Government's views and to offset the anti-American demonstration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—La Nacion says editorially that President Wilson's acceptance of the offer of the good offices of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile will win applause from the entire continent and that Huerta cannot refuse it, in the face of the American attitude.

Extensive preparations are being made for an anti-American demonstration here.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 26.—Editorial comment in the Rio de Janeiro newspapers on the Mexican situation leans strongly toward the United States.

The Paiz, in the course of an evidently inspired article, accords praise to the tact and prudence with which the United States has endeavored to avoid drastic action in Mexico, declaring that not only would the American Union, but particularly the South American countries, suffer injuries, even humiliations, by a fraticidal war.

The paper expresses faith in the declaration of President Wilson that the steps taken by the United States Government is against Huerta alone, and adds that the republics of South America would not be justified in permitting themselves to be placed in a purely passive position, as recent events afford a source of grave danger to the good relations which must be maintained with the United States.

Furthermore, it declines to believe that the United States is pursuing a political conquest, and adds that the United States sought in the incident at Tampico, which was without consequence, the opportunity to contribute only to the re-establishment of order in Mexico, without any desire to place itself under suspicion of the rest of America.

"If such is the intention of the United States," adds the paper, "and if this intention is put into practice honestly and disinterestedly, no one will decline to accord that country gratitude, nor will civilization withhold its homage."

PANAMA, April 26.—The American Minister, William J. Price, is receiving assurances from many of the leading citizens of Panama in sympathy with the American Government relative to the Mexican situation. From an authoritative source it is learned that the Panama Administration is entirely friendly and is making all endeavors to suppress any attempts to arouse feeling against the United States. Minister Price has received an offer from an American engineer to recruit three companies of infantry on the Isthmus for Mexican service.

HAILS WILSON'S ACCEPTANCE.

Paris Temps Thinks It Offers a Happy Exit from a False Situation.

PARIS, April 26.—The acceptance by President Wilson of the tender of the good offices of the Governments of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, in an endeavor to bring about an amicable settlement of the Mexican crisis, is hailed by the Temps as offering a happy exit for the United States from a false situation, which is full of obscurity and complications.

The Temps says the European powers cannot but applaud the entry on the scene of the three South American Governments, because any proposal of collective mediation by Europe would raise delicate questions, and take on the character of intervention inharmonious with the Monroe Doctrine. The newspaper thinks such action might bring about fresh complications instead of proving conciliatory.

The conflict, it adds, being essentially American, it is better that it should be arranged among Americans, provided European interests are respected.

VATICAN WORKS FOR PEACE.

Nuncios in South America Directed to Support Mediation Plan.

ROME, April 26.—The Vatican to-day instructed the Papal Nuncios in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile to support any action of the Governments to which they are accredited looking to a peaceful solution of the Mexican crisis.

It is believed that Monsignor Aversa, the Nuncio in Brazil, will be able to render assistance to the Brazilian Government. He once was Apostolic Delegate in Cuba, and had several missions to perform in the United States, and therefore understands the American people.

Monsignor Boggiani, the Apostolic Delegate in Mexico, is absent from his post, having been charged by Pope Pius with a special mission in Genoa.

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—All the Argentine newspapers are loud in their praises of the acceptance by President Wilson of the envoys' offer. They express the opinion that a successful issue is assured.

AS THE PRESS SEES IT.

Editorial Comment of New York Newspapers on Mexican Situation.

The following are editorial comments of other New York newspapers to-day on the Mexican situation:

"Mediation" in Mexico.

[From The World.]

To accept mediation and at the same time deliver an ultimatum is most unusual. President Wilson agrees to mediation between this country and "those who now claim to represent our sister Republic of Mexico," but, as heretofore, he bars Gen. Huerta.

While mediation is thus to be attempted only upon terms which seem to include the whole affair at present, there will be a general approval of the President's courteous response to the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile who propose it. These gentlemen speak for great and growing nations, all of which, like ourselves, have re[illegible]

by the President, they will address Gen. Huerta not with plans of mediation, but with remonstrances and admonitions. Although it may do no good to warn the dictator of the dangers which confront him, no harm can come from the effort, for our military plans will proceed without interruption.

If in nothing else, the incident will do good because it has given the President an opportunity to express once more in a most authoritative way his desire for peace and his friendship for the Mexican people. It is an agreeable recognition also of other American republics in the settlement of an affair which concerns them very keenly. Even if nothing results from the negotiations at once, a way has been opened for the South American States to exercise their good offices at some future time when, either by our arms or those of the Constitutionalists, Gen. Huerta shall have been eliminated.

Mediation as a Means to Peace.

From The Herald.

The United States wants peace in Mexico, not war with Mexico. On the principle that any movement designed to promote peace is "better late than never," the American people will, we believe, approve mediation by Argentina, Brazil and Chile without very much cavilling over its somewhat belated appearance.

Whether the mediation of South American States opens a way to peace depends upon the scope of the efforts of these friendly nations upon Gen. Huerta, and to some extent at least upon the leaders of revolution against his Government.

It would be worse than folly to consider mediation of the isolated Tampico incident. That is past, and was never in itself of much importance. But is Huerta ready to retire? Mediation to accomplish anything but delay must take into account the whole Mexican situation, including the complete "elimination of Huerta."

The task Argentina, Brazil, and Chile have undertaken is the task to which the United States has devoted its attention for more than a year, and without success. This is the ending of internecine strife, the restoration of peace, the setting up at Mexico City of a government that can command the respect of the world. But first an end of Huerta—always that first. If the South American Governments can accomplish this they will deserve and receive our thanks.

Desirable, but Difficult Practice.

From The Tribune.

The acceptance by the President of the mediation offer of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile was in itself an admirable stroke of policy. It was an important step toward the realization of the aims of the Pan-American diplomacy of Blaine, Hay, and Root.

What those statesmen had in mind was the unification of American interests and the establishment by the leading powers on this continent of a genuine concert of nations. More than the Monroe Doctrine the United States is pledged to protect the other Americans nations from European aggression. But the growth of South American countries like Argentina, Chile, and Brazil has made it desirable to supplement the Monroe Doctrine with a new doctrine of joint American action in crises affecting the interests of all America. Stability, order, and the development of democratic institutions are the concern of all American powers, and when a situation like that now existing in Mexico arises, threatening a return to despotism and anarchy, intervention for the benefit of all is fully justified.

The Tribune has repeatedly urged last Summer joint intervention in Mexico by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States. It regrets that the idea of a concert of American powers was not tried out then, when all the circumstances favored it.

It is to be tried now in a modified form, and with all the circumstances against it. Yet in so far as the big States of South America have been brought to see that they have a common responsibility with us in maintaining order and safeguarding progress in this hemisphere the Mexican crisis has already yielded one highly important and beneficial result.

Bryan Need Not Go.

From The Press.

As for the public demand for the retirement of the Secretary of State, there is this to say:

In the several campaigns when he ran for President, William Jennings Bryan was no more, no less, wildly visionary and potentially dangerous than he is now. American common sense in the mass knew how to take care of him and did.

The voters of the United States were able to thwart Bryan's capacity for making mischief with them in government by overwhelmingly suppressing him at the polls. Three times they did this, and, had he been a candidate as often, they would have done it thrice three times.

It is not imperative to the welfare, dignity, and honor of the nation that the President should dismiss Mr. Bryan from the Cabinet. To check his irresponsible manifestations, the Executive axe is not essential; the official straitjacket will suffice.

The Chief Magistrate of the nation—if for any inexplicable reason he still desires to retain Mr. Bryan in the honors and emoluments of his office—can bottle up the Secretary of State. Then nobody will care.

MEXICANS FIRE ON TROOPER.

Shots Exchanged Across Border—To Form Rough Rider Regiment.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 26.—Bullets were exchanged across the Rio Grande to-night, when a Mexican troop opened fire on an American cavalryman patrolling the river. The trooper returned the fire and drove the Mexicans out of the underbrush and back into an adobe house. Neither the Mexicans nor the American were struck by the bullets, as both were firing on the run and did no effective shooting.

A man who was said to be Rudolpho Fierro, credited with having been responsible for the death of William S. Benton in Juarez, rode over to the American side to-day in an automobile and spent the afternoon in the hotel lobbies and sightseeing. He was recognized by a number of Americans who had been with him in Villa's staff in Mexico.

Col. Raoul Madero, Col. Gonzales Garza, and others of Villa's staff were also in El Paso to-day for dinner.

Another "Rough Rider" regiment is being formed here and cowmen, sheepmen, ranchmen, and miners are offering their services. They are clamoring eagerly for an opportunity to join any volunteer organization which may be called to serve in Mexico.

The proposed regiment which is being organized by Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas is to be patterned after the Rough Riders of the Spanish war, except that it is to be composed entirely of Southwestern men who can ride, shoot, and trail. George Curry, former Rough Rider Captain, Governor of New Mexico and commander of volunteers in the Philippines, is the prime mover in the organization, and will probably be selected as its Colonel if the regiment is offered to the United States for Mexican field service.

Ammunition manufacturers telegraphed to-day to local railroad companies to stop the largest shipment of ammunit on ever made to the border and to the banks to return the bills of lading which had been sent here for collection. The ammunition shipment was being made from Galveston in ten freight cars, and contained 3,000,000 rounds of Mauser and shrapnel ammunition. The makers pledged themselves to President Wilson not to sell any more ammunition to Mexicans.

Efforts are being made along the border to smuggle ammunition across to Villa, whose supplies are very low as the result of the Torreon engagement. Orders have been issued by the military commanders to arrest and deal severely with any border gun-runners who attempt to carry ammunition across to the Mexican side from the United States.

Reports from the great copper camps at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, say that disturbances continue, although no overt acts have been committed against Americans or American property. Consular Agent Charles L. Montague, who was besieged in his office on Sunday and ordered to take down the American flag, has not yet reached the border, but is in wireless communication with Consul Simpich of Nogales.

NOT HOPEFUL OVER THE PEACE OUTLOOK

London Diplomats and Newspapers Point Out Some of the Difficulties in the Way.

EXPECT FIGHT TO FINISH

Say Huerta Will Make Impossible Conditions, Such as Indemnity for Those Killed at Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 27.—The news of the Brazilian, Chilean, and Argentine offer of good offices in regard to Mexico and of President Wilson's acceptance of it took Europe by surprise. The general disposition here is to regard this new development as unlikely to affect the situation.

Two questions were raised by diplomatists consulted yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The first was: What were the basis of the offer? and the second, Between whom were the South American States to mediate?

Secretary Bryan's views and President Wilson's views appeared dissimilar. The President, according to the British newspaper reports was willing to make the question of an apologetic salute as a result of the Tampico incident the sole matter for adjudication. Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, indicated that Huerta's elimination was a sine qua non of any possible settlement.

British diplomatic officials were reluctant to express an opinion without more exact knowledge.

Brazilian Minister's Views.

Eduardo Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister in London, read THE NEW YORK TIMES cablegrams, which were the only information available in London yesterday beyond the bare announcement of the offer of the "A B C" States and its acceptance, with the liveliest interest. He said:

"I am very pleased to learn this news. I have had no official advice as yet. This offer of mediation comes most opportunely. It is a very good solution. If good sense prevails the Mexicans will accept the offer, I am sure.

"The mediation of the three South American republics gets President Wilson out of his dilemma. Mr. Wilson could not keep up the policy of 'watchful waiting.' On the other hand, he is not making war on Mexico, but against Huerta. Yet what is he doing but making war against Mexico?

"We must wait until we hear more to-morrow. The acceptance of the offer, however, shows a natural desire on the part of the United States to keep the peace. You know that in Brazil we are on very good terms with your country. I read in this morning's papers dispatches from Buenos Aires and Montevideo protesting against the Americans' action, but I noticed that there was no message from Rio de Janeiro telling of protests there.

"By the way, I have heard a report that Porfirio Diaz is en route to Mexico. You remember that Gen. Diaz said, 'I will only come back when my country is in danger.' I have had no confirmation of the report, however."

"The result has been a condition of affairs that one might term 'the great unknown,' and out of which everything bad could be expected to come. Mediation, if it can be brought about, is therefore most opportune. Of course, it is difficult to say whether Huerta will accept it.

"There is another difficulty in the way. Mediation takes two parties, and to whom are the three South American republics going to address themselves in Mexico? The three Governments could not address Huerta—he is a diplomatic nonentity. You say Brazil, Argentina, and Chile have not recognized Huerta. I do not know officially, but I feel sure Huerta has not been recognized by Brazil.

"There is where the difficulty comes in. Mr. Wilson's acceptance is not enough: the other side must also accept. If the mediators cannot address themselves to Huerta, whom shall they approach? They cannot approach Carranza. There is no actual Parliament in Mexico now, and no recognized Government to approach on the subject.

London Papers' Comment.

The London papers this morning generally treat the mediation offer as a negligible incident in the Mexican imbroglio and as unlikely to lead to any settlement. The Daily News says:

"At first sight it might seem that the offer of arbitration by the Latin republics, accepted in dignified and temperate language by President Wilson, offered a chance of escape from the deplorable situation, but on the one hand it is at least doubtful whether the offer either will be, or perhaps now can sincerely be accepted by Huerta, and on the other Mr. Wilson's reply frankly recognizes the possibility that events may make the proposal impracticable from the American point of view.

"It is possible that the frank acceptance of the Latin republics' offer by the United States may tend to restore confidence but it is difficult not to see in the offer itself a shadow of still larger disaster, and the disturbances in Montevideo confirm such suspicions. It is tragic irony that the future peace and prosperity of the whole New World should now be apparently endangered for the sake of such a man as Huerta."

The Daily Telegraph declares that Huerta will undoubtedly refuse mediation from which he is eliminated, and says that even if he is not eliminated he would put forward claims of his own, such as heavy indemnity for the persons killed at Vera Cruz and a definite assurance that further aggressive acts be refrained from, which the United States would certainly refuse.

"Hence," says the paper, "it is difficult to see how the intervention of the three republics can do much to effect a settlement."

The Morning Post says:

"Huerta may well interpret Mr. Wilson's acceptance of the offer of mediation as an act of weakness.

"No doubt the President's action was inspired by an honorable and sincere desire to avert what might be a long and bloody conflict, involving great loss and suffering on both sides, and by his anxiety to maintain a good understanding between the United States and Latin America, but it would not be surprising if his opponent regards it as the Boers regarded Mr. Gladstone's offer of peace on the morrow of Majuba, as a climb-down prompted by fear of the consequences of fighting the quarrel to the bitter end."

The Morning Post considers that a fight to the finish is almost inevitable, and says:

"Mr. Wilson would be utterly lacking in imagination and the foresight of a statesman if he were not anxious to take advantage of any honorable means of escape from a very difficult position. The most serious consequences of war with Mexico would not be the losses of blood and treasure. Far graver would be the effect produced on the relations between the United States and the whole of Latin America."

The Post points out that South America distrusts the United States and fears that the United States is working to establish a hegemony over the other continent. It goes on:

"She is suspected of an ambition to keep the whole continent under her control and to reserve it for the exploitation of her own manufacturers and traders. Naturally, therefore, her policy toward Mexico has aroused much hostile criticism, and Col. Roosevelt found during his recent tour in South America that the public in more than one country believed the United States to be deliberately planning an attack on her Southern neighbors.

"Mr. Wilson's declaration that all the Governments in the Western Hemisphere must conform to certain principles was taken as an indication of a design to facilitate the intervention of the United States in the domestic affairs of the Latin republics, and if he should become involved in what might look like a war of conquest in Mexico the United States would find the feeling of all South America ranged against her."

The Times says, in reference to the contemplated elimination of Huerta:

"Opinion in the United States itself seems to realize that it is hardly a promising beginning to mediation in a quarrel for the mediators to announce a determination to eliminate one of the parties to it. Nor can we believe that the South American Governments have committed themselves to any such course. On the other hand, they may well use their influence to persuade Huerta to resign and allow an appeal to the country, if necessary, under an international guarantee.

"In this matter they are strong, in so far as Huerta has claimed, in his attitude of defiance to the United States, to be the champion, not of Mexico only but of all Latin America. He may then, without sacrifice of dignity, yield to the friendly pressure of Latin America what he could never yield to the 'Yanqui' menace.

"Whatever may be the effect of this latest development of the policy of Mr. Wilson on the critical question of the moment, and we sincerely hope it may be as good as is its intention, there can be no doubt as to the impression in favor of the United States which it is calculated to produce in Latin-America generally. For years past the Latin-American republics have been watching with misgiving and resentment new developments of the Monroe Doctrine which seemed to aim at an eventual hegemony of the United States over both the Americas. These alarms and misgivings Mr. Wilson's action in accepting the offer of the three powers will tend to allay. It will do much to convince the Latin Americans that whatever imperialist ambitions may exist in certain quarters in the United States President Wilson at least is sincere in declaring that he does not share them."

No dispatches were received here from Mexico City yesterday. It is believed that Huerta has re-established the censorship, and it is suggested that things have been happening in the Mexican capital which the dictator does not wish the world to learn.

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REFUGEES IN GALVESTON—FUNSTON AND TROOPS DUE IN VERA CRUZ TODAY

REFUGEES DRIVEN OUT BY MOBS TELL OF TERROR

2,564 Wretched Americans, Some Ill-Clad, Reach Galveston.

CROWD DECKS OF SHIPS

Abandoned Property and Took Flight, Glad to Escape Mexico Alive.

WOMAN'S STORY OF TORTURE

Mexicans Held Child Before a Fire to Make Mother Reveal Money's Hiding Place.

PRAISE FOR GERMAN SHIP

Her Men Disperse Tampico Mob Assailing Americans and Help Them to Reach Vessels.

BOY SHOT ABOARD SHIP

Bullet from Shore Wounds Refugee on the Esparanza—More Refugees Are Near Port.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 26.—Driven out of Mexico by armed mobs 2,654 Americans have arrived here in the last twenty-four hours. Many of them suffered tortures before they were able to escape. Some were shot at by Mexican soldiers. Women and children received no favors at the hands of Mexican Federals or rebels. In utter despair hundreds of Americans with property interests abandoned everything and took to flight. They were glad to escape with their lives.

All of the vessels carrying refugees brought word that other ships were following, and the State officials are preparing to care for fully 4,000 persons before the end of the week. Many women and children are among the refugees.

The ships that arrived last night and to-day bringing refugees were the oil tanker Trinidadian with 364, the Ward liner Esperanza with 372, the United States ship Cyclops with 316, the battleship Connecticut with 570, the Dixie with 432, and the Hancock with 600. All of the refugees will be held for five days in quarantine. In the meantime food and clothing are being sent to them, a camping ground is being prepared so that they may land from the ships, which are overcrowded, and everything possible is being done for their comfort.

The steamships Dakota, Oklahoma, and City of Mexico are expected to arrive late to-night with more refugees.

The refugees are going to the houses of relatives and friends throughout the United States. Those from Tampico and the surrounding region underwent the worst experiences. Stories of fighting around Tampico and Vera Cruz are told by all. T. W. Childsey, who was employed in the offices of the Texas Oil Company at Tampico, in describing his experiences, said:

"For weeks relations had been so strained that we momentarily feared an anti-American outburst. Just before the occupation of the Vera Cruz by the United States forces all of the United States war vessels were withdrawn from Tampico Harbor, presumably to prevent any undue excitement on the part of the Mexicans there.

"When those ships withdrew the natives immediately became more insolent. When news of the capture of Vera Cruz was received runners were sent from the Federal garrison to the rebel camp, begging the rebels to forget all differences and join them in defeating the invading Americans.

Mob in Tampico Streets.

"Large mobs of Mexicans gathered, carrying clubs, rocks, and even rifles and revolvers. They paraded the streets insulting all Americans. The Americans soon gathered at the Imperial Hotel, Southern Hotel, and Colonial Club, but the rioting continued. Missiles were thrown through the windows and occasionally bullets were fired into the buildings. Aid was asked of the British authorities, but not obtained. Then the German cruiser Dresden was appealed to. The commander of this vessel sent marines ashore, enforced order, and conducted the refugees to the ships waiting in the harbor."

The refugees arriving on the Esperanza sent this cable dispatch to the German Emperor:

To your officers and men we owe our lives and pledge our lifetime gratitude. We salute you and the noble men of your empire.

This satirical message was sent to Gov. O. B. Colquitt of Texas by the refugees on the Trinidadian:

We wish to convey to Gov. Colquitt the gratitude of 300 refugees on the Trinidadian for the privilege of standing drenched, starving, freezing, unprotected in the harbor. The national Government also deserves thanks.

This was signed "Ames," and purported to be from the Executive Committee appointed at the mass meeting of the refugees.

R. L. Britton, a refugee, who owned a moving-picture theatre at Panuco, said that he was robbed of everything.

"They looted and burned my building," he said. "I have nothing left, but was glad to get away with my life."

About forty Americans remained at the Atascador and Sandiequeito colonies, and those who arrived here say they never expect to see any of them alive again.

Shoot at Boy on Refugee Ship.

As the Esperanza moved out of the harbor, J. D. Saunders, a fourteen-year-old boy, was shot through both legs by a bullet which entered a port hole of the ship. He was in a serious condition on his arrival here.

Mrs. M. G. Martin, whose husband conducted a small store at Panuco, told a story of cruelty. Her husband had started to Tampico for supplies several days before she left home, and nothing was heard of him. She believes that he was killed.

Mexicans forced their way into her home the day after Vera Cruz was taken by the United States. Seizing all the goods, money, arms, and valuables they could find, they then demanded more. Finally, they forced her to reveal the hiding place of 1,200 pesos, all that she and her husband had saved. They placed her five-year-old daughter, Sallie, so near a fire that she was burned about the feet and legs, thus forcing the mother to reveal the hiding place of the money. Mrs. Martin will go to Muskogee, Okla., to live with relatives.

All the refugees tell stories of losses of property. Many of those on board the vessels now anchored in the Galveston Roads are without funds and have no way of obtaining money. Many are ill-clad, and as they have been compelled to stand and sleep on open decks for several days they are in a wretched condition. It has rained continuously since their arrival here, and they say that rain fell throughout the voyage.

Gov. Colquitt was asked to raise the quarantine so that the refugees could be landed immediately, but he found this could not be done, so camping grounds are being prepared for them on the eastern end of the island, the Fort Travis Military Reservation, where tents are being put up.

The refugees arriving on the Esperanza, Dixie, Connecticut and Hancock saw the fighting at Vera Cruz, and their accounts agree with those already received.

Describes a Mexican Raid.

Howard J. Wells, owner of a large plantation about forty miles from Tampico, half way between Panuco and Tampico, had some thrilling experiences.

"Our place was repeatedly robbed of stock and cattle by prowling bands of Mexicans," he said, "but we never were in real danger. When President Wilson made his demands on Huerta, however the Mexicans became more bold and insolent. They raided my place two nights before Vera Cruz was taken by our forces. Coming into the house they took all the valuables and small articles, all the food and clothing they could find and then destroyed furniture which they could not carry away.

"Once when I protested I was struck with the butt of a rifle. No one was on the place at the time but one Mexican helper. He was prodded with bayonets, beaten, and at last shot through the body several times, dying later. They threatened to kill me unless I showed them where they could get money, arms and liquor.

"I gave them everything in the house, but there was not enough money to satisfy them, so I was commanded to get more by the next night or pay the penalty with my life.

"As soon as they left I caught one of my horses, which had got away from them, took a pistol that was hidden under the house, and started for Tampico. The band that robbed me was commanded by a man calling himself Capt. Francisco Torres of the Federal Army, but I know they were nothing but bandits.

"I had gone only a few miles from my ranch house when I was seen by a part of this same band, three of them giving chase. When one neared me I fired, but only hit his horse, throwing him. In the darkness I finally evaded them, but, realizing that to stop then would mean death, rode all night to reach Tampico. When I got there I found no safety, as anti-American demonstrations were already on. I have lost everything in Mexico, but I am glad to escape with my life."

John McIlwaith, whose home is New York, was among the refugees from Tampico who arrived on the Trinidadian. He was in the oil business near Tampico.

"The oil workmen and officials have been driven from every flowing well in that part of Mexico," he said. "We found it impossible to cap these wells, and as they flow millions of gallons of oil daily, they will soon flood the river. Should this oil become fired shipping would be in danger."

Sophia Harrison, another refugee, the Mexican wife of an American ranchman living south of Tampico, barely escaped with her life when the anti-American riots began. Harrison had gone to Tampico on business when news of the fall of Vera Cruz reached their neighborhood. Eight peons working on their ranch immediately banded together and began looting the house, asserting that a woman who would marry an American should die.

Two of the peons opposed the plan to kill her. The woman managed to get a horse and escape. She rode eight miles to a neighboring plantation, and there got two Americans to escort her into Tampico. She and her husband were among those arriving on the Esperanza and are going to her husband's former home, in New York City.

Our Officers Praise Germans.

Officers of the battleship Connecticut said to-night that but for the action of the men of the German cruiser Dresden there would have been bloodshed in Tampico on Tuesday night. They gave a graphic description of the outbreak.

It was a little after 2 o'clock that afternoon they said, that a Mexican soldier tacked up an official notice from the municipal police, saying that the American officers had landed at Vera Cruz, and appealing to the Mexicans to take up arms and defend their country. The news spread quickly. Armed Mexicans soon were running here and there, and word was sent to Americans to assemble in central places.

After dark they said crowds swarmed the plaza, where fiery speeches were delivered and parades were formed. "Viva Huerta!" and "Death to the gringoes!" rattled the crowd while the refugees barricaded themselves in the Southern Hotel. Stones were thrown and windows smashed. Then it was that Capt. Von Kohler of the German cruiser Dresden sent a terse note to Gen. Zaragoza, in command of the port of Tampico, that if he did not stop the rioting "I will see to it personally that it is stopped."

Rurales Disperse Crowd.

Within fifteen minutes, officers of the Connecticut said to-day, the Mexican rurales appeared on the streets and the crowd dispersed. Two hours later another attempt was made to batter down the doors of the hotels, in which were assembled more than 150 men, women and children. Only thirty refugees were armed. A detachment of police broke up the crowd, and early Wednesday morning while it was yet dark, a German officer with a squad of four sailors from the Dresden went to the relief of the beleaguered refugees and escorted women and children to the Dresden. In that little band was a woman refugee who had walked two miles from the Panuco district with a two days' old baby in her arms.

On Wednesday morning the general transfer of American refugees from Tampico began, and the American yachts Wakiva and Wild Duck, under foreign colors, carried the refugees down the river to the American warships. The Wakiva took down the American flag and hoisted the English colors, while the yacht Wild Duck flew the German flag. Refugees said the American flag would have been fired on. An English officer was put aboard the Wakiva from the British warship Hermoine to aid in the transfer of refugees.

Firing was heard at Tampico last Friday when the Connecticut sailed. Refugees said they expected that the Mexicans would destroy their homes after looting, and that the oil tanks would be set afire.

All Have Stories of Peril.

There was hardly a refugee in the harbor who did not have a story of peril to tell. Dr. P. G. Opperman, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, a refugee on the Dixie, said he escaped violence at Mexican hands at the Tampico municipal building Tuesday after the Vera Cruz fight news was posted by passing himself off as a German. E. F. Sessions, of Florence, S. C., a Dixie passenger, said he brought twenty- one women and children down the Panuco River to Tampico on Tuesday from Topila, an oil camp, until the Mexican Government boat Vera Cruz stopped him and sent him back under threats of shelling his boat and passengers. He retired and returned flying a German flag, whereupon he was permitted to pass.

C. P. Smith, for many years a resident of Tampico and owner of a plantation nearby, said that he and his wife were arrested on Tuesday while trying to leave Tampico, and were detained by a Federal lieutenant, who called them names, adding, "All you Americans are robbers." They finally were released. Smith said Dr. E. G. Brown of San Antonio had been arrested by Federal soldiers recently, accused of firing into Federal ranks and of concealing a large quantity of ammunition.

Norman Lind, son of John Lind, was among the passengers on the Connecticut. He had gone from Vera Cruz to Tampico, arriving there about the time the rioting began. Some of the Dixie's passengers wrote a long protest to Senator Pittman of Nevada, asserting that Admiral Mayo should have been permitted to protect Americans" at Tampico.

H. W. Warren, Superintendent of the Waters-Pierce oil plant at Tampico, one of those who arrived on the refugee ship, said that the Waters-Pierce plant, which had been damaged by shells in the battle between rebels and Federals had been repaired when the departure of American men of war and the Vera Cruz fight caused Mexican employes to demand their money and to threaten Americans. They were paid, and the plant was closed down. A big oil well of the Huasteca Oil Company, running 22,000 barrels a day according to report brought by refugees, was abandoned.

Wireless reports received late this afternoon indicate that four more ships loaded with refugees are rapidly approaching this port. Quarantine officials were instructed this afternoon to prepare to care for 4,000 refugees at least. The steamship Satilla sailed for Vera Cruz this afternoon carrying 11 officers and 325 soldiers with 24 pieces of field artillery. The battalion is commanded by Major Irwin.

Although orders for moving two brigades at Texas City have not yet been received they are expected.

NEEDY REFUGEES GET AID.

In Flight from the West Coast, Americans Reach Nogales.

NOGALES, Ariz., April 26.—Refugee Americans who arrived to-day from the interior and west coast of Mexico reported that, although no violence had been shown them, they had been harassed all the way to the border by petty rebel chiefs.

A freight train which came from points near Guyamas brought twenty-five Americans, half of whom were women. They reported that they were jeered and were compelled to get off the train several miles south of the Arizona border. They were told by a rebel Captain that they would have to walk the rest of the way. It was only after a dispute that the train was permitted to proceed.

A. B. Case of Pomona, Cal., director of the Congregational Mission at Hermosillo, and a number of women from this point were among the arrivals. Most of the refugees applied to Consul Simpich for aid. Transportation to their homes was provided.

Many Americans are still in remote parts of Mexico, but these are being brought out as fast as messengers can reach them. Although Consul Simpich, on Mexican soil, is of high rank, he has been instructed by the State Department to leave Mexico at his discretion, he has not yet done so because of the expected arrival of more Americans.

The international boundary at Nogales runs through Main Street, with 300 Mexicans on the south side and 200 Mexicans, among the 3,500 inhabitants on the north side. The Southern Pacific Railroad branch into Mexico is still being operated by the rebels to points south of Hermosillo.

BRITISH OFFICERS AID OUR REFUGEES

Continued from Page 1.

unnecessary since "the Mexican people are sufficiently civilized to be responsible, even without this, for the protection of your honor and those accompanying you."

Many Arrested by Huerta.

According to word from Mexico City, K. M. Van Zandt, the President, and all the Trustees and officers of the American Club there are under arrest. Among them are M. C. H. Agramonte, a civil war General; W. L. Vail, J. B. Buchanan, William A. Parker, C. G. Ray, E. Marr, and Charles Yaeger, the club's manager, who also is a veteran of the civil war.

All the officials of the Mercantile Banking Company and the Mexico City Banking Company were arrested. The officers of the banking institution had refused to contribute money to the Mexican Government.

Circulars, enumerating Amerian business houses, are being distributed in the streets of Mexico City. The handbills call on the populace to destroy the concerns listed. Some of the American stores, whose names appeared in the circular, have already been looted.

Another list that is being distributed is that of Mexicans managing some of the American stores. It is stated that these men must be killed because of their identification with foreign interests.

J. W. Burns of the Aguila Oil Company was beaten by his Mexican employes. His eyes were blackened and he was otherwise bruised, but his injuries are not serious.

Many houses of Americans were searched for arms, as also was the Hotel Geneva. At the latter place arms found in the possession of an Englishman were confiscated, but later they were returned to him with an apology.

The Government appears to be encouraging the demonstrations against Americans, although the burning and looting is held in check by the police.

The newspapers of the capital have been publishing stories that the American forces at Vera Cruz are slaughtering women and children. The papers call on Mexicans in Mexico City to retaliate in a similar manner.

Other stories, printed by the newspapers, say that France, Germany, Great Britain, and Spain have declared war against the United States and that American battleships have sunk several ships, flying the flags of those nations. Mexicans also are told that the Mexican Army has invaded the United States, and that the negroes in the Southern States have rebelled and are aiding the Mexicans.

More than thirty Americans attempting to leave the country in response to the warning issued by the American State Department, were taken from a train at Aguascalientes, and imprisoned in the smelter there. Among those imprisoned is Gaston Schmutz, Consul at Aguascalientes, and his wife; Miss Kay, matron at the Aguascalientes Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Culver; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Peyton and their two children, Mrs. H. Riehlmann and her four children, C. L. Baker, General Manager of the American Smelting and Refining Company; E. E. Learn, H. D. Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Harroun and their daughter, F. H. McAuley, Mr. Partridge, C. F. Lucas, J. I. Henderson, Mrs. A. B. Emery, Walter Elkel, A. W. Koch, H. Hendrickson of the La Fe Mining Company, Mr. and Mrs. Kenlon, Mr. H. Lee, H. H. Holingsworth and wife, P. W. Jones, Mr. Sorrell, and a number of others.

The original party was attempting to reach Mexico City whence they intended to make an effort to get to Vera Cruz.

A drunken mob ordered the train at Encarnacion and ordered all Americans out of the cars, announcing the intention of killing them. While parleying with the drunken men there appeared a small party of Mexican soldiers, whose officer protested against the summary execution of the Americans. He then drove the refugees into the rear car, which was uncoupled from the train and left standing on the track. Later this coach was taken to Aguascalientes. At that place American Consul Schmutz, Railway Superintendent Thomas and a number of railway employes were added to the number of captives.

Another party of American refugees fleeing from a town in the State of Aguascalientes were driven from a train and marooned at the station of Trinidad, which consists of nothing but the shack serving as a railway depot.

One hundred and twenty-five Americans are reported to be coming to Vera Cruz on a coasting vessel from the towns of Frontera, in the State of Tabasco; Coatzacoalcos, in the State of Vera Cruz, and other points on the south coast. A large number of Americans still remain in that region. At Frontera alone there are said to be almost 1,000 Americans.

Wireless reports to Rear Admiral Badger state that no disturbances have occurred in the coast towns. The American-Hawaiian liner Dakotan arrived to-day from Puerto Mexico with 127 American refugees on board. Most of them came from plantations in the surrounding districts. They abandoned almost everything when they received word from the Consul advising them to leave.

The Captain of the Dakotan said he saw no indications at Puerto Mexico of demonstrations after word of the American landing at Vera Cruz was received. He walked the streets unmolested and found the town orderly.

Up to the present, Consul Canada ascertains, no American in his consular district has been even injured since the beginning of the operations, although many are held by the Mexicans, and threats of execution have been made.

NEW YORK IS AWAY ON SHAKEDOWN TRIP

Winslow's Flagship Will Stop at Newport to Get Torpedoes and Men.

THEN AWAY TO VERA CRUZ

Admiral Regrets Missing the Baseball Games—Outbreak of Measles at Newport Training Station.

The superdreadnought New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander of the Special Service Squadron, started from the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning for Newport, R. I., where she will take torpedoes on board and then start for Mexican waters. The band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me" as the battleship, assisted by five tugs, drew away from her pier. Bluejackets and marines, in oilskins, lined the rails and shouted as the vessel got under way. On the pier a crowd of civilians and naval officers stood in the rain and watched her as she slowly swung around and started down the bay.

It had been planned that the New York should sail later in the day, but the hour was changed so that she could take advantage of high water. The ship anchored off Tompkinsville and later took on board a detachment of marines. The New York crossed Sandy Hook bar at 4 P. M.

There was lacking much of the enthusiasm which usually marks the departure of a war vessel ordered to active service. This was due to the rain, the early hour of departure, and the fact that the officers gave leave of absence on Saturday to every man who desired to say farewell to his relatives and friends. Capt. Howard of the navy yard said that while care had been exercised, no order excluding visitors from the yard who wished to see friends sail had been put in force.

It was a tired lot of men who lined the rail as the New York started down the East River. Many of them have been working night and day since orders came from Washington placing the dreadnought in the Special Service Squadron. Ammunition ports were opened until almost the minute of sailing, and coal barges were alongside until it was almost time for the ship to sail.

The New York was slightly delayed in leaving the navy yard because of a few "last minute" things that had to be done. On her decks before departure marines and sailors in oilskins worked in the rain. Rear Admiral Winslow, also in oilskins, stood on deck while his photograph was taken. He said that never before in the history of the navy was a battleship made ready for service in such a short time.

"I am going to miss the baseball games," he said, with a smile.

Soon the tugs swarmed about the battleship. Then the men began to cast off the lines. Forward the band assembled in the shelter of the superstructure. The musicians sounded the opening bars of "The Star Spangled Banner" and the crowd on shore began to shout. The sailors on the New York gathered at the rail. "Good-bye, Bill," and similar salutations were exchanged between ship and shore.

The last line was cast off and the great gray hull began to slide slowly along the pier. The band struck up "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and played it out with a will. The cheering increased.

Just after the New York had cast off her last line an officer came running down the pier. He shouted that he had been ordered to sail on the New York. As the vessel began to move a ladder was lowered from the deck, the officer caught hold and clambered up the side. He was First Lieut. Otho Becker of the Marine Corps, and late in charge of recruiting work in St. Louis. He said that he had started for New York just as soon as he received orders attaching him to that vessel.

About three-quarters of an hour after she left the Navy Yard the New York came to anchor off Tompkinsville to await the arrival of her marines. In the course of the day the New York took on board 250 marines from Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. They were brought alongside in Navy Department tugs. The sea ladder was let down and the men climbed on board without difficulty. After the main was safe aboard there came the rattle of anchor chains and five minutes later the New York was passing out to sea.

The New York puts to sea without a "shake down" trip or an engine test under seagoing conditions. She will get the shake down on the way to Newport and she will also have a chance to adjust compasses on the way. At that port of call she will take on board torpedoes and a further supply of ammunition. About 200 men now at the Training School at Nowport will be shipped and this will bring her complement up to the full number of 1,050. It is planned to stay about twelve hours in Newport, where she will take into her bunkers 600 more tons of coal. Then she will head straight for Vera Cruz unless her orders are changod.

Before she sailed the New York tried out her wireless outfit. She will continue making tests off the coast. She was in communication yesterday with the wireless station at Arlington, Va. The voyage will give her mascots a chance to get their sea legs. The mascots include a goat and several dogs. A Boston bulldog was given to the ship's company by a well known woman living on Long Island.

The New York met with a slight mishap while going under the Brooklyn Bridge. When she arrived at Tompkinsville and anchored those on shore noticed that her mainmast aerial-pole was missing. It was reported that it was broken off by hitting the Bridge. The electricians began the work of replacing the broken aerial-pole before the New York left Tompkinsville.

At the navy yard attention is now being given to getting into service condition the small gunboats which have been used as training vessels by the Naval Reserves of neighboring States. It is intended to use these vessels for inshore service in places where vessels of deep draught could not go. They will also be used as channel finders.

The Machias, which has been used by the Connecticut Naval Reserves reached the navy yard yesterday afternoon. The Marietta, which has been in the service of the New Jersey reserves, also is at the navy yard. Another vessel which, it is said, will come to the navy yard for an overhauling is the yacht Wasp, which is now lying off Ninety-seventh Street. This vessel has been used by the First Division of the New York Naval Reserves. The Gloucester, another gunboat, is now in the navy yard. She was assigned to the Naval Reserves and was stationed off the Brooklyn shore. Another craft which will probably be at the navy yard in a few days is the Chicago, now at Boston.

Work is being rushed on the Texas and Wyoming to get them ready for active duty. The men on both are disappointed because the New York got away ahead of them. It was said yesterday at the yard that the Wyoming may be ready to go to sea by May 7. The Texas will be ready for service in the following week. The Washington is in dry dock.

Sailors and marines constantly are arriving at the navy yard. Many of the new arrivals come from the Great Lakes Training Station.

The sailors of the Wyoming will begin drills on the Parade Ground in Brooklyn to-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 26.—Five cases of measles have developed at the Naval Training Station in the last two days. In view of the situation the Navy Department has been asked whether the draft for the flagship New York of thirty coal passers shall be sent on board to-morrow. The first case was discovered on Saturday. Four other cases were found to-day. All the apprentice seamen and ordinary seamen will be quarantined at the station. Orders were received to-day from the Navy Department to reduce the force of enlisted men at the training and torpedo stations to the lowest possible number, which means a "skeleton force."

When the apprentice seamen at the Naval Training Station were rated as ordinary seamen these youngsters, who are very anxious for active duty, wrote to their relatives that they were going to war. As a result, parents and relatives, as well as friends, poured into the station to day to bid farewell.

More than 300 apprentice seamen have been rated as ordinary seamen, and if necessary 100 more could be rated. Some of the apprentices who failed to pass the examiantions were heartbroken, so a separate company under command of Chief Gunner Benjamin P. Middleton was formed of these sailor boys, who will take another examination.

Rear Admiral Winslow has requested the Secretary of the Navy to detail all the ensigns at the Naval Training Station to the New York for duty.

The ensigns are R. C. Wentworth, W. E. Cheadle, H. G. Patrick, G. C. Hitchcock, and C. M. Hall.

Lieut. Commander Leigh C. Palmer, recently in command of the Alwyn, has been assigned to staff duty with Rear Admiral Winslow.

FEAR ON ARIZONA BORDER.

Gov. Hunt Beseeches Government for Protection.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Gov. Hunt of Arizona telegraphed an appeal for more United States soldiers to Representative Hayden to-day. He emphasized the need of protection for the Colorado River Federal reclamation project at Yuma. The local authorities at that point had called on Gov. Hunt for assistance.

Mr. Hayden telegraphed that the War Department could only promise that the brigade due to-day from San Francisco would be scattered on the border from Nogales.

Gov. Hunt in his message said that the Sheriff of Santa Cruz County at Nogales was sending out three armed posses in automobiles to protect the border, and that there were two militia companies in the field at Yuma, a company at Douglas awaiting orders, and more militia awaiting orders at Flagstaff, Snowflake, and Prescott.

Secretary Garrison to-day telegraphed to Gov. Hunt telling him that the War Department could not let him have Government rifles, which he had asked for to arm citizens of the border. The Secretary said that the department could not be sure that the rifles would not get into the hands of untrustworthy persons. Gov. Hunt originally asked for 1,400 rifles for citizens about Bisbee, Ariz., to defend themselves against Mexican attack.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., April 26.—The guard around the armory of the machine gun platoon stationed here was doubled in size to-day because of an attempt by a dozen Mexicans yesterday to break into the building, where 32,000 cartridges are stored.

CELEBRATE REBEL VICTORY.

Gen. Villareal Named Governor of State of Neuvo Leon.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 26.—The taking of Monterey was celebrated here to-day with band concerts and the ringing of bells. Gen. Antonio Villareal was appointed Gov. of the State of Nuevo Leon, of which Monterey is the capital, and Nicefaro Amerano was made Mayor of the city.

The Federal garrison, which evacuated after six days of heavy fighting, retreated in the direction of Saltillo, where they will reinforce the remainder of the Federal troops which were driven from Torreon and San Pedro and now constitute the main body of Federals in the north. Gen. Villa is now outfitting his army for a campaign against this stronghold, but is being hampered by the embargo which the United States has placed on arms and ammunition. Before leaving Monterey the defenders destroyed much ammunition and such artillery as they could not take with them. Five armored automobiles were left behind and, with some rifles and cartridges, fell into rebel hands.

Monterey is the most important city of Northern Mexico, and before revolutions drove them out, had a comparatively large American population. It is only 167 miles from Laredo, Texas, has a population of 85,000, and has often been called the "bi-lingual city," because as much English as Spanish is spoken. Its capture goes far to complete rebel control of the Northern States. No statement of losses incurred in the fighting is available.

Gen. Carranza to-day instructed Gen. Caballero to redouble the energy of his attack on Tampico and the latter replied that every effort was being made and that the town would fall soon.

Gen. Carranza was inspired to issue the order because of reports that anti-American demonstrations were being organized in the city held by the Federals. He instructed that Caballero make every endeavor to apprehend the Federal officers responsible for the insult offered the United States in the port on April 9, so that a rebel court may try them and administer proper punishment.

MEXICANS BLOCK RESCUE.

Turn Ambulances Back and Trample White Flags.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 26.—Two ambulances sent from Eagle Pass to-day to bring American refugees from Musquiz, Mexico, were stopped in Piedras Negras by a street mob. White flags were torn from cars and trampled on the ground and the drivers ordered back across the river.

Two women and several children are in the small Musquiz colony, which is cut off from aid. It is feared all have been killed or imprisoned.

A Constitutionalist force is within a few miles of Piedras Negras, advancing to occupy the city. Fearing a battle, the remaining citizens made a rush for the international bridge to-night, and in two hours more than 1,000 refugees crossed.

It is reported that two Federal guards fired at American soldiers on the river banks late to-day. The fire was not returned.

Gen. Guardajaro, the Federal commander, has assisted in every way to help remove Americans from the country, it was said. American citizens of Eagle Pass have formed a committee to raise funds to help bring the Americans from Musquiz. Another attempt will be made to send ambulances for the refugees.

Information was brought by persons arriving on horseback during the day that American property had been confiscated and many ranches looted in the vicinity of Musquiz.

Constitutionalist reports to-day told of a rebel victory at Peyotes. It was said that Gen. Guardajaro met defeat when attacked by the forces of Gen. Murgia, who is expected to enter Piedras Negras to-morrow.

FUNSTON TO LAND AT VERA CRUZ TO-DAY

Will Be in Supreme Command of the Forces Ashore as Soon as He Arrives.

TOWN UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Bluejackets to be Withdrawn to Ships When Infantry Is Landed —Artillery Force Sails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston and the four transports carrying the Fifth Infantry brigade of four regiments will arrive at Vera Cruz to-morrow to reinforce the original American landing force. Secretary Daniels announced to-night that official dispatches had been received from Vera Cruz informing him that the army would be on hand to-morrow for any eventuality.

After the arrival of the infantry brigade, which is to be reinforced by the Fourth Regiment of artillery, with its pack mules and mountain batteries, the American forces ashore will consist of marines and soldiers. It is the present intention to withdraw the sailors and leave the military occupation of Vera Cruz and its environs to the army and the marine corps. The withdrawal of the bluejackets will restore the enlisted strength on the vessels of the fleet to its normal status and the navy will be in better position to operate against other Mexican east coast ports in an emergency.

Gen. Funston will have command of the joint forces ashore after his arrival at Vera Cruz. This matter was considered in a conference between Secretaries Daniels and Garrison this morning. The orders arranging for Gen. Funston to take command of the joint operations ashore were issued to-night.

Admiral Fletcher will co-operate with Gen. Funston, but since Gen. Funston is of higher rank, he will have supreme command ashore. He will have full charge of the soldiers and marines, as well as of the operations of the landed bluejackets until the latter are withdrawn to their ships, just as Gen. Adna R. Chaffee was in command of the American soldiers and marines landed in China during the Boxer troubles twelve years ago.

Martial Law in Vera Cruz.

Secretary Daniels was notified early this morning in official messages from Admiral Fletcher that it became necessary for him to issue a proclamation of martial law in order to legalize the acts of the State and Federal officers which it will be necessary to appoint to take charge of various branches of the government at Vera Cruz. Mayor Roberto Diaz of Vera Cruz has notified Admiral Fletcher that the Town Council members would continue the functions of their office, and that three branches of the civil government of Vera Cruz will immediately resume business under Mexican officials. But the Police Department cannot consistently resume its functions under present conditions, and police control will be established under American military officers. Secretary Daniels made it plain this evening, however, that martial law had only been proclaimed until such time as civil control could be restored.

The establishment of martial law is the third of the series of steps taken by Admiral Fletcher to bring about law and order in Vera Cruz. The first of these steps was the issuance of orders by the Admiral that the sniping of American sailors and marines must cease. The sniping continued several days, and Admiral Fletcher adopted the second step of having a house-to-house search made in order to disarm snipers.

There was a renewal of the shooting at American sailors Friday night, and then Admiral Fletcher conferred with the Mayor and loyal officials, notifying them that the sniping had to stop, and orders were issued that extreme measures would be taken if a single shot was fired. A proclamation was issued to the people of Vera Cruz that they must hand in all weapons before noon to-day, under severe penalty.

After to-morrow the position of the American force, high officials say, will be impregnable. The arrival of the army reinforcements will fortify the American occupancy for any contingency.

10,000 Men to Repel Attack.

Including the bluejackets ashore, it would be possible to throw a combined force of sailors, marines and soldiers aggregating over 10,000 men against any attacking force of Mexicans.

The marines and bluejackets are still extending their lines around Vera Cruz toward the west. Yesterday these lines were advanced about two miles further out into the country. The landing party from the battleship South Carolina is now intrenched about two and one-half miles from the centre of the city.

A high official of the Administration was asked to-night how the throwing out of these advance forces of armed Americans fitted in with the theory that the landing at Vera Cruz had been undertaken "peacefully" for the seizure of the custom house. He replied that these advance lines had been established to protect the custom house against possible and threatened attack and remarked that the holders of the custom house had to be provided with a water supply, which also had to be protected, and that everything that had been done at Vera Cruz revolved around the holding of the custom house, the protection of the force that had been put ashore, and the effort to bring about a resumption of peaceful and normal operations in Vera Cruz.

Admiral Fletcher's forces are now in charge of the operation of the Vera Cruz custom house. They will allow shipping to land goods as usual and will take charge of the collection of revenues. These revenues will be held under the instructions given to Admiral Fletcher pending further instructions from this Government. The collection of this money under American direction will cut the Huerta Government out of its former source of customs revenue at Vera Cruz.

Return Arms to Germany.

Secretary Daniels was asked to-day whether the Hamburg-American steamer Ypiranga would be allowed to return to Hamburg with the arms and ammunition it brought to Vera Cruz. Admiral Fletcher had telegraphed to-day that the agents of the line at Hamburg had been instructed to take this ammunition cargo back to Hamburg. Mr. Daniels said that the captain of the Ypiranga would be allowed to follow his instructions to take the cargo of guns and ammunition back to Hamburg, and smilingly remarked that he was glad of it.

Admiral Fletcher called personally on the Captain of the Ypiranga and explained the action of the United States. The conversation was very pleasant and the explanation was entirely satisfactoroy to the German ship's commender.

A dispatch received from Admiral Badger informed Secretary Daniels that everything was quiet at Vera Cruz today. The Admiral's action in declaring martial law has the approval of the President. President Wilson and Secretary Daniels have great faith in the ability of Admiral Fletcher to handle the situation properly.

Several of the Mexican officials have refused or refrained from acting in their offices during the American occupation of Vera Cruz, although Admiral Fletcher has been endeavoring to persuade them to do so. The purpose of the proclamation of martial law, it was explained by Secretary Daniels, was to protect the enforcement of law and order, but while operating under martial law, particularly in the matter of police control of the city, Admiral Fletcher was working hard to restore a condition where martial law could be merged into control of the town under civil law, with Mexicans returning to their offices.

Artillery Battalion Sails.

The War Department was to-day advised of the sailing of the chartered transport Satilla from Galveston for Vera Cruz with the First Battalion of the Fourth Regiment of Field Artillery with twelve field guns and 323 men. This regiment is equipped for mountain work, and has mountain guns and 300 mules. The Satilla is due at Vera Cruz on Wednesday. Telegrams to the War Department also announced the arrival on the Texas border of the three regiments which were sent under hurry orders from the Presidio at San Francisco to strengthen the border patrol. The regiments are the Sixth, Twelfth and Sixteenth Infantry. They will be scattered along the border at El Paso, Nogales and Laredo. Their arrival is expected to allay alarm along the border where citizens feared attacks from Mexicans.

Secretary Garrison gave this statement to the press to-night:

"I will not make any announcement about the orders to the troops en route to Vera Cruz until after their arrival.

"The artillery belonging to the brigade which sailed for Vera Cruz on Friday afternoon could not be placed upon the transports then sailing, and a portion of it sailed this afternoon at 4 o'clock on the chartered transport Satilla. The balance of it will go upon the San Marcos, the other chartered transport, as soon as they can be made ready to accommodate the animals. On the Satilla is the First Battalion of the Fourth Field Artillery, with fifteen officers and 308 enlisted men, Major Irwin commanding the battalion. The transport is convoyed by the two naval destroyers Monaghan and Walke.

"Up to 6 o'clock I have not received any news of any importance from the border."

$50,000,000 IN WAR CHEST.

Congress Ready to Give the President All the Funds He Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The responsible leaders of Congress are ready with a plan for raising "war revenues" which will be put in operation on receipt of word from the White House. It involves, first, an emergency appropriation of $50,000,000 from funds now available in the Treasury. This will be followed, if necessary, by a bond issue, probably of $100,000,000, and then, necessity demanding, there will be a revenue tax sufficient to furnish a steady flow of money into the Treasury until there is no longer any need of the "singws of war."

Senators and Representatives of all political parties, while some of them have grumbled and are inclined to be critical because the President has chosen to conduct the Mexican matter largely without taking Congress into his confidence, stand ready to grant whatever funds the President desires.

Senator Root's speech of Saturday night at the dinner of the American Society of International Law, in which he declared steadfast loyalty to the President in everything he might do with reference to Mexico, was favorably commented on in Washington, and may be said truthfully to reflect the sentiment of all of Congress.

Throughout last week the House and Senate leaders were alert for information as to what would be demanded of Congress in the event of a declaration of war. As the result, tentative plans were quietly formulated.

Chairman Underwood of the House Ways and Means Committee was in conference during the week with Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department. The House leader was informed that the Treasury vaults contained a free fund of $80,000,000, of which $50,000,000 easily could be spared for a war emergency.

Standard Oil

Weekly Review.

A nervous and erratic tendency characterized the market, due to further declines in crude oil prices and apprehension regarding the Mexican situation.

Following the sharp break on Monday the Standard Oil stocks rallied Tuesday. For the balance of the week a sagging tendency was in evidence.

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O'RYAN CONFERS ON MOBILIZATION—PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW IN VERA CRUZ

GEN. O'RYAN HOLDS GUARD CONFERENCE

Militia Officers Go Over the Problems of Mobilizing the Troops.

NEED $1,500,000 FROM STATE

Expect to Have Week to Go into Camp from the Time a Call Is Sent Out.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who arrived here from Washington on Saturday; Adjt. Gen. H. De Witt Hamilton, who arrived from Albany yesterday, and the staff officers of the National Guard here spent much of yesterday in conference at the Army and Navy Club, in Forty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue. It was said that the conference was entirely informal, and was held because it was a good opportunity to get together and talk over things.

There is need of an appropriation of $1,500,000 before the National Guard of the State can start to war. This was one of the matters discussed at yesterday's conference. The size of the appropriation and when it is required will depend upon the action of the Federal Government and what steps it takes toward putting the Guard on a war footing under the Volunteer bill just signed.

Among those who met at the Army and Navy Club were Col. Arthur F. Townsend, Chief Quartermaster; Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Chief of Commissary; Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Welch, commanding the Fourth Brigade, Buffalo; Major John F. Fairchild, engineer officer attached to the Third Brigade, and Lieut. J. L. Kincade, Seventh Cavalry and aid to Gen. O'Ryan.

"To-day's conference was informal," said Col. Townsend as spokesman for Gen. O'Ryan. "With the General and Col. Hamilton in town we felt it was a good opportunity to work out details which have to do with the placing of the men in service.

"One of the things which we are up against now is lack of money. The Volunteer bill did not carry an appropriation with it, and until the Federal Government decides what money it is going to spend the State will not know what it will spend or when it will be ready to spend it."

Col. Townsend said that all necessary steps for the laying out of such part of an appropriation as will be necessary to place the militia in a position to go to the front had been taken.

"We need," he continued, "about $1,200,000. The greater part of such an appropriation would go for the purchase of live stock. We need about 6,000 head of mules and horses. We have the wagons and other equipment necessary for service, but we need draft animals to get the outfit to the camps and field."

If the Guard is called out, it was said yesterday, there will be at least a week between the time of the call and mobilization in camps. There will be a process of sifting at the various armories, and then the men will be under the observation of the Medical Corps for a time. Each man will have to pass a physical examination and each will have to be inoculated against typhoid fever. This latter work is going on at the present time and of the 16,000 men in the militia some 9,000 have been inoculated. The officers think there will not be any time to acclimate the men, but they do not look forward with any dread to Mexico in the rainy season. With proper sanitary precautions and the preventive measures now known to science the officers believe they will be able to withstand the tropical weather. This state of preparedness is up to those in charge of health and sanitation work. It is believed that by the time the men move into camp the most modern sanitary arrangements will have been made for the militia.

"The plans have all been made for a course of action when the militia is called out," said Col. Sternberger. "These plans were practically made months ago, for our efforts have all been bent toward getting ready to meet a possible call for active service. No contracts for supplies or equipment have been made to meet any emergency. We will enter into no contracts until the time comes. I know just where I can get what supplies may be necessary. Our equipment is as good as any other military organization, but what we will have to get are horses and mules."

Col. Hamilton said he had nothing to add to what had been said. He came to New York simply to confer with Gen. O'Ryan. The latter left for Washington on the midnight train. It is regarded as significant that Gen. O'Ryan, who is making his headquarters in Washington, where for some months he has been in attendance at the Army War College, should hasten back to the capital, where he can be in touch with things at the War Department. Some of the Guardsmen believe that it shows that he expects an immediate call for the National Guard.

Col. William G. Haan, Chief of Staff of the First Army Division and Chief of Staff of the Department of the East, said that, while the offer of the South American countries was pleasing news, the Army was not letting up on the work of preparing for a possible move. He said that it was gratifying that the militia had practically agreed upon a camp site on Staten Island, but, he added, the army would be pleased with whatever site was selected.

The Harlem Motor Cycle Club, 1,491 Fifth Avenue, near 120th Street, has brought Capt. T. Guterman, its Captain, volunteered its services to "Uncle Sam" as War Garrison. The club has 100 experienced motor cyclists who are ready for active service. The cost of equipping a motor cycle battalion is estimated at $50, and a company could be fitted out and ready for service in two weeks. Mr. Guterman is a Spanish-American war veteran, and was the Republican candidate for Congress from the Twelfth District at the last election.

SAILORS THRASH INSULTER.

Put Comrade's Coffin in Hearse Before Turning on Offender.

Rudolph Griege of 301 McCoomb's Place, the Bronx, was walking past 400 West Thirty-eighth Street yesterday when he saw eight sailors who had been detailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to act as pall bearers at the funeral of a sailor who had died at Portsmouth, N. H., and whose body had been sent to his home here for burial.

The men were about to place the coffin in a hearse when Griege began to make insulting remarks about the navy and President Wilson's policy in Mexico. The eight young men gently pushed the coffin into the hearse, and then turned upon him. Patrolman Bosson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station heard his cries and rescued him. When Griege was arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in the Men's Night Court both of his eyes were blackened and his nose was swollen. His conduct was the charge against him and the Magistrate fined him $5. Griege refused to pay and was taken to a cell. According to the police, he is a member of the I. W. W.

NEW GUNBOAT ON DUTY.

Navy Makes a Record in Putting Sacramento Into Service.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The gunboat Sacramento, launched here two months ago, was completed to-day by Cramps, her builders, sent to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and she was placed in commission at 4 o'clock, exactly five hours after her arrival, thus establishing a record which it is believed never has been equaled by any other navy yard in the country.

The Sacramento, which is designed especially for duty in shallow water, will be sent to Mexico late in the week, after the work of placing coal, provisions, and ammunition aboard has been completed.

Immediately after the Sacramento was tied up at the yard, a full crew was placed aboard, and Commander Luke McNamee, detailed from inspection work at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, took command.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FLEET.

Present Position of All American War Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Navy Department has given out this statement, showing the present position of all American ships:

Mexican Waters.

ENSENADA—Monitor Cheyenne.

GUAYMAS—Cruiser New Orleans, gunboat Yorktown.

TOPOLOBAMPO—Supply ship Glacier.

MAZATLAN — Collier Saturn, armored cruiser California, cruiser Raleigh, tender Iris; armored cruiser Maryland, (en route,) destroyers Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, Truxtun, Stewart.

SALINA CRUZ—Cruiser Denver.

ACAPULCO—Gunboats Annapolis, cruiser South Dakota, (en route.)

TAMPICO—Cruiser Des Moines, gunboat Dolphin, scout cruiser Birmingham, destroyers Henley, Drayton, Warrington, Ammen, Burrows, Patterson, Tippe, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett.

VERA CRUZ — Battleships Arkansas, Florida, Utah Minnesota, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Michigan, Louisiana, North Dakota, (en route,) armored cruiser Montana, transport Prairie, armored cruiser Chester, mine layer San Francisco, transport Hancock, collier Orion, hospital ship Solace, tenders Ontario, Dixie, Patuxent, Dahlia, Arethusa, destroyers Flusser, (en route.) Reid, (en route.) Preston, (en route,) aero station ship Mississippi Nashville, tender Yankton, range finder Lebanon, supply ship Celtic, army transports Meade, (en route,) Kilpatrick, (en route,) Sumner, (en route,) McClellan, (en route.

TUXPAM—Collier Jason, destroyer Paulding.

U. S. Gulf Ports.

PORT ARTHUR—Destroyers Monaghan, Sterrett, Terry, Walke, McCall (en route.)

GALVESTON—Collier Cyclops, battleship Connecticut, (en route,) tender Dixie, (en route.) Cable.

KEY WEST—Destroyer Balch.

PENSACCLA—Destroyer Worden.

NEW ORLEANS.—Monitor Amphitrite.

Atlantic Ports.

NEW YORK—Battleships New York, Texas, armored cruiser Washington, destroyer MacDonough, tug Uncas, (en route,) tender Ozark, submarines G-1, G-2, tender Patapsco, (en route,) supply ship Culgoa, (en route,) collier Hannibal, Vulcan, (en route,) nautical school ship Newport.

PHILADELPHIA — Battleships Missouri, Ohio, Kansas Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Kearsarge, Maine, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Idaho, Illinois, destroyers Perkins, Roe, submarines G-4, (en route,) armored cruiser Tennessee, tender Panther, cruiser Brooklyn, scout cruiser Salem, collier Hector, torpedo ship Montgomery.

CHARLESTON — Destroyers Lamson, Smith, collier Nereus, Cyclops.

BOSTON—Battleship Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island, armored cruiser North Carolina, destroyer Duncan, gunboat Castine, submarines K-1, K-2, cruiser Chicago, survey ship Leonidas, schoolship Ranger.

HOBOKEN—Gunboat Marietta.

NORFOLK—Battleship Delaware, colliers Neptune, Proteus; receiving ship, Franklin.

HAMPTON ROADS — Destroyers Cassin, Cummings, Benham Parker, tender Tonopah, submarines D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, fuel ship Nereus.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Colliers Brutus and Mars.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Yacht Sylph.

Pacific Coast Ports.

SAN DIEGO—Submarines H-1, H-2, and H-3.

SAUSALITO, Cal.—Destroyers Lawrence Hull, and Preble.

SAN FRANCISCO — Destroyer Hopkins, cruiser Cleveland, tender Albert, submarines F-1, F-2, and F-3, transport Buffalo, fuel ships Jupiter and Nanshan, gunboat Marblehead.

SEATTLE—Submarine F-4.

BREMERTON, Wash. — Armored cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Pittsburgh, cruisers Charleston, Milwaukee, Albany, Chattanooga, St. Louis, battleship Oregon, submarines A-3, A-5, tender Fortune, and collier Nero.

TACOMA—Gunboat Vicksburg.

West Indies and Panama.

HAITI—Yacht Eagle, gunboat Petrel.

GUANTANAMO, Cuba—Tug Osceola, gunboat Paducah, monitor Tallahassee.

SANTO DOMINGO—Gunboat Wheeling.

COLON—Tender Severn, submarines C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5.

Pacific Possessions.

MANILA—Cruiser Cincinnati, tender Mohican, submarines A-2, A-4, A-6, A-7, B-2, B-3, collier Abarenda, fuel ship Ajax, transport Rainbow, tug Wompatuck.

CONGAPO, Philippine Islands—Tender Pompey, destroyers Dale, Baltimore, Barry, Chauncey, Decatur, monitors Monterey, Monadnock, tug Piscataqua.

SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, (cruising)—Cruiser Galveston, gunboat Pompanga.

HONOLULU—Tug Navajo.

TUTUILA, Samoa—Gunboat Princeton.

GUAM—Station ship Supply.

China.

HONGKONG—Gunboats Wilmington and Callao.

YANG-TSE RIVER—Gunboats El Cano, Quiros, Somar, Villalobas.

SHANGHAI—Cruiser Saratoga, gunboat Helena.

Syria.

BEIRUT—Yacht Scorpion.

SYRIANS OFFER TO FIGHT.

But President Tells Them He Hopes Volunteers Won't Be Needed.

The President of the Syrian-American Club of this city has received from Secretary Tumulty an acknowledgment of the proffer of military service against Mexico made by the organization, which on April 23 sent President Wilson the following telegram:

To His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The Syrian-American Club of New York, comprises throughout United States and all of its naturalized members realise the insults inflicted by the Mexican Government upon our flag and people and hereby approve your action to uphold the honor and dignity of the United States. Our members volunteer to enlist and defend our beloved country on the first call, that the flag of the United States shall be carried to victory, and the enemy vanquished.

THE SYRIAN-AMERICAN CLUB OF NEW YORK,
N. G. BADRAN, President.

Secretary Tumulty's reply is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1914.

Mr. N. G. Badran.

My Dear Sir:

The President directs me to thank you cordially for your kind telegram of April 23. While she deeply appreciates the generous offer of the members of the Syrian-American Club and is bringing it to the attention of the Secretary of War, he sincerely hopes that there will not be any necessity to call for volunteers.

Sincerely yours,
J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

May Pay Too Much for Peace.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Aubrey Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, chose for his text yesterday morning "Our Mission in Mexico." "I believe in peace," he said, "but not at any price. I am not prepared to say that it would be a good thing to stop war now. There is such a thing as paying too much for peace. I hold that any nation that will not protect its citizens no matter where they are is recreant in its duty, and does not merit high position among the nations."

FOUR MEXICANS KILLED IN CEMETERY

Continued from Page 1.

forces now touches a point seven miles from the city, but nothing has been done to indicate that further operations on the part of the Americans are intended. The marines and bluejackets now ashore number between 6,000 and 7,000.

Estimate Maass's Force is Small.

Gen. Maass is still encamped at Soledad, about sixteen miles from Vera Cruz, but no uneasiness is caused at the American headquarters by his presence there. Mexican reports credit him with having 2,000 to 5,000 men, but the most trustworthy information places the number under his command at nearer 200 to 500.

Maass's men are tearing up the railroad tracks. The gap between Tejera, the water supply station, and Soledad, has grown greatly, and it is now no simple task for the refugees, whether foreigners fleeing from Huerta, or Mexicans proceeding from Vera Cruz toward the capital, to get themselves and their baggage across the open space.

Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher of the battleship Florida, is in charge of the train, which is being run from Vera Cruz to the break in the road, and on every outgoing trip the train carries a small detachment of armed men in addition to a machine gun. The train has been within sight at various times of outposts or scouting parties of Gen. Maass's forces, but thus far there has been no hostile act.

Charles Mitchell, manager of the cable office here, being anxious to have the break in the telegraph line between Mexico City and Vera Cruz repaired, induced the naval authorities to provide one of the company's linemen, named Mendoza, with an escort to the outposts. From that point the lineman continued on alone. After traveling two miles he encountered a Federal outpost, the soldiers of which appeared to be incensed because he was working for the foreigners, and had availed himself of the protection of the American guard.

Stood Lineman Up for Execution.

The Federals told him they did not intend to permit him to repair the line, and that they were determined to shoot him. Mendoza was stood up for execution, but upon assuring his captors of his loyalty to the Mexican Government he was working for the cable company and not for the Americans, he persuaded the soldiers to release him. Mendoza then returned here, and informed the authorities of the futility of his mission.

A heavy force of marines is now guarding the water supply plant, nine miles from Vera Cruz. A signal system has been perfected, but it is not expected that the pumping plant will be attacked.

Lieut. Commander Edward C. Kalbfus, fleet engineer, and a crew of machinists have patched up two of the six locomotives left at the terminal here by the Federals and have made them serviceable. One of these is of the narrow gauge type, and still another of this type is being repaired for use on the Interoceanic Line.

This railroad was the route of Gen. Scott's advance in 1847, and it has few bridges and other points that can be easily damaged. The 4½ per cent. grade on the Mexican railroad, on the other hand, and the numerous bridges on that line make it subject to destruction and long delay.

Former railway men, Americans, and a few Mexicans, including some of the officers of the National Railway system, who were discharged by Gen. Huerta, have offered their services to Rear Admiral Fletcher for any use he may see fit to make of them. Some of these men will be used for train work should operations be extended to the interior.

The food supply problem must be relieved soon, and for this reason plans are making to open the Alvarado Railroad, a short line running south into the garden and poultry district. Such food as remains is not available for the Mexican poorer classes on account of the increased prices. The restaurants have all been closed, but it is possible to get fish soup, a piece of meat and coffee, and the charges have been increased.

Relief was given to the lighthouse tenders in the harbor to-day. These men have stuck by their work and had been practically forgotten, but had they wanted to leave their posts they would have found swimming the only means. In several cases their food supply was getting low.

Cable Office Overwhelmed.

The Consulate is receiving upward of 100 telegrams daily from the State Department and individuals, asking for information of, and assistance for, American residents. Consul Canada has created a special bureau to make such investigations and answer all telegrams possible. This information will be forwarded to Washington as soon as available.

Both the Navy and State Departments are eager for official news, and the fleet and the consular offices have been bombarded with orders to keep these departments advised of even minute details. This official information, added to the mass of private messages and the enormous volume of press matter, filed by thirty or more newspaper correspondents, has so clogged the three cables, sending to the outside world, that its transmission, except with many hours' delay, is virtually impossible.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who has taken quarters aboard the battleship Minnesota, which flies Rear Admiral Badger's flag, passed part of yesterday ashore, visiting the American Consulate and the naval headquarters. His gray automobile, which he brought with him from Mexico City, is becoming a familiar sight about the streets. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy also came ashore, visiting points of interest, greeting friends among the refugees and making purchases, necessitated by the loss of part of her baggage, which for lack of room on the train from here was left at the break in the track and disappeared before the train went back to pick it up.

Sunday was a quiet day aboard the imposing fleet assembled outside the breakwater. Only the Minnesota, the Chester, the San Francisco, and the Prairie are lying inside. The Vermont is stationed at the northern limit of the city, supporting the right flank. The other battleships are anchored in a formidable line with the transports, colliers, supply ships, and tugs, and the lights of the fleet made it seem to-night as if there were another city out from the shore.

Many of the engineering forces and seamen have been kept aboard ship, not being permitted thus far the pleasure of seeing the sights ashore or viewing their comrades on patrol duty. Every visitor from shore is hailed with "What's the news?" as he climbs the gangway.

The flagship prepares and distributes copies of the correspondents' reports to the other vessels of the fleet. The ships are all coaled and ready for any service that may be required.

Unarmed Soldiers at Church.

The bands played in the plaza this morning and crowds wandered about the paths and sidewalks quite as if nothing unusual had occurred here. This afternoon only a few marines and bluejackets were in the streets, with the exception of those detailed for special duty or taking the place of the police.

No cases of disorderly conduct on the part of the forces has been reported. The men appear to be priding themselves on their ability to restrain their spirits.

One incident, which was altogether unpremeditated and appeared to impress the Mexicans who witnessed it, occurred to-day at the big Spanish church in the centre of the town. Bluejackets and marines, when on patrol this morning, were given permission by the non-commissioned officers to attend service. The men stacked their guns outside the door and in the entrance and entered the church. The Mexicans learned that it was not idle curiosity that led them, but a desire to worship.

REASON FOR MARTIAL LAW.

Fletcher Unable to Induce Federal Officials to Perform Duties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Admiral Fletcher's proclamation of martial law at Vera Cruz was called to a head that no ambiguous should be left to be interpreted by Secretary Daniels to-night. Admiral Fletcher said he was very reluctant to issue the proclamation, and only did so after every argument had been exhausted in an effort to persuade the Mexican civil officers to work under the immediate control of the American naval officers. This statement was issued concerning the matter at 10:30 o'clock to-night by Secretary Daniels:

"While the municipal authorities at Vera Cruz decided yesterday to resume their duties the Government officials of that city concluded that under the circumstances they could not constantly act as direct representatives of the Mexican Government, work under the immediate control of the United States officers, although they offered to do so if our forces removed outside of the boundaries of the city proper. As a result of their decision the entire machinery of the Government of Vera Cruz was thrown into a state of confusion, particularly in the all-important matter of policing.

"After exhausting every argument as means of persuasion, and realising the position of the Federal officials, Admiral Fletcher, in command of the shore forces of the United States at Vera Cruz, was reluctantly obliged to proclaim martial law on Saturday. As the extent to which martial law shall be enforced has been universally recognized to be entirely within the discretion of those in authority, the municipal officers, who have agreed to continue their duties, will be able to exercise their functions as usual, and only the missing links in the government of the city, caused by the exodus of the Federal officials, will be affected by Admiral Fletcher's orders. The following is the text of Admiral Fletcher's proclamation:

The Proclamation.

The officials of the Mexican Federation and of the State of Vera Cruz who were in office in Vera Cruz at the time of the landing of the United States forces under my command have informed me of their inability to continue in the discharge of the functions of their respective offices. Although the municipal authorities of the city, with a fine consideration for the interests of their fellow-citizens, have in reply to my request resolved to continue in the performance of ordinances for the performance of any important functions of government.

These facts have created a condition which requires the adoption of different measures than those proposed in my proclamation of the 22d inst. Therefore, in order to afford to the inhabitants of Vera Cruz and the other territories hereafter described the privileges of a government exercising all the functions necessary for the establishment and maintenance of the municipal rights of men, I do hereby, under my authority as commanding officer of the military forces of the United States of America, proclaim that martial law exists in the City of Vera Cruz and the territory contiguous thereto now occupied by the forces under my command, and that such law shall be hereafter extended to such additional territory as may hereafter be occupied by my forces.

I further proclaim, in accordance with the laws of nations and the usages, customs, and conventions of my own and other Governments, that I am vested with the power and responsibility of government in all its functions and branches throughout the territory above described.

The proper administration of such government by martial law will be provided for in regulations to be issued from time to time as required by the commanding officer of the forces of the United States of America.

Done at the City of Vera Cruz, this twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

(Signed) F. F. FLETCHER,
Rear Admiral United States Navy,
Commanding the forces of the United States of America now occupying Vera Cruz.

"There is no absolute necessity which compelled the issuance of this proclamation, if any kind of orderly government was to be maintained, appears to have been universally recognized, not only by the local municipal authorities, who are represented by Admiral Fletcher as having fully resumed their usual official duties this morning, but by the people of the city generally, as there were no shots fired last night and firearms were being turned in by the inhabitants all day Sunday in accordance with the Admiral's directions. At the time of Admiral Fletcher's dispatch about 1,000 rifles, 4,000 revolvers, and 1,000 other weapons had been surrendered without trouble of any kind, and Admiral Fletcher reports all the departments of the city government in full operation and order completely restored."

Mayor Warned Again.

In a previous dispatch filed by Admiral Fletcher late Saturday night he described conferences with the Mayor of Diaz regarding the shooting that had been going on, and repeated that he had told the Mayor it had to stop. In this dispatch Admiral Fletcher said:

"Again conferred with Mayor and local officials relative to the renewal of shooting at our men last night, and informed them that it had to stop, and that orders had been given for extreme measures to-night if a single shot is fired; also of the proclamation requiring every one in Vera Cruz to hand in all weapons before 12 o'clock to-morrow under severe penalty.

"I again enforced upon them the necessity of getting together and re-establishing the government of their city and the steps that would be taken in case of their failure. A meeting of the Ayuntamiento was immediately called, and I received the following memorandum:

Roberto Dias, Mayor of the city, sends his compliments to Admiral Fletcher and advises him that the Ayuntamiento has just held a session at which it was unanimously resolved that the members thereof would continue in the functions of their office; and accordingly the public officers will immediately resume business; namely, Salubridad Publica, Publica Health); Agua Limpia, (Water); and Alumbrado, (Lighting.) The business appertaining to the Departments of Escuela, (Schools,) and Biblioteca, (Libraries,) will resume business in a day or two. The Department of Policia, (Police,) cannot consistently resume its functions under present conditions.

"The police control will be established at a proper time under military supervision. It is necessary to issue proclamations of martial law in order to legalise the acts of the State and Federal officials which it will be necessary to appoint. The Post Office and Light-house Services are in operation, the radio station soon will be. Have taken over terminal station and its operation. Have now recovered two broad-gauge and two narrow-gauge engines, liable to Mexico City was cut about seven miles beyond our lines. A man sent to repair it was prevented by Mexican soldiers. Have established strong guards at water works at Tejario and Elgarto.

"Unloading cargoes of steamers and all business connected with the train of the port are in operation under Commander Stickney. Harbor can be cleared for reception of transport by twenty-four hours' notice and all arrangements completed for their reception.

"Sent a train out with Mexican refugees, but only about forty took advantage of it. No foreign refugees were there to bring back. Alarming reports as to conditions in Mexico City and resentment against Americans was brought down by refugees on the train this morning. I am hoping the message taken to Gen. Huerta by his Chief of Staff, Corona, related to admitting all of the refugees to Vera Cruz, will produce some good effect, and pains have been taken to spread the news from here.

"No shots fired in the city to-night up to 10 P. M."

Consul General Shanklin to-day reported to the State Department that he was in actual danger of his life before he finally succeeded in getting out of the Mexican capital to Vera Cruz on the train with Charge O'Shaughnessy. The Consul General was one of the first victims of the military censors, and was not permitted to communicate with the State Department.

In his report to-day he said that there were exciting moments in Mexico City during the day preceding his departure. Following the overturning of the statue of Washington, mobs began to march through the streets crying "Death to the Gringos!" Even the school children took part in the demonstration. Mr. Shanklin said, boys and girls outside of his office chanting "Death to the American Consul General!"

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Thursday morning an order was issued that no ambiguous should be left to be interpreted by or received from Americans.

The Consul General expressed the fear that harm might come yet to the 100 or 800 Americans remaining in Mexico City.

Badger Congratulates Fleet.

The following is the text of a general order issued by Admiral Badger to-day:

The occupation of the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, commenced on the forenoon of April 21, 1914, by the naval forces of the United States, having been successfully concluded, the Commander in Chief desires to congratulate Rear Admiral Fletcher, U. S. N., in command of the United States naval forces on shore, and the officers and men of the landing forces and of the supporting cruisers for their gallant conduct. The gallantry and expedition of the officers and men engaged in this enterprise, undertaken on the spur of the moment and in the face of adverse conditions, was in keeping with the traditions of the service.

The Commander in Chief wishes to congratulate Rear Admiral Fletcher on the perfect working of the plans perfected by him in anticipation of just such an emergency. The orders for action came with unexpected suddenness and at a time when the naval force off Vera Cruz had been reduced by the exigencies of the service much below its usual strength, but there was no delay. The landing was undertaken immediately with the men at hand, and before the arrival of the reinforcing vessels the custom house and that portion of the city essential to its successful occupation were already in the hands of our forces.

For the subsequent measures and negotiations taken to restore order to the city and renew its ordinary routine of business and pacify its inhabitants Rear Admiral Fletcher and his officers and men deserve great praise.

Highest honor is accorded to those who gave up their lives gloriously in the service of their country, and the sympathy of the whole fleet goes out to their sorrowing friends and relatives.

In the occupation of Vera Cruz the navy and marine corps have carried out successfully and well the duty required of them, and once again have demonstrated their preparedness, discipline, training, and fidelity.

This order will be published on board all ships of the assembled fleet at Vera Cruz and to all battalions of the landing force on shore.

BADGER.

Plan of Governing City.

Secretary Daniels announced that Admiral Fletcher had sent a dispatch reporting the following proposed regulations for the establishment of the civil government under martial law at Vera Cruz:

Promulgated by the commanding officer of the forces of the United States of America for the establishment of civil government under martial law in the territory occupied by such forces in and near Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Article 1. All functions of government, legislative, executive, and judicial, shall be vested in one official, to be known as Civil Governor of the territory affected hereby, and who shall at all times and in the exercise of all his functions be subject and subordinate to the will and direction of the commanding officer of the United States forces occupying said territory. He shall from time to time establish such departments, bureaus, and branches as he may in his discretion think necessary for the proper organization and conduct of the governmental function intrusted to his charge, with power to appoint and remove such officials, subordinates, agents, and employes as may from time to time become necessary, and may delegate to them such power as he may think proper. Whenever the official hereafter designated shall be appointed by the Civil Governor, in the document evidencing such appointment, and in such other orders as may from time to time be required, shall specify the duties, powers, and responsibilities of each of such officials. Until these are appointed and their respective offices all powers and faculties naturally pertaining to their offices shall be exercised and performed by the Civil Governor under the general powers conferred upon him hereunder.

Observe Mexican Law.

Article 2.—In organization and conduct of the Government hereby created, the Civil Governor and all the other officials shall be governed by the rules and provisions of the substantive and model laws of the Republic of Mexico and State of Vera Cruz and the municipality of Vera Cruz, which were in force and effect at the time of the occupation of the territory above described by the United States of America, except in so far as the same may be modified by these or other regulations, decrees, or orders to be hereafter promulgated by the commanding officer of the forces of the United States of America or the Civil Governor, or any of the other officials acting under him, as hereby provided.

Article 3.—So far as possible, the taxes and imposts, Federal and local heretofore regularly levied and collected in the territory hereby affected shall continue to be levied and collected by the Civil Governor and his subordinate officials without the creation of additional burdens or imposts, except when required by unusual exigencies, either military or civil. The expenses of the maintenance of the Government hereby created shall be paid out of the moneys so received, and any surplus shall be disposed of as hereafter directed.

Article 4.—The Civil Governor may appoint an official to have charge of the port and harbor of Vera Cruz, who may exercise the functions of all the officials heretofore concerned in business carried on in and in connection, with such specific powers as may hereafter be determined. Such official shall be known as the Inspector of the Port.

Article 5.—The collection, conservation, and disbursements of all revenues of every class, including those hereafter collected under Federal, State, and municipal authority, shall be intrusted to a Treasurer under special regulations to be hereafter promulgated.

Provides Judiciary.

Article 6.—The administration of justice under Federal, State, and municipal laws and ordinances heretofore enforced, and such additional laws and regulations as may hereafter be adopted shall be intrusted to an official to be known as the Judge, who shall perform all the functions heretofore exercised in such territory by Federal Judges, State Judges of the First and Second instance, Judge of the Civil Register, Judge of the Public Register, notaries public, and all other official agents discharging any duty in connection with the administration of justice, and such Judge may appoint such other Judges, Secretaries, Government attorneys, notaries, and other officials and agents as may hereafter be found convenient under special regulations to be hereafter adopted.

Article 7.—The functions of the municipal officials of the city, as defined by the laws heretofore in effect, shall be exercised by such persons as may hereafter be designated in accordance with the general provisions of these regulations and others that may hereafter be adopted.

Article 8.—Other functions and departments of Government, including the Post Office, telegraph, police, sanitation, and all others that may require to be specially provided for shall be administered in accordance with orders or regulations to be hereafter adopted.

Article 9.—The officials to be appointed as herein contemplated may be either Americans or Mexicans, or any other nationality, it being the intent and purpose to extend to the inhabitants of the territory affected hereby as large a participation in the administration of the Government hereby created as may be practical with due consideration for the ends to be hereby accomplished.

Done at the City of Vera Cruz, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1914.

(Signed) F. F. FLETCHER,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding the military forces of the United States of America at Vera Cruz.

Large Patrol on Duty.

Admiral Fletcher reported to the Secretary of the Navy at 9 o'clock to-night that the situation in Vera Cruz was as follows:

"A large patrol is still maintained in the city and no signs of disorder are in evidence. The defence lines extend around the city, with outposts on the sand hills. There is a detachment of 300 men at Tejar, and a detachment of 200 at Lagarto. These positions are being held for the defence of the city. No aggressive movement is being made, and no hostile act is contemplated.

"In Vera Cruz quiet prevails and the people are resuming their occupations. A large number of the poor, who are unemployed, will have to be looked out for. In San Juan d'Ulloa there are 500 prisoners who will have to be supplied with rations shortly, and

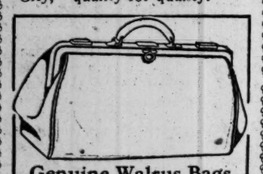
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Bags, Suit Cases, Trunks All at Very Special Prices

Every Trunk, Suit Case and Bag in the Macy stock is there because it is dependable in every way and built to withstand rough usage. The sale, which opens to-day in the enlarged Department, Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear, will afford substantial savings, for the sale prices are much below the Macy usual prices, which themselves are, as we daily demonstrate, "Lowest-in-the-City," quality-for-quality.



Genuine Walrus Bags $5.94

Macy's usual price, $7.49. (As Illustrated)—Made of good grade genuine walrus, on an imported frame, gilt fittings, good strong handle, leather lined full length pocket; sizes 14, 16, 18 ins.

Oxford Cowhide Bags, $11.49

Macy's usual price, $12.74. Made of long-grain imported cowhide, English frame; sewed-on corners, brass locks and clutches, leather lined, three wide pockets; size 16 inches and 18 inches; russet and brown.

Oxford Walrus Bags, $9.74

Macy's usual price, $11.24. Genuine walrus, sewed-in frame, brass locks and slides, reinforced sewed-on corners, leather lined; size 16 inches and 18 inches; three pockets.

Oxford Cowhide Bags, $6.74

Macy's usual price, $7.88. Good quality cowhide, double flat edge sewn, reinforced sewed-on corners, brass locks and slides; three pockets leather lined; russet and brown, 16 inches and 18 inches.

Oxford Cowhide Bags, $4.96

Macy's usual price, $5.94. Good grade cowhide, brass locks and slides, double flat sewn edges and reinforced sewed-on corners, strong handle, leather lined, three pockets; sizes 14, 16, 18; russet, brown and black.

English Model Suit Cases, $12.74

Macy's usual price, $17.89. Made of imported cowhide, flat English handle, imported lever locks, sewed hinge back, plaid lining, shirt fold in top, sizes 24 and 26 ins., brown.

Cowhide Suit Cases, $6.94

Macy's usual price, $8.94. Good quality cowhide, reinforced sewed-on corners, sewed loops, brass lever locks, two straps going all around, inside has shirt fold in top and neatly lined, sizes 24 and 26 ins., brown and russet.

Cowhide Suit Cases, $4.96

Macy's usual price, $6.38. Reinforced sewed-on corners strong handles, short straps, or reinforced riveted corners and two straps going all around. Inside has a neat lining and shirt fold in top, sizes 24 and 26 ins.

"Neverbreak" Traveling Trunks, $15.74

Macy's usual prices, $16.49 to $19.49. Best vulcanized fibre covered, three-ply veneer construction, brass locks and clamps, fully riveted, two straps going all around. Inside has divided top tray and extra skirt tray, cloth lined. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 ins.

"Neverbreak" Traveling Trunks, $11.89

Macy's usual prices, $12.74 to $14.24. Made of selected basswood, fibre covered, hardwood slatted, Yale locks, all trimmings riveted, strap going all around. Inside has divided top tray and extra skirt tray. Sizes 32, 36, 40 ins.

"Neverbreak" Traveling Trunks, $10.49

Macy's usual prices, $11.24 to $12.74. Made of selected basswood, vulcanized fibre binding, brass locks and clamps thoroughly riveted, leather straps, has divided top tray and extra skirt tray cloth lined. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 ins.

"Neverbreak" Traveling Trunks, $8.24

Macy's usual prices, $8.63 to $9.74. Waterproof canvas covered, hardwood slatted, vulcanized fibre binding, brass locks and trimmings, has a divided top tray and extra skirt tray. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 ins.

"Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunks, $29.75

Macy's usual price, $37.50. (As illustrated.) Entire box of three-ply veneer, vulcanized fibre covered, brass locks and trimmings, thoroughly riveted. Wardrobe section will hold twelve suits, has a Universal ratchet compressor, five roomy drawers and hat box, all drawers can e locked with trunk open. Regulation height 45 inches.

PULPITS' VOICES RAISED FOR PEACE—WOMEN EAGER TO HELP

MESSAGE OF PEACE STIRS GREAT THRONG

"There Will Be No War," Rabbi Wise Says Is Washington Information.

SEND APPEAL TO WILSON

Members of Free Synagogue Welcome Mediation and Say President Can Do "Immortal Service."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, speaking yesterday morning at the Seventh Anniversary Exercises of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall, stirred a crowded house to spontaneous applause by delivering a message from Washington that promised peace with Mexico. Dr. Wise spoke after Mayor Mitchel, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of the Department of Health, and Rabbi Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia, Chancellor of the Jewish Chautauqua Association. He began by saying that his "cup of joy" was full because of the praise and encouragement for the Synagogue and for Jews that these speakers had given.

"And," Dr. Wise continued, "my cup of joy is overflowing because of the promise of peace between the United States and Mexico. I was made happy this morning by reading in the papers that Argentina, Brazil and Chile had proferred their good offices to settle the difficulties out of which the present situation has grown, and that their offer had been accepted by Mr. Bryan, but I was more overjoyed by the message I received from Washington this morning only a short time before this service began.

"'This message was, 'There will be no war.'"

At this point the outburst of applause forced Dr. Wise to stop speaking. When the audience had become quiet, he continued:

"There can't be any war, and there shall not be any war. There is a wise and noble statesman in the White House who will prevent any war. We can't go to war because we have no enemies. The Mexicans are not our enemies. We don't want to fight Mexico; we don't want to slay Mexicans. No one here feels hostile to the Mexicans. American citizens everywhere have no feeling against the Mexicans—so how can we go to war with them?

"Not only have we no desire to fight Mexico, but we do desire to take advantage of the great opportunity offered us by the South American countries, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. Their offer of good offices and its immediate acceptance by the United States means the establishment of a new era in international relations. It means that in the future no two nations will be allowed to go to war until all the other nations of the earth have expended every effort to prevent the war. America has the chance to inaugurate this great era, and she cannot lose it. Our wise Chief Executive will not let us lose it, our people do not want to lose it.

"At the close of this meeting I want to send to President Wilson in the name of this great congregation a message that we all devoutly hope for the accomplishment of his high purpose and pray that his efforts in behalf of peace for the United States and for the world may be crowned with success."

Dr. Wise took the prolonged applause that followed at this point as authorization for the message. This telegram was sent yesterday afternoon:

The President, White House, Washington, D. C.:

The members of the Free Synagogue, in divine worship assembled, have learned with joy and enthusiasm of the Government's acceptance of the offices of mediation tendered by our sister republics of South America. The nation, trusting in your high integrity, accepts as true your insistence that we are not at war with Mexico. We look to you for such wise and high leadership as shall avert war and make possible the restoration of friendly relations with the Republic of Mexico. Now to secure peace through honor would constitute an immortal service to the cause of world peace. The strength of righteousness be your own.

STEPHEN S. WISE, Rabbi.
ABRAM I. ELKUS, Vice President.

After the service Dr. Wise said that the message he had received from Washington had not been official, but that it had come over the telephone from a personal friend of his who was following the developments in the Mexican situation closely. He would not have it appear, he said, that the message had emanated from the White House, but he was convinced that its promise of peace was based on trustworthy grounds and could be taken literally.

URGES WORK FOR PEACE.

Dr. Merrill, Deploring War, Says Nation Is at a Crisis.

The Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, in his sermon yesterday, told the members of his congregation that men and women should stand by the principles of the religion they professed and do all in their power by private conversation or public utterance for the maintenance of peace. Dr. Merrill is a member of the Church Peace Union, supported largely by funds given by Andrew Carnegie.

"We are standing in a very critical place as a nation," said Dr. Merrill. "Strong influences are being brought to bear to drive our Government into war with Mexico. A portion of the press, a very small portion, I am glad to say, is inflaming the public mind with editorials so savage and brutal that they are a deep disgrace to a nation or a city calling itself civilized and Christian.

"It is a time when Christian men and women should let it be known that they stand by the principles of the religion they profess and should use every possible means of showing the Government that the mass of the people are deeply opposed to war and will sustain the Government in extreme efforts to maintain peace. In the name of Christ and of His Church I earnestly beg that all of us show in private conversation and in public influence and activity that we stand absolutely for the maintenance of peace, and, above all, for the preservation of that Christian temper of justice and extreme consideration for the rights of others without which no nation is fit to engage in war and in the presence of which war is almost an impossibility. It is a time for Christians to hold themselves and their country very close to the golden rule."

CALLS FOR PUBLIC MOURNING.

American Hebrew Suggests Way to Make War Distasteful.

In an editorial criticising President Wilson's policy in insisting on the salute at Tampico and thereby bringing on the present crisis, the current issue of The American Hebrew suggests the declaration of a public mourning and the prohibition of all public sports and amusements as a sure means of bringing about popular sentiment for peace.

"Already some families in America are mourning their dead because President Wilson and Gen. Huerta could not agree upon a polite method of making and accepting an apology," says the editorial. "Because the ceremonial form of shooting empty guns could not be satisfactorily arranged loaded guns are fired, and Americans and Mexicans lie dead. It were farcical if not tragical.

"It is easy to work up a ferment of what passes for patriotism. Schoolboys and adults with the intellects of schoolboys are always ready for the joyous holiday of a fight. True patriotism seeks national integrity and justice in preference to the emotional thing called honor.

"War is entered upon as gaily as it is because the great mass of people see and feel no personal discomfort from it. Let Congress pass a law that war time being a time of national mourning, all public games, sports, and amusements must be suspended, and there would be a speedy revulsion of feeling. If theatres were to close and baseball, golf, and dancing were prohibited, how long would it be before the pressure of public opinion would demand a cessation of hostilities, and the demand would come from exactly the same people who have been so insistent on upholding the Admiral."

WE'D RAVE, TOO, IF INVADED.

Rev. Dr. Jefferson Thinks We'd Behave Much Like the Mexicans.

Although the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, and one of the most prominent members of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, announced prior to the delivery of his sermon on "Patriotism" at the evening services yesterday that he would not speak on the Mexican situation, he nevertheless said some things that had considerable bearing on that situation.

"We can better appreciate how our neighbors to the south of us feel just now when we stop to consider how we would feel and what we would do if an invading force was to come up on our shores," he said. "No wonder they rend and tear and trample upon the flag of the United States. If conditions were reversed, I have no doubt the same thing would take place here."

"Love of country," Dr. Jefferson went on, "like other beautiful things, is capable of being counterfeited, abused and perverted. Many men have hid behind its sacred folds in order that they might carry out their selfish ends. 'Tis sad, nevertheless too true, that in many instances, as Ben Johnson says, 'Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.'"

Dr. Jefferson disagreed with the writings of Tolstoi on patriotism and said that not only must a people have patriotism, but that they must love their nation more than any other. "Because," he pointed out, "it is only by appreciating your own land that you will be able to appreciate those of others."

WANTS HOME PROBLEMS FIRST

Dr. Jamieson Would Solve Them Before Taking Up Mexico's.

"We ought not to go to Mexico to attempt to solve that nation's problems until we deal with the conditions at our own doors," said the Rev. Arthur Jamieson, D. D., rector of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at the service last evening.

"What will this country do in Mexico when we are not able to adjust our conditions on the east side?" he asked. "We here stand at the lowest grade because of the ungroomed foreign element which overwhelms us. We have gunmen right in our midst who are worse than the gunmen of Mexico.

"I don't think Mr. Bryan is exactly the right man for the present situation. He has the right qualities of grit, but he may get himself and every one else into trouble. This Government should wait longer before swooping down on Mexico. It is not for a great nation to lose her temper.

"While over 200 Americans have been slain in Mexico in the last two years, we cannot hope to remove the trouble by removing Huerta. Huerta is a strong, clear-witted, shrewd Indian, as good as many politicians in New York. We have no doubt that when he took the weapons from Madero he had big backing behind him, and perhaps a little American backing. He is sustained by the mighty force of gold, and if we get rid of him to-night, we will have another fellow like him to-morrow."

MRS. DE RENDON'S ALARM.

Englishwoman Can Get No Word from Her Husband in Mexico.

Mrs. Edmund Bollo De Rendon, an Englishwoman, the wife of a wealthy Mexican landowner, is at the Hotel Plaza, and is greatly worried for the safety of her husband in Mexico. Mr. De Rendon is in the city of Mérida, the capital of Yucatan, which is twenty-six miles south of the port of Progreso.

Mrs. De Rendon has had no word of her husband recently. She said that as their messages were being intercepted by both the Americans and the Mexicans they have been unable to communicate with each other.

NATIONAL RED CROSS PREPARES FOR WAR

Meeting in Washington Attended by 400 Women of Government Circles.

NO NURSES NEEDED NOW

But a Call Is Sent Out for "Desirable Comforts" and "Desirable Luxuries."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Without waiting for the results of the efforts of the three South American Governments, the women of Washington to-day prepared for war.

More than 400 prominent women, including the wife of the Secretary of War and the wife of the Secretary of the Navy, responded to the call of Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the War Relief Board of the National Red Cross. They met in the small ballroom of the New Willard Hotel and formulated plans for relief work in Mexico.

One of the chief purposes of the meeting was to arrange for the co-operation of many societies under the general guidance of the American Red Cross, so that relief work would not be duplicated. Miss Boardman explained that under the Treaty of Geneva relief work on the field of battle must be in the hands of an organization recognized by its own Government. The Red Cross, she said, was the only society in the United States that came up to that requirement, so that all work must be done through it.

Besides the American Red Cross Society, which was represented by its highest officials in Washington, delegates attended the meeting from the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade of Washington, the Retail Merchants' Association, the women of the G. A. R., the G. A. R., Daughters of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy, United Confederate Veterans, the W. C. T. U., Women's Relief Corps, the Needlework Guild, which is affiliated with the Red Cross; Jewish Fraternal Association, Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Alliance of Jewish Women, Southern Relief Society, Federation of Women's Clubs, Golden Cross, Southern Society, Central Union of German Societies, and the Young Women's Christian Association.

Rear Admiral N. W. Mason occupied the chair. Miss Boardman, the recognized authority on all matters pertaining to her organization, gave a brief outline of the proposed work of forming committees and reaching a state of preparedness. Miss Jane Delano, head of the American Society of Red Cross Nurses, and Major Robert U. Patterson of the United States Medical Corps were other speakers.

Three Classes of Volunteers.

The speeches showed that the Red Cross was ready for action in Mexico or Texas at the first call for aid.

The meeting also showed a splendid response in the enlistment of both men and women for service, not only for the zone of operations as nurses, hospital attendants, clerks, and even cooks, but for practical stay-at-home work that insures a splendid support to the efforts of the society wherever directed.

The volunteers will be classified as groups A, B, and C. The first will go to the front, the second will go wherever assigned, and the third class, group C, will be made up of men and women who may be obliged by circumstances to remain in their territory. These will devote themselves to raising funds and collecting material. Miss Boardman explained that the Red Cross already had on its rolls about 5,000 nurses of long training and experience so that volunteer nurses need not apply. For the collection of funds a committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of C. C. Glover. There were also committees on storing and packing supplies, and on transportation.

The work of getting supplies, said Miss Boardman, was particularly suitable for women. She then announced a committee of five prominent women to take up that work. The committee consists of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the President's wife, as Honorary Chairman; Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War, Honorary Vice Chairman; Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, Honorary Vice Chairman; Mrs. William Crozier, Chairman, and Mrs. T. N. McLaughlin, Secretary.

Major Patterson was particularly careful to emphasize the non-military character of the Red Cross, which knows no enemy in its operations.

A Uniform Chosen.

A uniform for the men who will go to the front has been selected. It will consist of trousers and Norfolk jacket of hunter's green cotton duck, with leather leggings and soft campaign hat. There is to be no military insignia on any part of the uniform. The women nurses will, of course, wear their white uniforms, while a style of dress for feminine aids other than the nurses will be decided upon later.

Local headquarters for the reception of supplies will be opened as soon as it is officially known that war is unavoidable.

In addition to the regular speakers at to-day's meeting, prominent and patriotic supporters of the Red Cross seated on the stage above which shone the banner of the society in red and white electric bulbs, were Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. William Crozier, Mrs. William J. Boardman, Simon Wolf, and H. B. F. McFarland.

On the floor were Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, widow of the former Secretary of State; Mrs. John McGowan, wife of Rear Admiral McGowan; Miss Ernst, daughter of Gen. E. O. Ernst, U. S. A.; Miss Davis, daughter of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis; Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. James R. Mann, Mrs. Simon Wolf, Mrs. Swager Shirley, Miss Aileen Solomons, Mrs. Garrison McClintock, Mrs. William Hamilton Bayly, the Misses Williams, daughters of the Senator from Mississippi; Miss Alice Whiting, and Miss Doris Haywood.

The question of raising supplies seemed to interest Miss Boardman almost as much as the problem of raising funds for extended relief work. After the meeting an official of the Red Cross issued a short summary of the supplies that the society would be glad to receive. They were listed under the heads of "desirable comforts" and "desirable luxuries." This is the list:

DESIRABLE COMFORTS.

Malted milk, evaporated milk and cream, cocoa, soups, jellies, grape juice, inexpensive food trays, ward slippers, copper bed-warmers, air cushions, washable bathrobes of good weight, rolling chairs, tooth brushes, combs, paper drinking cups.

DESIRABLE LUXURIES.

Inexpensive straw hats, palm leaf fans, pipes and tobacco (for convalescents outdoors), writing paper, envelopes and lead pencils (for patients), comfort bags, apparatus, syphons and cylinders of liquid carbon dioxide for making carbonated water, portable ice machines, rubber sheets, blankets, sheets and pillow cases, mattresses, pillows, pajamas, nightshirts, disinfectants, enameled buckets, invalid foods of all kinds.

BRYAN FAVORS WHEELER.

Dismisses Complaint Against Legation Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Secretary Bryan has finally settled the case of Post Wheeler, former Secretary of the American Embassy in Rome, who was recalled last September to answer charges preferred by Alexander Benson, the Second Secretary of the Embassy.

Mr. Wheeler has been completely exonerated and announcement is made by Secretary Bryan that he will be reassigned to the Diplomatic Service in his present grade. In a signed statement he gave out Mr. Bryan says:

"The Department of State has thoroughly investigated the allegation, unofficially brought in September last against Mr. Wheeler, Secretary of Embassy, then stationed in Rome, that he had misused the customs privilege granted to foreign diplomatic officers by the Italian Government in the matter of gasoline.

"The allegation has been found to be baseless. This incident has not impaired Mr. Wheeler's status as a diplomatic officer of the United States, and he will be assigned to the foreign service, in his grade, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made by the department."

Mrs. Wheeler is best known under her pen name as Hallie Erminie Rives. She and Mr. Wheeler were married at Tokio when he was connected with the American Embassy there.

What action will be taken with regard to Mr. Benson has not been announced, but it is the understanding that, in view of Secretary Bryan's decision dismissing the charges against Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Benson will not be restored to diplomatic service. Mr. Benson was also recalled from Rome, and is now in this country, awaiting a settlement of the case.

The charge against Mr. Wheeler had to do with the courtesy granted by the Italian Government of permitting the heads of foreign diplomatic establishments to import gasoline free of duty for use in their motor cars. There is a heavy import tax in Italy on gasoline, and this privilege enables foreign diplomats to obtain supplies at a much lower rate than they would be obliged to pay if they purchased the oil in Rome. Mr. Wheeler was accused by Mr. Benson of having sold gasoline imported free of duty for the use of the United States Embassy. The Italian Government exonerated Mr. Wheeler and indicated in a statement on the subject that the accusation grew out of the action of a chauffeur in selling some imported gasoline for the use of "an exalted person." This reference to an exalted person was never explained.

Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Benson were formerly associated in the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, to which post Mr. Wheeler had been transferred from Tokio.

Among the statements made to the State Department in its investigation of the original charge was that the allegation was the outgrowth of a quarrel between the two men while they were at the Russian capital. Many other allegations figured in the case, but were ignored by Secretary Bryan.

Both Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Benson are Princeton men, and the troubles in which they were involved were brought to the attention of President Wilson. Though Mr. Wheeler was born in New York and appointed to the diplomatic service from the State of Washington, he resided in his early manhood in Philadelphia, in which city Mr. Benson lives. The charges were investigated originally by Dudley Field Malone, now Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, when he was Third Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Malone's report has never been made public.

BEGGED FOR DRUG IN JAIL.

Two Alleged Peddlers of Heroin Kept Police Awake All Night.

Arrested on a charge of selling heroin to boys, Lewis E. and William J. Miller, 24 and 26 years old, respectively, of 161 Wyckoff Avenue, Ridgewood, kept the police of the Glendale Precinct awake all Saturday night by crying for the drug.

The police say they found thirty packages of heroin and one vial in the possession of William, while Lewis had a large tin box of the drug. They told the police they had purchased the heroin from a Brooklyn druggist, but refused to give his name.

Magistrate Fitch, in the Flushing Police Court, yesterday, held both prisoners for the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN MAN DROWNS.

F. L. Knowles's Boat Capsizes on Maine Lake—Companion Saved.

AUBURN, Me., April 26.—Frank L. Knowles of Brooklyn, N. Y., was drowned in Lake Auburn to-day when a rowboat from which he was fishing capsized.

The body was not recovered. A companion, Blaine Bonney, was rescued in a serious condition.

NEED 250,000 MEN TO INVADE MEXICO

If Rebels Join Huerta, 500,000 Will Be Necessary, Capt. Geo. D. Snyder Thinks.

MEANS SIX MONTHS' TASK

Ex-Army Engineer and Tunnel Builder Describes Training That Volunteers Must Have.

In case of an invasion of Mexico a force of from 250,000 to 500,000 United States soldiers will be necessary, according to Capt. George Duncan Snyder, engineer and tunnel builder and writer on army matters. Capt. Snyder was for many years connected with the Pennsylvania State Militia, and was the Assistant Chief Engineer of the Second Army Corps of the United States Army during the Spanish war. He is a member of the firm of engineers which built the Pennsylvania and McAdoo tubes under the Hudson River. He is conversant with Mexico's topography, having aided in the building of the big reservoir system outside of Mexico City, which supplies that city with its electrical power.

The number of soldiers necessary, Capt. Snyder said, depended on the attitude of the Constitutionalists in Mexico, and 500,000, he said, would be the minimum in case of a union of Constitutionalists and Federals.

What interested Capt. Snyder particularly in the present situation was the Volunteer Army bill which was signed by the President on Saturday. The general impression, he said, seemed to be that the United States was ready for an invasion of Mexico. That impression, he insisted, was wrong, and he regretted that it should be the case. The plain facts were, he said, that it would take at least six months to raise an army of 500,000 United States volunteers, probably longer. None of the militia regiments, he said, would be able to take the field as competent regiments under three months, thus leaving all of the burden of the war in the meantime on the regular army, and the army, he thought, would have to be disorganized to some extent to furnish instructors for the volunteers.

"The problem of the nation just at present," said Capt. Snyder yesterday at his home in New Rochelle, "is how to make the most efficient fighting units possible out of the available personnel in the shortest possible time. The weak spot in our army is the lack of careful individual training of the infantry soldier.

"In studying the probable efficiency of our volunteers at the beginning of a war the following facts should be borne in mind: First, that our militia, no matter how efficient they may be as State troops, must be reorganized, and that from 50 to 75 per cent. of new men must be trained and equipped; second, that the superiority of United States volunteers is not due to the fact that their officers are appointed by the National instead of by the State Government, but to the fact that most of the field officers are appointed from the regular army, that such troops have a greater percentage of former officers and men of the regular army, and that, whatever the defects of the method of appointing the officers, it is an improvement over appointments based on a popular election by the men the officers will be called upon to command.

"The Volunteer Army bill permits the acceptance for service of our State militia forces, but that does not mean that these troops will be immediately ready for war. I think that it ought to be very clearly pointed out that the organizing of United States volunteers means the disorganizing of the militia, and that the only troops ready for immediate service, therefore, will be the regulars, of whom there are 51,000, including 13,000 men of the Coast Artillery.

"Under the Volunteer Army bill, for instance, the Seventh Regiment of New York can keep its own officers, provided the members of the regiment enlist to the extent of three-fourths of its strength. Thus the Seventh could go to war retaining its identity. But the Seventh, reorganized under the United States war tactics, or any other regiment, for that matter, could not be turned out for service in a short time. In the case of the Seventh the time for instruction would be less than in the cases of most regiments, perhaps, but I believe the minimum, on the average, will be twelve weeks of instruction. Our volunteer armies are mostly composed of infantry, and the essential qualities of an infantry soldier are practically the same to-day as in the time of Caesar. Skill with weapons, ability to march and shoot, and discipline will make an efficient infantry soldier, now as then. Instruments of warfare have changed, but we have no modern invention to take the place of the bodily vigor and endurance necessary to carry a man through a long campaign.

Defects in Our System.

"All the defects that have manifested themselves in our present methods of training volunteers are evidently due to the fact that a carefully thought-out method of doing this work has not been worked out in time of peace," he said. "Our volunteer troops have generally been assembled in great camps shortly after their muster-in, which were supposed to be camps of instruction, but these camps have had no special organization or equipment for this purpose. The great majority of volunteer troops that entered the service during the Spanish war left the service without any training in rifle practice whatever, without increasing their marching power or any thorough training in battle exercises or in the service of security and information, and in many cases these regiments that had been in the organized militia were in a poorer state of discipline than before they entered the service.

"We cannot have many such camps, so of necessity they must be large. To give them capacity for training about 30,000 infantry, or about enough for an army corps, would likely be the best arrangement under the circumstances. Each such camp should have a staff of instructors separate from the administrative staff, with a chief of staff and two assistant chiefs of staff, one in charge of the administrative staff and the other in charge of the staff of instructors. The troops should not be organized into larger units than regiments, except for administrative purposes, until the individual instructor has progressed far enough for the officers and men to intelligently perform their duties in brigade and division exercises.

"The instruction should naturally be divided into the general instruction that should be given to all, and the special instruction to be given to officers and men with special duties to perform. This, for infantry, would mean that all should be taught to shoot, to march, to drill, and be disciplined, while staff sergeants, cooks, &c., should receive instruction in their special duties.

Urges Jews to Uphold Nation's Honor

Dr. Samuel Buchler, the rabbi of the New People's Synagogue of the Hebrew Educational Alliance, yesterday urged the Jews to go to war if the conflict came. He said: "What America seeks to regain through this war is its abducted honor. It will get it. All that live upon its shores and enjoy the liberty of its Government will come to the rescue of its glory. There will be no distinction of race or religion. We Jews ought to rank among the first and foremost. This great and liberal country shall never find us derelict in our duties as loyal citizens."

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of taffeta or moire . $11.50 and upward

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of linen or khaki . $10.00 and upward

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Regular $4 & $4.50 grades—2500 pairs just from the bench.

¶ The newest models to be designed for Summer wear, embracing straight lace and Blucher styles, with broad, medium or narrow toes—as well as the new low, broad London last.

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In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

K-C
Million Dollar Oriental Rug Sale at the Warerooms of Kent-Costikyan, Inc.

It would be impossible to give an adequate description of the quality and beauty of the rugs, but the fact that the collection exceeds $1,000,000 in value and that every rug was personally selected by Mr. S. Kent Costikyan in the Orient, will give some idea of the magnitude and interest of this offering.

Following are a few of the very Special Values which will be found during the Sale:

400 Kerman Mats $7 to $12
450 Persian Runners $22 to $140
Caucasian Rugs, sizes 5'x3'6" $8 to $18
Persian and Caucasian Rugs, sizes 3'6" to 4'6"x6' to 9' $24 to $48
1000 Persian Rugs, sizes 7'x3'6" $12 to $22
500 Large Kerman Sedjades $38 to $58

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DAILY CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

BEGIN AND GASQUET TO HAVE RED HATS

Archbishop of Quebec and Head of English Benedictines on Big List Announced Yesterday.

NAMES CAUSE SURPRISE

Omission of Archbishop of Montreal Remarked—Germany Pressed for Holding of Consistory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 26.—The long-expected list of Cardinals to be created at the Consistory to be held on May 25 is causing some surprise.

It was expected that Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, would be included, and nobody thought that Dom Gasquet would receive a red hat, although all agree that he is most worthy of it.

It is stated that the decision to hold a Consistory was due chiefly to the insistence of Germany, which otherwise, in the case of a Conclave, would be without representation in the Sacred College.

It is evident that the American Cardinals, Gibbons, Farley, and O'Connell, knew that the Consistory was to be held at the end of May, as all have decided to be in Rome at that time.

ROME, April 26.—Pope Pius to-day announced that he had decided to hold a Consistory on May 25 for the purpose of creating Cardinals.

Among those who will be elevated to membership in the Sacred College are:

The Most Rev. Louis Nazaire Begin, Archbishop of Quebec.
Mgr. Menendez, Archbishop of Toledo, Spain.
Mgr. Serafini, Assessor of the Congregation of the Holy Office.
Mgr. De la Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna.
Mgr. Csernoch, Archbishop of Strigonia.
Mgr. Sevin, Archbishop of Lyons.
Mgr. De Bettinger, Archbishop of Munich.
Mgr. De Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne.
Mgr. Piffl, Archbishop of Vienna.
Mgr. Giustini, Secretary of the Congregation of Sacraments.
Mgr. Lega, Senior Judge of the Rota Tribunal.
Mgr. Tecchi, Assessor of the Consistorial Congregation.
Abbot Gasquet, President of the English Benedictines.

LINES IN A NEW DISPUTE?

Hamburg-American Said to be at Odds with Non-German Companies.

ANTWERP, April 26.—Reports are current in shipping circles of a controversy between the Hamburg-American Company and the other Continental non-German lines to New York, the Hamburg-American Line demanding a greater share of the emigrant traffic.

The quarrel, if it exists, is distinct from the general Atlantic pool question, but would render a pool agreement still more problematical.

MILITANTS IN TIGHTS.

Swim Out and Cut Mooring Ropes of Boats on the Serpentine.

LONDON, April 26.—Because the police to-day refused to permit the suffragettes to hold a procession of boats on the Serpentine, in Hyde Park, a large party of militants tried to cut adrift the pleasure boats on the lake.

Two women wearing bathing tights swam among the boats and cut a number of the mooring ropes.

Envoys Congratulate Bustillos.

CARACAS, April 26.—Gen. V. Marquez Bustillos, the new Provisional President of the Republic, to-day received the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who tendered their congratulations on his election. The rebel outbreak recently predicted by revolutionists in Curacao and Trinidad has not materialized.

Emperor Francis Joseph Better.

VIENNA, April 26.—The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph showed improvement to-day.

CHINA TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

Initial Arrangements Are Reported to Have Been Completed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Peking says:

"Despite official denials, it is believed that initial arrangements have been practically completed for a tobacco monopoly in China.

"The British-American Tobacco Company, which has immense interests here, has signed a most important agreement, the nature of which has not been disclosed."

TROOPS TO ULSTER TO-DAY.

Three Regiments Ordered There—Martial Law May Be Proclaimed.

LONDON, Monday, April 27.—The Daily Mail's Dublin correspondent says that three infantry regiments have been ordered to proceed from Dublin to Ulster to-day. He adds that Augustine Birrell, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, was in Dublin yesterday directing the arrangements.

It is rumored that martial law will be proclaimed in Ulster.

The Liberal newspapers demand that the Government adopt strong measures to bring to punishment all persons concerned in the importation from Germany of the consignment of about 40,000 rifles and about a million rounds of ammunition which was landed at isolated points on the coast of Ulster on Friday night, and distributed by means of automobiles to the various headquarters of the Ulster volunteers.

DEAF NOT AIDED BY RADIUM

Decision of German Specialists, but Experiments to Continue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLOGNE, April 26.—The treatment of deafness with radium has up to date failed to show any improvement, but, despite the negative character of the results, there is no reason why the experiments should not be continued.

This was the decision at to-day's session of the Association of West German Throat and Ear Specialists, which was chiefly devoted to the discussion of radium treatment of deafness.

Dr. Hugel said he had noted improvement in two cases following four days' treatment. This statement, however, was opposed by a Bonn professor, who declared that he had examined Dr. Hugel's patients and was unable to discern the slightest improvement.

Dr. Hugel reiterated that radium was helpful, and also said that certain climatic conditions had a favorable influence.

Dr. Cronenberg of Solingen, Chairman of the meeting, gave the following summing up of the discussion: "The radium treatment of deafness is not rejected by the meeting. The experiments on which the reports were made all had negative results, but the experiments should be continued. The results achieved with radium are not better than those from other methods."

VICTOR HERBERT BETTER.

Condition of Composer, Operated On Saturday, Slightly Improved.

LONDON, April 26.—The condition of Victor Herbert, the American composer, was slightly improved to-day.

Mr. Herbert was operated upon yesterday for appendicitis.

Airman Marty Killed by Fall.

LONDON, April 26.—Philippe Marty, a well-known aviator, fell in the course of a flight to-day at the Hendon aerodrome, and died later as a result of the injuries he suffered.

CAILLAUX IS AGAIN ELECTED A DEPUTY

But His Party Loses Slightly in the General Election Results So Far Known.

JEAN RICHEPIN DEFEATED

Second Ballots Will Be Necessary in Many Cases—Poincare Starts for Riviera After Voting.

PARIS, April 26.—Balloting in the elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies was carried on quietly to-day throughout the republic.

For the 602 seats, 2,902 candidates were originally declared. Of these 350 were withdrawn in the past few days. Six hundred others may be regarded as being of a fantastic character, leaving something under 2,000 candidates, among whom are 650 lawyers and 300 manufacturers and business men.

The fine weather had some influence on the balloting, which was heavy during the early hours.

President Poincaré was among the first to record his vote, which he did at the City Hall in the Eighth Arrondissement without ceremony. The President then left Paris for the Riviera to resume his vacation, which had been interrupted by the visit of King George.

Up to midnight only eighty-six results were known. Of these forty were indefinite, necessitating a second ballot on May 10. An analysis of the remaining forty-six shows that the Caillaux Radicals lost two seats, whereas the Republicans and the different groups favoring ex-Premier Briand lost two and gained two. The unified Socialists and the Conservatives gained one seat each.

Joseph Caillaux, who resigned the portfolio of Finance after the killing of Gaston Calmette, the editor of the Figaro, by Mme. Caillaux, and who decided to become a candidate for the Chamber at the request of his friends, was re-elected.

Amadée Thalmes, the Radical Deputy who wrote a letter defending the action of Mme. Caillaux, which was read in the Chamber the day after the tragedy, was defeated.

The latest returns indicate that the Caillaux Radicals are losing ground slightly, the principal gainers being the extreme parties—the Socialists and Royalists.

The Academician Jean Richepin was defeated by Pascal Ceccaldi, Radical Socialist.

Among those re-elected are Aristide Briand, Alexandre Millerand, Louis Barthou, Paul Deschanel, René Viviani, the Abbé Lemire, Maurice Barrès, Denys Cochin, and Vice Admiral Bienaimé.

In order to test whether women really desire to vote a newspaper took advantage of to-day's elections to organize, in co-operation with the leading women's suffrage associations of France, a referendum of the women. More than half a million voting papers were distributed. They bore simply the words: "I desire the right to vote," and to these were added the name and address of the voter. Up to midnight 20,000 of the papers had been handed in at the voting stations in the different quarters of Paris. The results in the provinces on this question are not yet known.

CONNOLLY TO GO ARMED.

Borough President of Queens Gets a Permit to Carry a Revolver.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, who was named as the co-respondent in a cross bill filed by Aloysius G. Halleran, who was defendant in a suit for absolute divorce, has obtained a permit to carry a revolver from Magistrate Harry Miller, who succeeded Connolly on the bench.

In making the formal application for the permit Connolly gave as his reason for desiring it that he was frequently called out of his house late at night to go to different parts of the borough, and that the needed a revolver for his protection.

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CERTAIN-TEED LABEL OF QUALITY
GUARANTEED

The General says:

"Service is the true form of salesmanship."

Ten years ago you would have bought a tar and gravel roof, a tin roof, a slate roof, or a shingle roof, according to the type of building you wished to cover. Today you will buy

Certain-teed
Quality *Cert-ified* Roofing Durability *Guaran-teed*

Ten years ago roll roofing was a high-priced specialty. Today it is a *staple* at a reasonable price. And *Certain-teed* Roofing made it so.

Ten years ago manufacturers and roofing dealers had to have an exaggerated profit on roll roofing—because so little of it was sold. *Certain-teed* Roofing, by modern manufacturing methods and by modern selling methods, rendered a tremendous service to roofing users and to roofing dealers by establishing a reasonable price basis for better roofing than had ever before been produced—and a reasonable profit for dealers on a bigger volume of business than had ever before come their way.

On Monday mornings we are telling 7,000,000 readers of daily newspapers the merits of *Certain-teed* Roofing—this is service to prospective roofing buyers in pointing the way to roofing that is backed by a fifteen-year guarantee.

Certain-teed Roofing is sold at a reasonable price everywhere by dealers who believe in giving unsurpassed quality at a fair profit. The amount of *Certain-teed* Roofing required for an average roof, say ten squares, will cost less than $5 over the cheap mail order grade. This small initial cost is saved many times in the fifteen years' wear which is covered by the manufacturer's guarantee.

We are also advertising in farm papers, and foreign language newspapers, reaching people who may not read the daily newspapers.

This is our idea of service. We have the three biggest mills—we are large buyers of raw materials—and we advertise everywhere—because that is the cheapest way to sell our roofing.

We share the savings of our enormous volume with you who use roofing. We encourage jobbers and dealers to follow our example and sell on small margins and depend upon the large volume of business which is certain to result from the best service to users of roofing.

That building of yours which requires a roof—whether it's a factory, warehouse, business block, farm building, residence or any other structure—whether it's new or old—your first thought would be roll roofing, because *Certain-teed* has put roll roofing easily within your consideration from a price standpoint.

It has done more than that—it has put *Certain-teed* Roll Roofing first in your consideration from the standpoint of quality, durability and real roofing service on the roof.

General Roofing Manufacturing Co.
World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers
New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Ill., York, Pa., Marseilles, Ill., Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati, O., Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Seattle, London, England, Hamburg, Germany

The Reason for Certain-teed Roofing.

By Geo. M. Brown, President, General Roofing Mfg. Co.

The life and durability of roll roofing cannot be determined, as some people imagine, by such superficial tests as bending, tearing, smelling, etc. No test, chemical or otherwise, has ever been invented that would prove how long roofing will last. "The proof of the roof is on the roof": This is the only real test of durability that is known.

Such unreliable tests are used by some manufacturers and jobbers to sell their goods. Others take advantage of the public by putting out second or third grade roofings as first grade goods, or by putting them under old, established brands built up on better goods. This practice is possible because many roofings look alike and the buyer can not tell the difference between them until he makes the actual test on the roof. So much roofing has been put on the market in this way that dealers and consumers have become alarmed. They have found it necessary to require assurance as to the quality of roofing they buy, in the form of a plain guarantee by the manufacturer, who knows what goes into the goods and who is entirely responsible. This established the need of Certain-teed Roofing. That is the reason why Certain-teed Roofing came into existence. Every dealer and consumer needs this protection. Every dealer should insist upon knowing who makes his goods and whether they are that manufacturer's first, second or third grades.

The public today has accepted Certain-teed Roofing as an extra quality that has become a standard for all other roofings. When a manufacturer cannot interest a buyer with his first grade roofing on account of poor manufacturing facilities and its consequent high price, he says very little about his first grade, but he guarantees his second or third grade as equal to Certain-teed. Such "conversational guarantees," however, never materialize into real guarantees when narrowed down, although some sellers without responsibility will actually sign any kind of a guarantee.

The Certain-teed label on rolls of roofing enables dealers and consumers to buy intelligently. They know they are getting the longest life roofing it is possible to make; that it is made by the world's largest manufacturer of roofing; and that it is not a second or third grade.

We believe the buyer should know all the facts about the roofing he buys, and this is the reason for Certain-teed Roofing.

Certain-teed Construction Roofing for Skyscrapers and Factories
Certain-teed Shingles for Bungalows and Residences
Certain-teed Roofing in Rolls for Farm Homes and Buildings

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Save $50
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In observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of our business we are selling all new Kranich & Bach instruments, now in stock at a straight reduction of $50.

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Kranich & Bach quality is the result of fifty years of intensive study by three generations of the Kranich & Bach families. To insure this ultra quality we build our instruments complete from start to finish, under one roof and under the watchful care of one supervising head—*something that can be said of no other high-grade player piano in all the world.*

Never before has it been possible to buy new, latest style, perfect Kranich & Bach instruments at less than regular prices.

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Lady's Traveling Bag	Tobacco Pouches
Fittings of Gold or Silver	Cigar Cases
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Man's Suitcase	Bill Cases
Fittings of Gold or Silver	Motor Bags
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Overnight Bags	Jewel Bags
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AND it may be that their eighty years of working in precious metals has made The Gorham Company a little more fastidious, a little more careful in all they do.

Certainly you can find nowhere else in New York leather articles as beautifully made as these.

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Fifth Avenue and 36th Street
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THE above picture of an Armored Machine Gun Car shows the wonderful adaptability of the Mack Motor chassis. The interior of the armored body carries ammunition and rifles, and port-holes allow the machine guns to spit their deadly stream of bullets. THE car is fitted with armored wheels for operation on railroad tracks. By quick adjustment they can be changed to run over the roads directly into the "Zona Guerra." This truck is now in General Villa's service.

MACK & SAURER TRUCKS

are built and sold with a purpose—to keep running. The way they are built makes them good—International Service keeps them good.

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The Majestic is an hotel de luxe in every sense.

Yet the prices at the Majestic are eminently fair considering that it is the foremost hotel of its kind in New York.

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At the West Seventy-second Street Entrance of Central Park.

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The Tobey "Friendship Chair"

upholstered in Australian mohair plush—a chair that will give individuality and a touch of human interest to a home. Its inviting appearance bespeaks comfort and restfulness—a chair you can live with.

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RESPONSIBILITY—RELIABILITY
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Every booklover loves a bargain. In the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday, old books, autographs, and pamphlets on old New York may be picked up.—Adv.

CORNERSTONE LAID FOR Y. W. H. A. HOME

Building to Perpetuate Under Modern Conditions "The Faith of Thirty-five Centuries."

SCHIFF PRAISES THE WORK

Banker Counsels That a Godly Spirit Is Needed to Sustain and Give Strength to It.

The cornerstone of the new home of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, at 31 West 110th Street, was laid yesterday afternoon. It is expected that the building will be dedicated and opened during the Summer. The first home of the association was a small brownstone house, and the membership then was less than eighteen. To-day there are more than 900 members and the cost of the new home will exceed $300,000.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, who has been identified with the association since its inception, twelve years ago, opened the ceremonies with prayer. In her address Mrs. Israel Unterburg, President of the association, said the new building was erected to "perpetuate under modern conditions the faith of thirty-five centuries."

The cornerstone was laid by Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the Building Fund Committee, with a trowel presented by Mrs. A. N. Cohen, Chairman of the same committee. Inset in letters of bronze on the cornerstone was this inscription:

"May our daughters be as cornerstones hewn after the fashion of a temple. Happy the people that is in such a case; happy the people whose God is the Lord."

Jacob H. Schiff spoke of the significance of the new building. "Under this stone," he said, "you are placing a record of what is being attempted in this generation to make certain, as far as this can be done, that Jewish womanhood of generations to follow our own shall develop into the type of which since time immemorial our race has been so proud, the 'esheth chayil,' the peerless woman, of whom the poets have sung and seers have spoken in ecstasy. But, my friends, while you can erect a splendid building such as this will be, while you can equip it lavishly, while we can unite to dedicate it with elaborate ceremonies to its purpose, as we do here to-day, you cannot succeed, and will fail in what you seek to accomplish, unless these stones shall become held together by something else besides cement and mortar, unless a Godly spirit shall sustain these walls and shall ever be the speeding force of your work.

"Heavy burdens have been laid on the American Jew of this generation, but these are insignificant when compared with the value of the privilege that has come to us in this age, to mold, so to say, a new type of Jew and Jewess, such as has hardly yet existed, a type that shall in times to come give the Jew in the world at large the most honored position, because he shall be the possessor of qualities that are to make him, both spiritually and actually, the most useful and valuable component of the human family.

"To a much larger extent than to man come to women, in modern society, temptations which, unless strenuously resisted, are apt to lead to degradation, if not to destruction. You worthy ladies, who have so willingly taken upon yourselves the management of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, you have not moved a moment too soon in your efforts to increase the facilities of your society, so as to place it in a position where it can considerably expand its work.

"It passes my own understanding that the funds which have been and are still needed for the erection of the building, probably even now too modest in its proportions, and for providing facilities to properly develop suitable activities within its walls, should not have been poured out more readily and more liberally. We invest millions in hospitals for the care and reconstruction of the human body, but we contribute only moderately, if not grudgingly, the much smaller sums so urgently needed for constructive work like this, which builds character and lays the basis for respectable and respected existences.

"You, who induct your daughters into the frivolities of society, often at the cost of many thousands—I speak in this over the heads of those who are present, to the many who are not here—you who eagerly surround your budding child with every comfort you can secure for it; you hesitate, when the appeal comes to you to sustain work like this, which, in a most modest way, seeks to create some of the opportunities for the young woman, standing alone in this great metropolis with its many temptations, which the accident of birth has bestowed so lavishly upon your own daughters. Sectarian work, which some of you say you do not wish to support? How and through what agency would you perform the great work of soul and character development, which the young woman, for whom this society provides, stands in need of? Would you either let her perish or drive her out of your own faith and its sustaining influence into the hands of others, only too ready to receive her, in return for the sacrifice of her inheritance and the principles you should help her to maintain, and with the abandonment of which she cannot but lose the best that is in her—her self-respect, nay, even her character?

"Ladies of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, take courage! In the face of great and many obstacles you have succeeded in erecting this structure, the completion of which is now in sight, and in making provision for a vast and most necessary expansion of your work. The community is only just beginning to understand the importance of this work, and you may rest assured that henceforth its support will be forthcoming much more readily and adequately. This you are erecting here is a house of God in the truest sense of the word; not that you are rearing, as in temple and synagogue, an altar of gold, but rather an altar of earth, upon which day after day you will bring sacrifice and of which it may truly be said: 'Wherever work is being done in His name, there He will be with thee and bless thee.'"

Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, offered the congratulations of the city to the Y. W. H. A. for its splendid work. Miss Henrietta Szold, Chairman of the ceremonies, introduced Mr. Marks and mentioned that the building needed $7,500 for the swimming pool, and suggested as the city was about to do away with the public baths that it would do well to assist in erecting this pool.

"I want to impress on you all this one thing," said Mr. Marks, "and that is that there will be just as many public baths in this city this Summer as ever before. It is true that we will not provide polluted river water, but we will use good old Croton, and, if they want it, will add a dash of sea salt to give it the right flavor."

G. Richard Davis, Chairman of the Building Committee, said that about $30,000 would be needed to fully equip the building. This included $3,000 for a roof playground, $7,500 for the pool, and the balance for incidentals.

Miss Annette Cohen read an original poem. Miss Grace H. Dodge, President of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, made an address of congratulation, and Louis Marshall of the Young Men's Hebrew Association offered the felicitations of his organization. The ceremonies closed with an address and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman.

7,000 SEE CORNERSTONE LAID.

Immense Throng Attends Israel Orphan Asylum Exercises.

Second Street, between Avenues C and D, and the windows and even rooftops of the buildings in the block were packed so thickly with the crowd that attended the laying of the cornerstone of the Israel Orphan Asylum yesterday afternoon that 200 reserves from the Houston Street Police Station were sent to keep the throng in order. It was estimated that 7,000 persons were present.

Shortly after the exercises started at 2:30 o'clock those on the south side of the street, opposite the speakers' stand in front of the site of the orphanage, began pushing forward to get nearer the stand. Nearly 100 men, women, and children directly in front of the stand were bowled over, and it took the police five minutes to get the crowd in sufficient order to permit them to scramble from the muddy street to their feet again. None was injured. Two youths were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct as a result of the pushing and taken to the Houston Street Station, where they gave their names as Harry Schlerchkom, 7 St. Mark's Place, 19 years old, chauffeur, and Charles Klein, 25 Pitt Street, 19 years old, printer. To prevent further trouble a cordon of police was stretched along the middle of the street, dividing the throng into two sections.

Justice Gustave Hartman of the Municipal Court opened the exercises and introduced former Gov. Sulzer as "the Governor who did his duty, and because of it was removed." The site of the orphanage is in the district from which Sulzer was elected to the Assembly.

Mr. Sulzer won an ovation by telling of the part Jews had played in the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican and the civil wars, and concluding with: "Although I dread war, if it is necessary that the flag of the United States fly over Mexico the Jews of the City of New York will do their duty by their country."

Rabbi Abraham Gelernter, another speaker, who spoke in Yiddish, declared that the Jews would do more than their duty. He called for three cheers for the American flag, and the audience responded vociferously.

Among the other speakers were Judge William H. Wadhams, Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, and the Rev. Dr. Buechler. A choir of girls from Washington Irving High School, who led a large parade on the east side Saturday night to arouse enthusiasm in yesterday's meeting, and Cantor Frachtenberg and his choir sang numerous selections during the exercises, and a number of women wearing blue bands on which was printed in English and Yiddish, "Israel Orphan Asylum," took up a collection. Officers of the asylum also received pledges of installment contributions, and it was announced last night that nearly $20,000 had been pledged during the afternoon. The ceremonies ended with the laying of the cornerstone by Joseph S. Marcus.

The institution is to cost about $90,000, and is expected to be ready for occupancy in about eight months. It will be four stories high and will accommodate 500 children.

BOY'S LEG IN CEILING.

It Showered Plaster on a Sleeping Woman and Led to Two Arrests.

Mrs. Carrie Paulus, who lives on the top floor of a two-story and basement house at 173 Wyckoff Avenue, Williamsburg, was awakened early yesterday by a shower of plaster. Jumping out of bed she saw the leg and foot of a boy protruding through the ceiling.

The woman's screams were heard by Policeman Archer of the Hamburg Avenue Station, who ran in to investigate. When the policeman arrived the boy was trying to free himself. He was arrested, and described himself as Frank Lindenmeier, 15 years old, of 481 Wyckoff Avenue. In the attic the policeman found another boy, who described himself as William Hehl of 643 Hamburg Avenue.

The lads told the policeman they had remained out later than usual, and, being afraid to go home, had forced an entrance into the attic over Mrs. Paulus's apartment. They were not there, they said, with any intention of robbery. The lads will be arraigned in the Children's Court to-day.

CHAMP CLARK SPEAKS HERE

Delivers Three Addresses, but Is Reticent About Mexico.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, came to New York yesterday, and delivered three lectures on "Optimism." Asked what he thought of the mediation in Mexico proposed by the three South American Republics, he declined to discuss the situation.

The first address that the Speaker delivered was in the auditorium of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, in Fifty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. He was heard by a crowd of men numbering nearly 800.

The Speaker went across the street from the Young Men's Christian Association, and addressed an overflow meeting in the Church of the Strangers. In the evening he delivered another lecture at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn, Clinton and Pierrepont Streets. Mr. Clark returned to Washington at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

CARL GANTVOORT
leading role in "Robin Hood"
"I always fill my pipe with Tuxedo. Tuxedo and I are firm friends."

JACK HENDERSON
of the "Pink Lady" Company
"Loud cheers for Tuxedo. My favorite—always. I put new zest into my singing after a pipeful of Tuxedo. I find Tuxedo a real voice help."

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starring in "The Marriage Market"
"I have found that the use of Tuxedo does not interfere with my singing. On the contrary, I've never indulged in a more satisfying, more really beneficial smoke."

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Tuxedo is the Tobacco Chosen by Opera Stars

MEN who depend upon their voices come to know tobacco as the ordinary smoker never knows it. A sensitive throat or mouth feels the slightest sting, bite or scorch of tobacco.

Tuxedo is *the one* tobacco which singers, actors, public speakers—all men who guard their throats zealously—can smoke with pleasure and safety.

Tuxedo tobacco *cannot* sting, bite or irritate the delicate membranes of the mouth or throat.

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Tuxedo tobacco has made thousands of men converts to the pipe, because it has made pipe-smoking possible for them. Under the famous "Tuxedo Process" the mild, tender leaves of the highest grade Burley tobacco are so skillfully treated that Tuxedo burns slowly and affords a cool, mild, thoroughly enjoyable pipe smoke.

Leading men in all walks of life—well-known doctors, lawyers, ministers, lecturers, etc.—smoke Tuxedo and testify to its soothing influence on the throat.

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Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit the pocket 10c
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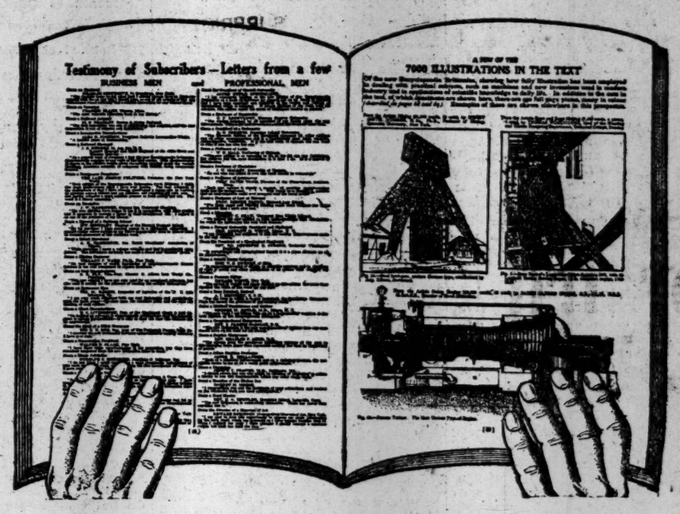

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MR. MITCHEL EXTOLS THE JEW IN POLITICS

Idealism and Brilliance of the Race Needed in American Life, Says Mayor.

DOOR TO NEW LEADERSHIP

High Social Morality of the Jewish People Also Praised in Address at Free Synagogue.

More than 2,000 persons attended the seventh anniversary exercises of the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning, where Rabbi S. Wise stirred the large audience to enthusiasm by his plea for peace, reported elsewhere in this issue. The chief speaker, aside from Rabbi Wise, was Mayor Mitchel. Abram I. Elkus presided.

In introducing the Mayor, Mr. Elkus said that every one in New York should devoutly thank God that Mr. Mitchel had been saved from an assassin's bullet. The Mayor took for his text the American Jew's opportunities as a citizen. After giving credit to the Free Synagogue for leadership in helping Jews to realize these opportunities, he said:

"I say to you from my observation that there is no more vigorous force for progress in our City Government than the public-spirited Jewish citizen. Here the Jew has his greatest opportunity. We are losing the age-long racial consciousness that for centuries kept Judea apart from the national and community activities of the Western nations. In America the Jew has become primarily an American citizen and a Jew afterward, and so when it came to my hands to organize the city government, to seek out the men most fitted for the headship of the departments, among those I selected were several Jews.

"Here is the door to the new leadership of the Jews in the promotion of civilization, the door to public service. The idealism, the sanity, the brilliance of the Jew are forces needed in our American life. I am glad that it has come about in my Administration that men such as Goldwater and Moskowitz are taking the part of leaders in the city government.

"It is in the building up of the civic idealism of the young Jewish men and women of New York that the Free Synagogue is making a priceless contribution to the welfare of the city.

"We in America need to have our idealisms nurtured and kept alive. We cannot overestimate the value to us of the contribution which Jews may make to our national treasury of ideals. For all the centuries the Jewish people have clung steadfast to a high social morality. We are daring in America again to elevate our ideals above the level of our material problems. We are daring to reach out in our cities and in the nation for a finer civilization. We are carrying the conscience of the church and the synagogue out into the affairs of our common life.

"This is the new spirit of the last decade. But it is the old spirit of the centuries, the spirit that has lifted the people of the earth to higher and higher planes of civilization. It is the spirit that has burned in the Jew from the days of the might of Jerusalem. It is the spirit that has summoned the millions of the Old World to the shores of the New World. Who should say to what extent the revitalizing of our American civic life that is now going on is not in answer to the influence of these aspiring new comers?"

Rabbi Berkowitz spoke of the opportunities for churches and synagogues in America to bring the people together for righteousness and effectiveness in social service. The freedom of the religious institutions in this country, he said, was their strength. They should not sacrifice this freedom, he continued, by any attempt at ecclesiastical amalgamation, but should conserve it by federation for the same end—service to the world.

Dr. Goldwater took up this idea and indorsed it.

"There should be a federation of all the churches and synagogues in this land," he said, "held together by a common bond of social service. We should be not only Jews, but Americans, and as such meet our American brothers of other faiths."

WORK OF THE KEHILLAH.

Body Destined to be Central Organization of New York Jews.

The work of the Kehillah or Jewish Community of New York for the last year was reviewed at the fifth annual meeting of the organization yesterday. The convention heard the report of the Executive Committee presented by its Chairman, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes, and the report of the American Jewish Committee presented by Louis Marshall, President of that committee.

The report of the Executive Committee pointed out that at least five more years would be required before the organization would have sufficient experience to determine precisely what form the Kehillah should take, and that even then it hardly would be likely that all the 3,500 Jewish organizations of New York City could be represented. Nevertheless, Dr. Magnes said, the Committee was convinced that the Kehillah could be established as the central authoritative organization of the Jews of New York City, even though it did not control, either financially or any other way, the various organizations of the community.

Louis Marshall told of the collection of $65,000 for the relief of sufferers after the Balkan war, and of the success of the committee in procuring, through the good offices of this Government, proper guarantees of full political and civil rights for the Jews in the Balkans, who, in the final apportionment of territory, were transferred from one allegiance to another. The only exception in the giving of such guarantees, he said, was Rumania, where much was still to be done before civil rights were granted to the Jews.

Concerning the activities of the committee with respect to the treatment of Jews in Russia Mr. Marshall said:

"So far as Russia is concerned, the committee can report no new developments in relation to a new treaty of commerce in the solution of the passport question; but there are excellent reasons for believing that this subject is being considered in certain quarters in Russia. So far as this country is concerned, there will be no step backward, no relaxation of the position it has taken, no entering into any treaty with Russia that does not recognize equality of all American citizens."

GIRL SEES BONBONS, ENDS HUNGER STRIKE

Becky Edelson, Tempted by Chocolates, Falls Before Beefsteak, Soup, and Toast.

WILY WARDEN A DIPLOMAT

Agitators in Conference Call Prisoner a Martyr and Arrange to Seek Her Freedom To-day.

Bonbons and diplomacy, according to B. G. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, broke Becky Edelson's hunger strike—the first in this country—yesterday morning. Her fellow agitators in the ranks of the I. W. W., the Army of the Unemployed and the Anti-Militarists didn't know it, and she was called a martyr to the cause at a joint session of members of the executive committees of the organizations in the Ferrer School, 63 East 107th Street, in the afternoon.

Miss Edelson began her hunger strike in the Tombs on Friday, after going to prison in preference to allowing herself to be put under $800 bond to refrain from public speaking whenever ordered to do so by the police. Friday night's supper she gave to a fellow prisoner. Saturday morning she was hungry but determined.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, left for Omaha to attend the Nebraska State Conference of Charities, leaving Miss Edelson's case in the hands of Deputy Commissioner Lewis. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Lewis had her transferred to the old Queens County Jail in Long Island City. He and Warden Sciech decided that diplomacy should be used before the English method of forcible feeding was resorted to and Mr. Lewis sent two boxes of bonbons, together with some ice-cold milk, to the hungry woman. Warden Sciech also was advised to argue with her and tell her that by weakening herself physically she was vitiating her power to help her cause.

Miss Edelson, he said, expressed surprise at the good treatment accorded her and then, after furtively nibbling one of the bonbons, at the quality of the chocolates New York supplies its prisoners. She would not take substantial food, and argued that she wanted to starve so that her death would rest on the conscience of Magistrate Simms.

Her determination was weakened yesterday morning by the aroma of broiled beefsteak, toast and soup, and, according to the matron, it was a remarkably short time after the edibles had been left in her cell that the platters were empty. To Miss Edelson were given more bonbons for dessert, and she ate two more hearty meals.

At the conference in the Ferrer School, Alexander Berkman, anarchist, announced that the National Free Speech League would make an effort to-day to procure a rehearing of Miss Edelson's case and that Justus Shefficld, the lawyer who has represented other agitators arrested recently, will try to have her released on bail.

"I should not be surprised if others of our speakers, in case they are arrested, will follow her noble example," he said. "Every one at the conference thinks she is taking precisely the proper course."

Speaking for the Anti-Militarists, Berkman said plans were decided upon for curtailing future enlistment in the National Guard, army and navy.

"We shall start a movement to have labor organizations urge their members not to join any of these military bodies under any conditions," he said.

The Anti-Militarists at the conference decided to hold daily meetings at Franklin statue and other points and to hold a mass meeting in Mulberry Park on Friday.

POLICE DOGS ON GUARD.

They Will Take Part in the Vacation Fund's Entertainment.

There will be some special police duty performed at the annual ball of the Vacation Savings Fund to be held at the Grand Central Palace on April 30, and Commissioner Woods's aid will not be asked either.

Luche, world's champion police dog, will be on guard for the Vacation Girls. He will not participate in any of the dances, but Miss Anne Tracy, granddaughter of the late John Bigelow, who is the proud owner of Luche, promises that her champion will show how to throw a prisoner and how to make him move on. There will be several other noted police dogs, and under the direction of Miss Tracy they will do the police work of the ball.

Other attractions on the Pike will be a moving picture show, a gypsy camp, Spanish dances, music, and singing. Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer of the fund, and Mrs. August Belmont Vice Chairman.

SAYS WIFE BOUGHT HER THREE BABIES

Robert E. Fredericks Asserts She Then Pretended They Were Their Own.

FIRST COST $100 OR MORE

Only $15 Paid for Second, and Price of Third Unknown to Him—Charge False, Says Suing Wife.

Robert R. Fredericks accuses his wife, Mrs. Lavinia Fredericks, of having purchased three children and passed them off on him as her own and his. Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks are involved in a suit for separation, and Mrs. Fredericks recently applied to Supreme Court Justice Cohalan for alimony pending the trial of the suit. Mr. Fredericks has retained by asking that a referee be appointed to investigate his wife's claims to motherhood.

Fredericks is in the employ of the commissary department of the New England Navigation Company. He says that the children of whom he is supposed to be the father and his wife the mother are Robert Louis, Esther Helen, and Nathan Russell Fredericks. In his plea to the court he said he had been told on good authority that the first of the three children to be assumed by his wife was born on Dec. 11, 1908, and was purchased by her for $100 or more in cash.

The child's mother, Fredericks asserted, continually blackmailed his wife by threatening to tell him about the child's parentage. The blackmailing continued, he said, until December, 1909, a short while before the mother died. Fredericks said his wife was compelled to pay $4 or $5 a week to the real mother of the child to prevent her divulging the secret.

The second child, according to Fredericks, was purchased by his wife for about $15, when the child was three days old. His wife, he said, contended that the child was born on March 31, 1910, whereas it was in reality born three days earlier.

Esther Helen Fredericks, the youngest child, was bought from a physician when she was two days old, Fredericks asserted. His wife and another woman, he said, bargained for the child and paid for it, but he did not know how much in regard to the boy, Nathan Russell, Fredericks made this statement:

"This child was procured one day by the plaintiff in my absence. Upon my return home that evening from my daily toil the glad and welcome tidings was presented to me that I was the father of a bouncing boy, when in fact the 'bouncing boy' was procured elsewhere during the day, and I was deceived and led to believe that I was really the father of a 'bouncing boy.'"

Fredericks said that the birth of the child was reported to the Health Department by a physician who could not be found at the address given in the birth certificate and whose existence at all seemed to him doubtful.

Mrs. Fredericks said that her husband's assertions were false, and that he made them in order that he might avoid supporting her and the children. At a trial before a jury, she said, it would be made clear that she was really the mother of the children and her husband their father.

Justice Cohalan refused to appoint a referee to investigate the parentage of the children, and said the evidence which the husband sought could undoubtedly be obtained at the trial of the separation suit.

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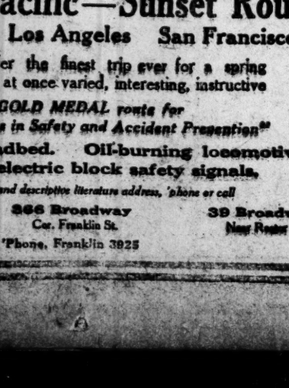

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The second installment of the most interesting paintings owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt and loaned to the Metropolitan Museum will be reproduced in rotogravure and published in The New York Times next Sunday. The subjects include a full page Bouguereau, entitled "Going tothe Bath;" another, a Millet, entitled "The Sower;" a Rosa Bonheur entitled, "The Old Monarch;" an Israels, entitled "The Frugal Meal," and examples of the work of other artists equally well known.

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NEW YORK'S RANK AS A PORT

State Commission Finds It Equals That of London and Hamburg.

The State commission appointed in 1911 to investigate port conditions here and in Europe confesses in its report, which will be made public to-day, that it is unable to determine absolutely which is the leading port of the world, so evenly is maritime business distributed between New York, London and Hamburg. The commission is composed of Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, State Engineer John A. Bensel and former Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins.

Galveston, Texas, ranks second to New York in the export business of American ports. During the last three years both Galveston and New Orleans have forged ahead of Boston, which now holds fourth place. In the last fifteen years Galveston has moved up from sixth place because of its cotton shipments. Philadelphia and Baltimore have made steady progress, and this port has prospered more from natural advantages than because of enterprise. The report says:

"During the last fifteen years it has not been so much the loss of its commerce that the port of New York has had to fear, as its ability to take care of that offering."

The commission recommends immediate beginning of the river and harbor improvements advocated by Gov. Glynn and for which Congress appropriated $13,400,000, and the cutting through of a new ship channel at Hell Gate in the East River so that ocean steamships may enter this port by way of the Sound. In the opinion of the commission there is no reason to believe that the Panama Canal will be so extremely advantageous to Gulf ports as to seriously imperil the commercial and maritime interests of Atlantic ports.

Try These on Your Typewriters.

John Kostrzewski and Miss Bronislawa Kazmirowska took out a license to marry in Long Island City on Saturday. So did Maciej Chowiewski and Miss Bronislawa Jabubowski.

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CONLEY NOTES SHOW GUILT, SAYS BURNS

Detective Publishes Many in Which the Spelling Tallies with That in Phagan Note.

SEES FRANK EXCULPATED

Because Negro's Letters to Woman Prove He Didn't Dictate the One Left by Slain Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 26.—A sensation more impressive than that created by the affidavits of the Rev. C. B. Ragsdale and the negro woman, Annie Maude Carter, in which they asserted that they had heard from Jim Conley's lips a confession of the Phagan murder, was announced by Detective W. J. Burns today in making public a series of letters written by Conley to Carter.

The detective in an interview said that a careful study of the letters convinced him more firmly than ever that Conley was the murderer of Mary Phagan, as Carter swore Conley had confessed to her. He also said it was plain that Conley was lying in his statement on Friday, that he did not know Carter except that he had seen her pass his cell; that Conley, contrary to the argument of Solicitor Dorsey, was accustomed to spell the word "negro" correctly; and that Conley was in the habit of using "did" interchangeably with "done," and did not confine himself to the ungrammatical use of "done," as the Solicitor contended.

Leo Frank, from his cell in the Tower, gave out a statement appealing to the sense of justice and fair play of the people of Atlanta soon after Burns made public the Conley letters.

Reporters were allowed to see the letters in the office of the Burns Agency. Detective Burns said that the same privilege would be accorded to any one who cared to inspect them. Conley is said by Mr. Burns to have written more than 100 letters to Carter since he has been in jail.

The detective had a mass of them in his office. One was brought by an operative while the reporters were there.

Solicitor Dorsey, arguing that the murder notes found near the body of Mary Phagan were palpably dictated by a white man, said that a negro never would have spelled the word "negro" correctly as it appeared in one of the notes.

Yet several of the notes accredited to Conley and addressed to Carter contain this word spelled as it was in the death note at Mary Phagan's side. Solicitor Dorsey also said that Conley would have said "done" instead of "did" in the murder note had it not been dictated to him. In his notes to Carter the word repeatedly occurs.

Here is the comment of Mr. Burns in making public the letters:

"I have just come into possession of evidence of the most startling and convincing nature against the negro, Jim Conley, an examination of which proves conclusively that the murder notes found by the body of Mary Phagan emanated exclusively from his perverted brain.

"It is evidence of a nature more powerful and convincing than an actual confession from the negro himself. This evidence consists of a large number of letters written by the negro, Jim Conley, while in jail, addressed to the negro woman, Annie Maude Carter, who recently made an affidavit charging that Conley had confessed to committing the murder.

Shows Conley to Be Abnormal.

"These letters are some of the letters referred to by the Carter woman in her affidavit as having been written to her. These letters show beyond the peradventure of a doubt that Conley is an abnormal man. Most of the letters are addressed to 'Annie Maude Carter,' but Conley addressed some of them to 'Annie Maude Conley.'

"Conley asserted in his statement to the newspapers that he 'barely knows her,' but these letters utterly refute this, and show that he has simply entangled himself in another lie.

"It was maintained at the trial of Leo M. Frank by the State that Conley could only write with the greatest difficulty, yet I have in my hands a mass of these letters. They also substantiate my previous declaration that Conley was a prolific note writer.

"It is also interesting to note that these letters contain the words 'did' and 'negro.' These words are most significant in view of the fact that at the trial it was maintained by the State that Leo Frank must have conceived and dictated the death notes because they contain the words 'did' and 'negro,' and that if Conley had conceived these notes, he would have written them 'done' and 'nigger.'

"These letters completely explode the argument of the State, because they contain, as before stated, the words 'did' and 'negro' in the plainest writing. It has always been admitted, both by the State and the defense, that the author and writer of the death notes was the murderer of the little girl. Now that these letters have established beyond a peradventure that Conley is the author of the notes there should be no longer any question of Conley's absolute guilt.

"The authenticity of these letters is beyond question. They are identical with the death notes. The 'h,' 's,' 'o' and 'w' are typical; in fact, every letter is a typical Conley letter. These letters are open for the inspection of any one who wishes to see them. In this respect the defense differs somewhat from Chief Lanford, who trumpets forth the charge of perversion, and when his bluff is called backs down and says he has nothing to show—in fact, that he had never made the charge.

Detective Burns also said that he believed he would be able to prove that Conley is the "Jack the Ripper" who murdered about twenty negro girls in the last three years. Each of these women was mutilated, and by the body of each the murderer left a note. Some of the notes bear marked resemblance in words and handwriting to those found by Mary Phagan's body.

Appeal to Public by Frank.

The appeal to the people of Atlanta, given out by Leo M. Frank, was as follows:

To the people of Atlanta:

I make this appeal to your fairness. It was the horrible charge that I was a pervert that poisoned your minds, infuriated you against me, and put me beyond the pale of human sympathy, where nothing that I said would be believed; where the word of a vile negro and self-confessed perjurer was eagerly accepted in preference to mine, and where I could not obtain even the common privilege to which every man is entitled—a fair and impartial trial.

It was this charge that so enraged the crowds around the Court House that the judge upon the bench, fearing that I and my lawyers might be killed if the verdict was one of acquittal, advised them to remain away, and keep me out of the Court House.

It is this charge that has poisoned and still poisons the minds of the public against me and denies me the commonest rights of a human being.

About two weeks ago Mr. Burns made, through the newspapers, the request that if any one had information as to any acts of immorality on my part that they would communicate with him. He received not a single response, and on the next day, through the newspapers, he made an offer of $1,000 for such information.

Again there was no response, except from Newport A. Lanford, the Chief of Detectives of the Police Department of Atlanta, who stated that he had in his possession the information that Burns was seeking, and added sneeringly, "probably more than he wants."

Mr. Burns being then out of the city, Mr. Lehon, his assistant, called, and the chief of detectives told him that while he had the information he could not show it to him, but would show it to Mr. Burns when he returned.

When Mr. Burns returned to Atlanta he immediately called on Mr. Lanford and was told then by him that while he had the affidavits he would not show them to him because the motion for the new trial was then pending. How that could be any reason for him to conceal this information, if he had it, I do not understand, but this is what he is quoted as saying to the press:

That he refused on the ground that he did not believe it would be doing justice to himself, to the State or "even to Frank" for any publicity to be given as to the perversion affidavits until after the hearing, and then added: "At the trial of Frank we did not bring up the subject of perversion. It was brought out by Frank's lawyers."

On last Friday, again, after my side had closed its evidence, Mr. Lanford was approached for these affidavits, and he repeated the statement that neither the State nor the police department of Atlanta had ever claimed and did not now claim that I was a pervert, and that that charge had been put into the case by my own lawyers.

To this silly drivel, this pitiful failure of the man to realize his duties as an officer of the public, it is difficult for me to make reply. I can only say that his idiotic statement that the charge of perversion was brought into the case by my own lawyers is known to be a silly, impudent falsehood by thousands, if not millions, of people who know perfectly well that it was brought into the case by the testimony of Conley when he was first put upon the stand and examined by the Solicitor General, representing the State of Georgia.

I submit to the people of Atlanta that Mr. Lanford has only taken this position because his bluff has been called. He knows perfectly well now, and he has always known, that the charge of perversion against me was a miserable, cowardly lie, and I further charge that if Mr. Burns had not demanded his proof he would never have opened his mouth, but would have allowed the public and the courts to remain under the impression that he and the police still believed and charged me with being a pervert.

I now make this solemn declaration: That I am not a pervert nor an immoral man in any sense of the word, and that these charges against me are a mass of horrible, atrocious lies. I further state, and send my message straight to the heart and conscience of every man and woman in Georgia, that I did not kill Mary Phagan, that I am absolutely innocent, and that my execution would not avenge her death.

The charge of perversion having been withdrawn against me, I do not see how any man with a love of justice and fair play in his heart could deny me the privilege of a new trial, a fair trial, which I have never had.

The charge of perversion that is now withdrawn made it impossible for me to get a fair trial. I have had none. I simply ask that I be given a fair show for my life; that I be allowed to make my defense before a jury that knows the truth, that I am not a pervert; a jury that will not be intimidated by the fear of being shot down and killed should it acquit me; a jury whose minds will be calm to weigh my testimony against that of a self-confessed negro perjurer and pervert.

A fair trial is what I want, is what I am entitled to, and what no fair-minded man should deny me, and I appeal to the fair-minded people whose silent influence stands back of the courts, and whose servants the courts are, to see that I am given a fair trial.

(Signed) LEO M. FRANK.

The report which came from the office of Solicitor Dorsey that Dorsey had held a secret conference with Marcellus Johennig, a juror in the Frank case, has created wide speculation in the camps of both the prosecution and defense. Mr. Dorsey, when asked about the secret conference, had nothing to say. He seemed surprised that it had become known. Johennig would not talk, saying that he had merely had a few words with the Solicitor. He would not divulge the nature of their conversation.

Numerous witnesses were brought to the Solicitor's office for the purpose of making affidavits, and he has accumulated a mass of evidence which will be used in a vigorous opposition to the motion for a new trial which the defense is making before Judge Hill.

Mr. Dorsey plans to hold all evidence secret until its presentation to Judge Hill. The evidence which he is believed to have obtained from Juror Johennig is being closely guarded. He is also carefully guarding numerous affidavits said to have been made by witnesses who have also made affidavits for the defense.

ACTRESS DIES OF POISON.

Secrecy in Death of Ruth L. Trufant, Known as Maida Athens.

Ruth L. Trufant, known on the stage as Maida Athens, died yesterday in the Red Cross Hospital from bichloride of mercury poisoning. She was taken to the hospital a week ago, and there was secrecy about the manner in which she took the poison.

Mrs. Trufant figured in the news in July, 1912, when she sued Henry G. Williams, proprietor of the Hotel York, for breach of promise, demanding $50,000 damages. She lost the case and took it to a higher court, but it was not pressed, and two weeks ago it was dismissed. Mrs. Trufant lived in 2,128 Broadway.

The actress was a daughter of former Judge T. B. Stuart of Denver, and was divorced from William Trufant. She had played in many musical comedies.

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Over Sixty Years of Success at Manufacturing

Who Will Imitate Jeffery Next Year?

Jeffery

Wide public endorsement has been given to the idea which Jeffery brought over from Europe last fall—the high speed, light weight, economical, four cylinder motor. He it was who first put this dominant idea into American practice—produced the first light weight, economical, high grade Four to sell at $1550.

There are persistent reports that other makers will pay tribute to Jeffery by producing cars of a similar type—next year. Imitation is, indeed, the most sincere flattery and we welcome this imitation with hearty good will.

The unmistakable demand for light weight and economy has become so pronounced that engineers do not hesitate to publicly endorse the idea which has made the Jeffery a big success.

It is well known that the biggest successes of the industry have been founded upon cars of this type. Yet, during the past two years, the tendency towards heavy weight in design became so pronounced that people who valued economy, light weight and low upkeep expense were forced to buy low priced cars.

For two years there was little improvement in the design of motor cars except in body details and such features as starting devices. Then a great wave of economy spread over the country. People were forced to take inferior quality, scant comfort and sacrifice appearance to realize economy.

Jeffery saw that the industry was traveling in the wrong direction. He sent his engineers to Europe where the best makers have already had the same experience which most American makers must yet go through. The high speed motor is dominant over there — it has made good. Jeffery brought that idea to America. Then he built the Jeffery Four at $1550 and the Jeffery Six at $2250. Power he attained through speed instead of bulk.

In five months orders have been taken for seven thousand Jeffery cars.

Now the light, economical car has won the victory. The big sale of Jeffery cars is evidence enough of that. Our shipments during the first three months of the year exceeded those of last year by 103 per cent.

Read the clipping from Motor Age below and you have concrete evidence of what will certainly be the dominant type in years to come.

The Jeffery Four represents that dominant type.

The leading trade papers are commenting every day upon the superiority of the small, high speed motor. Jeffery introduced that type into America last fall.

It is quite likely that other light Fours will be built, but we do not fear this competition because there is embodied in the Jeffery Four the best material that the market affords and the best ideas developed by the best mechanics in the world.

Portunately, Jeffery is in the best position to meet the keenest competition. He has no stockholders to satisfy. He is the one man in the United States who controls a complete automobile factory and every dollars' worth of equipment is paid for. He discounts all bills. Therefore, he is able to buy right. He is satisfied with a small profit. Therefore, he can build the best four cylinder car in America and sell it at a price which cannot be duplicated by manufacturers lacking his capital, equipment and experience.

Here are the specifications which gave Jeffery leadership in sales after he attained leadership in ideas.

SMALL HIGH SPEED MOTOR, introduced by Jeffery November, 1913.

IMPORTED ANNULAR BALL BEARINGS—endorsed by cars selling above $4,000—adopted by Jeffery.

RAYFIELD CARBURETOR—endorsed by dealers—adopted by Jeffery.

VANADIUM STEEL SPRINGS AND AXLES—endorsed by everybody—adopted by Jeffery.

FOUR SPEED TRANSMISSION—demanded by the public—adopted by Jeffery.

MOST EXPENSIVE FULL FLOATING REAR AXLE—most costly—most quiet starting and lighting system—most expensive body in design and finish—Spicer universals—the last word with mechanics—pressure feed gasoline tank—Neverleek top—oiling system best known—Bosch Duplex ignition—left steer and center control—cone clutch—wheel base 116 inches—demountable rims—equipment—top made of best material, top cover, rain vision windshield, robe rail and foot rest—Klaxet horn, Solar electric lamps, power tire pump and complete tool equipment.

Electric lighted auxiliary dash, on which is mounted Warner autometer, ammeter, gasoline and oil pressure gauges, light switch, coil switch, electric horn button and two compartments for valuables. The one electric light switch has four positions to operate—the side, head, dash and tail lights. Switch can be locked in any position. Tail light and dash light work on relay.

THE WISE BUYER WILL GET A JEFFERY FOUR now because next year his car will still embody all the leading construction principles. It is made from the best materials that can be put into any car at any price. Find the nearest Jeffery dealer today.

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The Stratton Auto Sales Company
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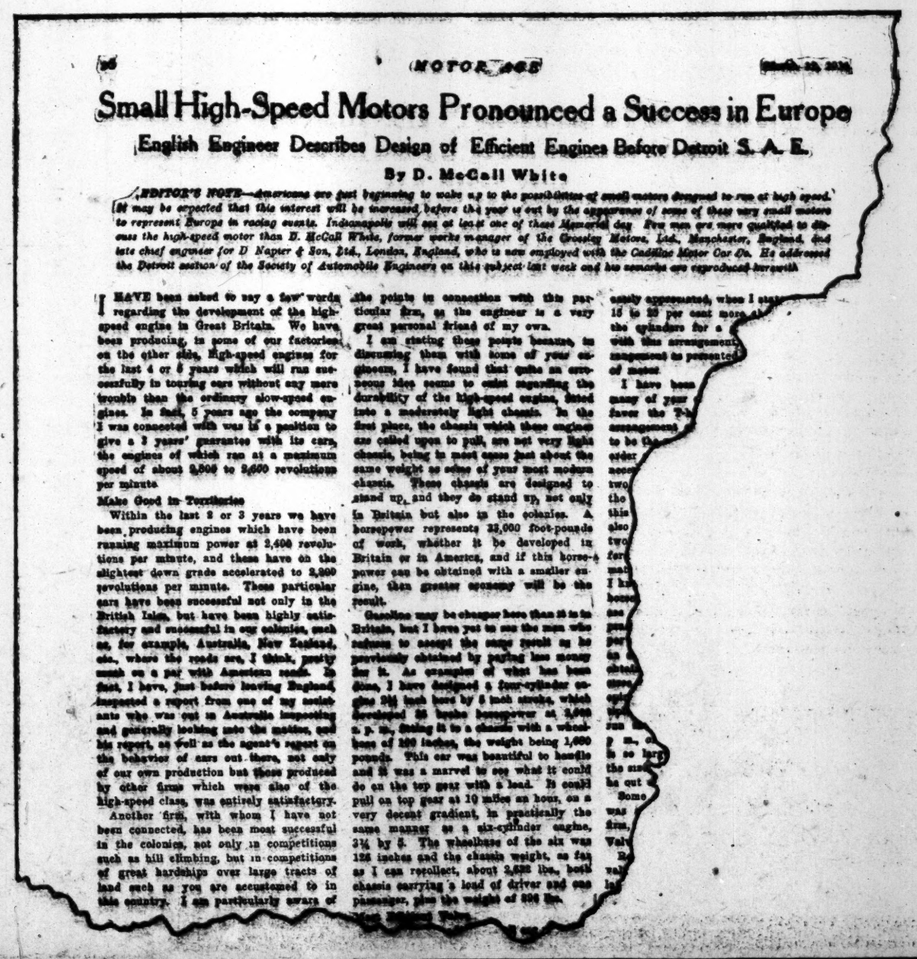
MONTAUK AUTO SALES CO. 1439 Bedford Ave. — NEWTON HUMPHREYVILLE CO., 124 Washington St.



MOTOR AGE

Small High-Speed Motors Pronounced a Success in Europe

English Engineer Describes Design of Efficient Engines Before Detroit S. A. E.

By D. McCall White

EDITOR'S NOTE—Americans are just beginning to wake up to the possibilities of small motors designed to run at high speed. It may be expected that this interest will be increased before the year is out by the appearance of some of these very small motors to represent Europe in racing events. Indianapolis will see at least one of these Memorial day. Few men are more qualified to discuss the high-speed motor than D. McCall White, former works manager of the Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester, England, and late chief engineer for D Napier & Son, Ltd., London, England, who is now employed with the Cadillac Motor Car Co. He addressed the Detroit section of the Society of Automobile Engineers on this subject last week and his remarks are reproduced herewith.

I HAVE been asked to say a few words regarding the development of the high-speed engine in Great Britain. We have been producing, in some of our factories on the other side, high-speed engines for the last 4 or 5 years which will run successfully in touring cars without any more trouble than the ordinary slow-speed engines. In fact, 5 years ago the company I was connected with was in a position to give a 3 years' guarantee with its cars, the engines of which ran at a maximum speed of about 2,500 to 2,600 revolutions per minute.

Make Good in Territories

Within the last 2 or 3 years we have been producing engines which have been running maximum power at 2,400 revolutions per minute, and these have on the slightest down grade accelerated to 2,800 revolutions per minute. These particular cars have been successful not only in the British Isles, but have been highly satisfactory and successful in our colonies, such as, for example, Australia, New Zealand, etc., where the roads are, I think, pretty much on a par with American roads. In fact, I have, just before leaving England, requested a report from one of my assistants who was out in Australia inspecting and generally looking into the matter, and his report, as well as the agent's report on the behavior of cars out there, not only of our own production but those produced by other firms which were also of the high-speed class, was entirely satisfactory.

Another firm, with whom I have not been connected, has been most successful in the colonies, not only in competitions such as hill climbing, but in competitions of great hardships over large tracts of land such as you are accustomed to in this country. I am particularly aware of the points in connection with this particular firm, as the engineer is a very great personal friend of my own.

I am stating these points because, in discussing them with some of your engineers, I have found that quite an erroneous idea seems to exist regarding the durability of the high-speed engine, based upon a moderately light chassis. In the first place, the chassis which these engines are called upon to pull, are not very light chassis, being in most cases just about the same weight as some of your most modern chassis. These chassis are designed to stand up, and they do stand up, not only in Britain but also in the colonies. A horsepower represents 33,000 foot-pounds of work, whether it be developed in Britain or in America, and if this horsepower can be obtained with a smaller engine, then greater economy will be the result.

Gasoline may be cheaper here than it is in Britain, but I have yet to see the man who refuses to accept the saving result as he previously obtained by paying less money for it. An example of what has been done, I have designed a four-cylinder engine 3½ inch bore by 6 inch stroke, which developed 58 brake horsepower at 2,600 r. p. m., fitting it to a chassis with a wheelbase of 120 inches, the weight being 1,600 pounds. This car was beautiful to handle and it was a marvel to see what it could do on the top gear with a load. It could pull on top gear at 10 miles an hour, on a very decent gradient, in practically the same manner as a six-cylinder engine. 3¼ by 5. The wheelbase of the six was 126 inches and the chassis weight, as far as I can recollect, about 2,688 lbs., both chassis carrying a load of driver and one passenger, plus the weight of 200 lbs.

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THE PRESIDENT AND HIS COUNTRYMEN.

When the President ordered the Atlantic Fleet to Vera Cruz and started the series of events which, to the ordinary mind, meant war on Mexico, the general feeling of his countrymen was amazement and grief, with a certain sense of mortification. With this, in a limited circle, among his political opponents, there was unseemly haste to make party capital of the grave trouble in which plainly he had involved himself and the country. As matters have developed, as the President has patiently and faithfully striven, on the one hand, to make clear to the nation and to the world the unselfishness of our aims, and, on the other hand, to prepare for whatever serious emergency might arise, the feeling of the country has undergone a marked change. The rectitude of the President's motives has been recognized more and more. Multitudes who regarded his decisive action at the outset as rash and excessive and as tending to unite all Mexico in hostility that would compel occupation and conquest now concede that it was meant to lead, and may lead, to an ultimate reorganization and rehabilitation of that hapless nation. Especially they perceive that this was the desire, the hope, the aim, of the President and his advisers.

Before the offer by the chief South American republics of their good offices this feeling had become pronounced and effective. By Saturday last Mr. WILSON was justified in thinking that he had the confidence of his countrymen to a substantial and satisfactory degree and that it was gradually but perceptibly strengthening every hour. And he could comfort himself with the assurance that the manifestation of this sentiment was not an outburst of bellicosity, an access of that war fever to which all great democracies are subject. It was proof, indeed, that the American people would respond promptly and vigorously to a call to arms should it become necessary and that war, if war there must be, would be sustained with all requisite energy and fidelity. But the President could reasonably believe that the country backed his aims as well as his methods, that it shared his wish and purpose that the final outcome should be the establishment, not of American possession of Mexico but of the best practicable independent government of Mexico by and for its people. That, we repeat, must be to him an immense comfort.

The situation up to Saturday was, we think, without close parallel in history. Naturally, in its novelty, there was much room for the exercise of plausible logic and inexpensive analysis of apparent inconsistency, and these were not lacking. Also there was room for sincere hesitation, doubt, and anxious prevision, and these, for the time being, were general. But it was not long before the conviction spread that the President was himself keeping steadily in view his purpose, by peace if he could, by war if he must, to work out an issue honorable for the United States and as beneficent as possible for Mexico.

Then came the tender of good offices by Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. It was promptly accepted, in language at once friendly and candid, with just the reserve necessary to place this Government right in the opinion of the world, to make plain our unselfish spirit, and to keep intact our liberty to act if action should be forced upon us. It was a full answer to those who accused us of aggressive intent and to those who charged the President with weakness. At a stroke of the pen it accepted co-operation from Governments that could not have offered it if aggression might even be suspected on our part, while we frankly refused to tie our hands if we should have occasion to use them. The situation is still complex, grave, and difficult. But the American people have reason to be profoundly grateful that the President has had, and has so wisely embraced, the opportunity to demonstrate by word and act the essential righteousness of the ends we seek and the firm energy with which we pursue them.

And herein is another evidence of the curious efficiency with which the democratic principle manages, in times of confusion and doubt, to work itself out. An able and upright but inexperienced man in the office of President, with immense power, in a crisis of great gravity, succeeds, by the exercise of his best judgment and by the light of conscience, in shaping his policy so that it fairly embodies the best opinion and purpose of the nation, fixes high its standard of conduct, and rallies to his support the great mass of the right-minded and honest among his fellow-citizens. That is the cheering fact that stands out after the brief period of agitation and uncertainty through which we have passed.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

While the War Department must inevitably withhold orders for any fresh movement of the land forces at present, there are ample indications that the work of preparing intelligently for any emergency is going on as briskly as possible. The advance of reinforcements for the troops on the border in Texas, Arizona and California has not been checked. Arrangements are making for the mobilization of the militia in all the States, and an order has been given to prepare camps for the mobilization of troops in Utah, and at Pensacola in Florida. The Coast Artillery of the army is devoting every day to infantry drill, while in the States along our southern border the work of enlistment is vigorously prosecuted. A second detachment of 6,000 troops is awaiting orders to proceed to Tampico, which, of course, will not be issued unless the result of the South American proffer of good offices should prove futile. The mighty superdreadnought New York sailed from the Navy Yard at this port yesterday, carrying Rear Admiral WINSLOW to his command of a flying squadron in Mexican waters. Col. GOETHALS has taken time by the forelock and placed the Panama Canal on a war footing, with the big locks guarded by patrols.

The hydroaeroplanes, twelve in number, dispatched from Pensacola for service on the Mexican Coast, have arrived, and some of them have already been put to use. This is a "flying squadron" of another sort, and its value will be amply tested if the American Army advances from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. One of the greatest problems of that long march would be the care of the health of the soldiers, who would be taken from the sea level to a point more than 8,000 feet higher, before reaching their goal. As it is, the tropical heat of Vera Cruz is hard to endure, but every possible precaution seems to have been taken thus far to protect the health of the troops. Yellow fever has not been common in Vera Cruz since Lord COWDRAY introduced there a modern system of sanitation, but it is to be feared that in the assault on the city the public works may not have been as well cared for as they should be. Thus far the health of the soldiers seems to be good and it is not wise to borrow trouble, especially when the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy have been working for years with the unfortunate experience of the Spanish war uppermost in their minds.

NOT MEDIATION.

To keep the record straight, it is well to understand that it is not mediation that Mr. BRYAN has accepted from the representatives of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, but only a tender of good offices. In much of the comment at Washington the two appear to be treated as one and the same thing. They are quite distinct. Senator BRISTOW of Kansas calls it arbitration, which is about the extreme limit of possible misunderstanding.

International law authorities make the distinction plain. HEFFTER's definition will serve as well as any to clear up the confusion. In setting forth the manner in which treaties are sometimes made by the aid of one or more powers not parties to the dispute he says:

1. By the good offices of a third Power, either for the purpose of opening the way to negotiation between the interested parties or to bring about the resumption of interrupted negotiations. They may be proposed either upon the initiative of the third Power or in response to a request or in pursuance of a treaty engagement.

2. By mediation, properly so called, when a third Power, with the consent of the interested parties, participates regularly in the negotiations until they are concluded, so that reciprocal explanations can be given only in the presence and by the intermediation of that Power. Nobody can impose a mediation, but when it has been accepted the mediating Government must make equitable proposals, give its advice upon those made by either of the parties, and reject those which appear to be unjust.

LEONE LEVI says that a resort to war may be prevented: 1. By asking or accepting a third Power's good offices, with a view of conciliating the dispute; 2, by proposing or accepting the mediation of a third Power; 3, by resort to arbitration. PRADIES-FODERE, in his note to VATTEL, and other text writers without number, make the same distinction. Prof. JOHN BASSETT MOORE, quoted in THE TIMES yesterday, declares that the acceptance of good offices does not confer the right of mediation.

A tender of good offices may, and often does, lead to mediation. Probably it will not in this case. Mediation implies compromise. An insult for which reparation has been demanded is hardly a matter for compromise. And is it reasonable to expect that HUERTA would consent to engage in a formal mediation in which, according to our conditions of acceptance, the other parties in interest would be ourselves and the Constitutionalists, both of whom have refused to recognize his authority, both of whom are in arms against him, while the mediating Powers, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, have also withheld recognition? It remains to be seen what impression personal friendly representations, made in pursuance of this tender of good offices, will make upon HUERTA. The Spanish Ambassador's private advices from Mexico City reporting his acceptance of the offer give warant for the hope that HUERTA at least will consent to parleyings, and a chief who parleys is already half resolved to surrender.

His assent to the conditions imposed would end the matter at once, for we could ask for no more complete atonement for the wrongs he has done than would be given by his disappearance from history. Accepted or rejected by him, the tender and the acceptance are most fortunate for us. In the one case, we get out of an undertaking for which we have a deep distaste, while in the other we gain and HUERTA loses the good opinion of the world, particularly of the Latin republics, and, we should hope and expect, of all sensible Mexicans.

THE RECALL IN POLITICS AND IN LAW.

If the recall proves anything, what does the recall of the recall prove? The question is fair, because Tacoma has just elected for the third time the Mayor whom it once recalled. He cannot be such a very bad man when he was elected by 800 over a clergyman after his recall in an election which is described as non-partisan. When change can follow change it would seem to show either that the people did not know their minds, or did not know what their minds ought to be.

There is more continuity about a man than there is about an electorate, and there ought to be more continuity and stability about law than about a man. It is for this reason that the recall of decisions or of Judges is worse than a political recall. Voters have a right to change their minds, but not their principles. Therefore only established principles are fit to be enacted. When contentious matters are enacted there is no more certainty that the law will remain fixed than that an official subject to the recall will be allowed to fill the term for which he was elected. The Tacoma incident may not prove the unsuitability of the recall for politics, but it ought to show its unsuitability as a means of legislation.

CLASS OR COUNTRY FIRST?

When HAYWOOD summoned such workers as follow him to place their class above their country he met with prompt repudiation by all others. The country includes all classes, and nobody who holds to the standard of "all for each and each for all" could possibly approve the principle of all for a few, in order that a few may prosper at the cost of all. This is too plain to be argued, but it is not as plain as it ought to be that the same issue is involved in the root cause of recent strikes for the "recognition of the union," that is, for the closed shop. How is it possible to rally all in support of the proposal that one-tenth shall have all the jobs, and that nine-tenths shall concede that privilege to the minority? The cause of humanity would be more advantaged by abolishing all trades unionism of the Colorado and West Virginia sort than that all should be compelled to make common cause with the dynamiters and boycotters. If conditions are such as we know them under the restraints of law, what would they be if there were no restraints, and the country were ruled by murder and terrorism?

It is for this reason that such events as those in California and Michigan and Colorado and West Virginia are so important as touchstones of trades unionism. If the unions are benevolent and fraternal organizations, "not for profit," but for uplift and progress, they should be shocked into repudiation of such inhumanity. But the unions prefer to be the beneficiaries of such horrors rather than to repudiate them. At the moment there is before the President an appeal for the pardon of the dynamiters, some of whom were elected officials of their unions after their conviction. And there is no repudiation of the events in Colorado such as there should be to clear the skirts of organized labor. It is pleaded that the unions do not do such things as unions, and that individuals alone are guilty. That is not true. The constitutions of unions provide for the boycott, and the closed shop, and the making of work by the limitation of production, and the obstruction of the paths of employment even to unionists. Citizenship is not complete without freedom in the exercise of the right to work. The only possible liberty for all is through the establishment of the law above the acts of those who know no self-restraint. The doctrine that trades unionism is above the law, or should be privileged by law, is as dangerous and obnoxious to all right thinkers as the cry of class above country.

THE PROFESSIONS AND THE STATE.

Gov. GLYNN is quite right in vetoing the bill granting State scholarships to students in the professions. There is no sound reason why the taxpayers' money should be used to aid a student to obtain a degree in law, dentistry, veterinary medicine, or theology. We have ourselves deemed even the collegiate scholarships a mistake, and a wrong, at least, until the great mass of scholars in the "lower" schools have received the very best training possible to give them, which now, obviously and discreditably, they do not receive. It would be a still greater error to spend the public money in promoting the study of specialties.

The professions are of two kinds, gainful or avowedly beneficent and unselfish. The most of them are the former, and for these the aspirants should prepare at private expense. For the ministry there is a painful incongruity in a student seeking any aid beyond what the pious wish to supply. That brings in an element that is disagreeable, to say the least. Moreover, as the Governor points out, the tendency is strong—and the State supports it—to require thorough collegiate training as a requisite to professional education. The State has provided a large number of scholarships to help those who seek collegiate training. That is as much as it should do. Our own judgment is that it is really more. The Governor's veto will turn attention to our supreme duty to care for the multitude, for the greatest good to the greatest number, which is right and needful.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Intimidated Witnesses Speaking Up.

Nothing could more conclusively prove the quality and effect of the influences brought to bear by prevailing public sentiment in Atlanta on the trial of LEO M. FRANK for the murder of MARY PHAGAN than does the fact that only at this late day do witnesses who have all the time known who committed the crime venture to give their testimony.

The Judge himself, at the time of the trial, frankly confessed apprehension as to what might happen to the prisoner if a verdict of acquittal were brought in, and so fierce and open was then the demand for a conviction that presumably the Judge's fears were extended to cover the jurymen and perhaps himself. These dangers having passed with the recovery of calm and reason by the city, people who did not speak then, in order that they might avoid what they vaguely describe as "trouble," are now coming forward with information not only as to the identity of the real criminal, but as to the means which were taken to create false impressions as to the accused man's character and to suppress evidence in his favor.

Some of these are negroes of such a class that their stories, however plausible, have only corroborative weight, if that. But like insignificance cannot be ascribed to the testimony of the Rev. C. B. RAGSDALE, a member in regular standing of the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Conference and pastor of a church there for years. He now swears that soon after the murder he by chance overheard a full and accurate account of the murder, given by the murderer himself, but the friend to whom Mr. RAGSDALE disclosed this important episode warned him to keep silent. And though an innocent man's life was at stake, the clergyman deemed it, whether right or not, at least expedient, in the circumstances, to heed the warning till the popular excitement subsided. Even more enlightening, perhaps, is the present assertion by a Mrs. BARRETT, with the corroboration of her mother, that evidence highly favorable to FRANK was by the intimidation of the prosecution in part suppressed and in part turned against him.

The present denial by the head of the Police Department that either it or the State ever charged FRANK with moral perversity is incomprehensible to anybody who has read the report of the trial and therefore knows how directly contrary to recorded fact the denial is.

Precedent Rudely Violated.

New Rochelle, perhaps the most frequently astonishing of our suburban towns, has just made another addition to its record for desperate recklessness in the conduct of its municipal affairs. To the visiting stranger the little city seems calm enough, but could he look below the smiling surface and read the local papers with understanding, he would realize that things strange, new, and perilous are happening there.

The latest of them is the suspension on charges of persistent negligence of a Health Officer whose work had long satisfied New Rochelle's politicians of both parties. At last, however, he was assailed by what one of the papers calls "a few meddlesome women," and by another "devoted and efficient agents of reform," and out he goes, at least temporarily, and if he gets back the place that seemed to be his for life it will be only after the hardest kind of a fight.

But that was only the beginning. The office—with its comfortable salary—has been given to a man without one of the familiar and orthodox claims upon it. He is a newcomer in the town, he has never rendered any party services whatever to anybody, he has not endeared himself to "the boys" in either usual or unusual ways, and he doesn't even "need the money."

So far as can be found out he was selected for the single reason that he chanced to bring to New Rochelle, when he went there, an international reputation as a sanitarian, with years and years of experience in protecting the health of large bodies of men—a reason about as un-American for giving a good job as could be imagined by the oldest of our politicians. If he had won fame in some other and unrelated line of activity, one could understand the choice, for the assumption that the man who can do one thing well will do equally well something wholly different is very dear to us all. But he hadn't!

It helps a little, however, toward understanding this selection when one learns that it was made under the earnestly applied influence of a Mayor who was himself chosen on the queer ground of known competency and in violation of all political custom. Nobody should be surprised at anything such a Mayor does, and New Rochelle isn't, really. It only growls, "Just wait till the next election!"

Saved Again, But for How Long?

After taking for consideration time long enough to cause some disquietude, Gov. GLYNN took exactly the right action on the bill which would have opened "medical practice," with all its privileges, immunities, and profits, to anybody who refrained from using knives or drugs. He vetoed it.

There will be, of course, deep lamentation from the world of quack "healers" of every brand, but the sane and enlightened part of the State's population will be duly grateful to the Governor for protecting it from the innumerable ills and dangers which an ignorant and complaisant Legislature would have brought upon us by putting innumerable pestilent cults, with Christian Science and osteopathy at their head, on an equality before the law with scientific medicine. As a result, criminal negligence in the treatment of the sick is still punishable, at least in theory.

But of course the quackish tribe will try again for free and irresponsible access to the vast funds in the hands of dull credulity. They are a persistent lot, the "healers," for greed is a mighty motive and its "reach" is long. Evidently we must trust to our Governors for safety; it does not lie with our lawmakers.

SUFFRAGE RUN RIOT.

Shows Itself in Feminist Attacks on the Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter under the heading "Homes," by George Creel, is an excellent example of making copy out of the weaknesses of human nature, and civilization at large, to make a cheap demagogic argument for woman suffrage. This is in line with the entire suffrage depreciation and scandalmongering of the home. It is so grotesque as a description of the home in which the average American citizen, man and woman, is born and grows up, that the performance can excite nothing more than disgust. Yet it is a type of what passes for argument with the up-to-date "feminist-suffragist" speakers and writers.

Such deliverances as Mr. Creel's, supplemented by the slightly more respectable lucubrations of Mrs. Gilman, serve only to convince sane men and women of the absurdity and degeneracy of the recent developments in the "feminist-suffragist" movement.

It seems impossible for the loose and hysterical speakers and writers in this joint movement to separate their respective causes. This demonstration of a lack of logical balance and discrimination is the most damaging of all the indictments against the suffrage movement. If the leaders of this movement are thus early becoming identified with the so-called "feminism," and, in very many instances, socialism, what could be expected from the leaders and their followers in the future if they were intrusted with political power?

The American home is not the vile place of mere existence depicted by the writer of this letter. It may be poor and scant in luxuries; it may be a humble farmhouse on the hillside in a remote country, or it may be a narrow apartment in a great city, but it is nevertheless the abode of a loving husband and wife and of children who are the joy of their parents and the glory and hope of the Republic. MARIE COLLINS ROONEY.

New York, April 20, 1914.

A BAS KING ALCOHOL.

That Is the Next Step in the War Against Drugs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The various anti-narcotic laws that have recently been enacted bring out one point clearly, viz: that the settled policy of our Government henceforth is that no one may indulge in a habit that the majority believe to be injurious to himself, to his family, to society, or to the State.

There may be an honest difference of opinion as to whether a pervert is such by virtue of his being addicted to drugs or whether he takes to drugs because he is a pervert, but happily, in consequence of our present policy, the way to a much greater reform is cleared of the sentimental bugaboo of "personal liberty," which has as yet prevented its accomplishment in this State. Probably there are few readers of THE TIMES who have seen or known a drug addict, but there are none who have not seen hundreds of besotted brutes destroying their bodies and souls, pauperizing and even criminalizing their families and ready to perpetuate any abhorrent offense because liquor had dethroned their reason.

Naturally it is expected that the reformers, having been so successful in regard to a few minor drug poisons, will now attack the great poison, King Alcohol, that in the past has been powerful enough to dominate all political parties, dictate nominations, and control the policy of Legislatures.

Personally, I believe it would be much better if all well-meaning people would take the manly stand of Secretary Bryan, and by their example and advice withdraw from drink the sanction of respectability. Could this be done the liquor traffic would in one generation die of its own rottenness. But this is impossible.

Now, then, let the reformers, who have been so successful in repressing a few drug addicts, put their shoulders to the wheel, giving up their own pet tipples, if they have any, as they have compelled the weaker minority to do, and work heartily for a prohibition plank in the new Constitution of this State.

This will be the supreme test of their sincerity. DAVID MONTGOMERY.

Suffern, N. Y., April 21, 1914.

GREEK STUDENTS SUPERIOR?

They Should Be Compared Only with the Best Science Students.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The argument of Dean West for the study of Greek because of the greater success of students of Greek in other subjects seems to be futile, as are most such arguments. In comparing students who study Greek in his own university with those who do not, Dean West is comparing two very different classes of men. At Princeton the current sets strong toward the classics, and, for the better minds, toward Greek especially. The traditions of the university attract the best men to classical studies. Men of inferior ability or indifferent industry know better than to take Greek. It is in this group that the larger number of failures naturally occur. Students of Greek are more successful not because they are studying Greek, but because they have greater native ability.

Young men of greater worth who are inclined to study science are likely to be attracted to institutions that are more especially devoted to the study of science. No doubt the superiority of the scientific type of mind is quite as marked in scientific institutions as is the mind devoted to humanistic studies at Princeton. A just comparison could be made between the attainments of students of Greek at Princeton and of students of science in such an institution as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. That would be a comparison of similar types.

ROBERT COMIN.

New York, April 20, 1914.

Insanitary Telephone Booths.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thoroughly agree with "H. A. S." It is high time that more attention be paid to the condition of the telephone.

I had particular occasion to comment on this a few days ago when using a public 'phone in an uptown drug store. The store itself was scrupulously clean, but the mouthpiece of the 'phone was filthy, not to mention the atmosphere in the booth, which was sickening.

If a little care were taken to keep the telephones clean, I sincerely believe a great deal of sickness would be avoided.

EVELYN GARDON.

New York, April 20, 1914.

Higher Book Postage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do the vagaries of the parcel post management proceed in all cases from ignorance, or in some cases from intention? Take, for instance, book postage. Immediately upon the establishment of the parcel post books in many cases became relatively more expensive than parcels. Now they are absolutely so. Since the new book tariff began I have in three cases paid more than formerly, and yesterday nearly double. A book had come from New York a few weeks since for 12 cents. Yesterday, in the same wrapper, it cost 21 cents. TELLURIDE.

Telluride, Col., April 19, 1914.

"HUERTA MUST GO."

Andrew Carnegie Comments on the Offer of Sister Republics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In announcing the proposed mediation by the three sister republics last evening in Carnegie Hall I said that before leaving home I had received a telegram from Washington, not from President Wilson, as your reporter has it.

The Secretary of State in his acceptance of the friendly offer of our three sister States contains no trace of "Huerta Must Go," which you print in headlines this morning. This changes our acceptance seriously. We accept the mediation of the three most advanced of our Southern sister nations with one hand and withdraw consideration of the most vital question with the other.

The President's refusal to recognize Huerta created in great part our present situation. Whether he was right or wrong is a serious question, but the three nations named did not do so either. They are in the same boat with us. Their interest is our interest. Therefore, there was no need for our Government to repeat at this juncture, "Huerta must go."

Our sister republics in their offer of mediation were silent upon this point. Much better that ours had been also, until the conference had met and our members had heard what our mediators had to say upon this vital point.

Let us hope for the best. Anything but war upon a weak sister republic totally unable to cope with us, who have a greater population and probably even greater resources than all our sister republics combined.

Let us never cease to remember that "it is well to have a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it like a giant." Let us never cease to be lovingly kind to our sister republics as the elder sister.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

New York, April 26, 1914.

While it is true that, as Mr. Carnegie points out, the statement that "Huerta must go" did not appear specifically in Mr. Bryan's reply to the tender of good offices from Argentina, Bazil, and Chile, THE TIMES's Washington dispatch over which were placed the headlines he refers to did contain this paragraph:

It was made known by Secretary Bryan that the United States Government would not consent to the settlement of Mexico's troubles through mediation on any terms short of the elimination of Gen. Huerta from the Presidency, and the re-establishment of Government in Mexico in accordance with the terms of the National Constitution. On this point both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are obdurate.

A GLORIOUS STROKE.

Hamilton Holt So Characterizes the A B C Offer of Good Offices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proffer of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile to use their "good offices" in helping us to settle our dispute with Mexico is one of the most dramatic and glorious strokes in the history of international relations. The so-called A B C powers of the Southern half of our hemisphere deserve the gratitude of North America and the world. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, by accepting it, have shown a political genius only equaled by their humanity. Every patriot should now support the President in this great peace policy, for somehow, and in some way, it must prevail to save us from an unrighteous and fratricidal war. For whatever the technical merits of our contention may be, the verdict of history will never justify a war of reparation waged by a great, rich, and mighty nation of 100,000,000 souls against a weak and distraught neighbor one-sixth of its size, on the avowed pretext of the latter's non-compliance with the punctilio of a naval ritual.

Surely we can afford to leave the question of the salute to the impartiality of the three mediators, and if they can induce Huerta to agree, then the next step will be the settlement of the whole Mexican question, with the elimination of Huerta, the reconciliation of the warring factions, and the rehabilitation of a Government supported by the loyal consent of a united people.

If this devout consummation can be realized, it will be due solely to the two great peace conferences at The Hague. These conferences established and perfected three methods for the nations to employ in the settlement of their disputes: First, arbitration; second, commissions of inquiry; and third, good offices and mediation.

By arbitration before The Hague Court, England, Italy, and Germany were estopped from bombarding Venezuela. By a commission of inquiry England and Russia were probably prevented from going to war over the North Sea or Dogger Bank affair. By mediation President Roosevelt was enabled to step in between Russia and Japan and end the bloodiest war of this generation. And now by "good offices" the three greatest Latin-American republics have pointed out to us the path to peace. It is for us to follow.

HAMILTON HOLT.

New York, April 26, 1914.

Not Mr. McAneny's Generosity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your account of the entertainment given at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday for the benefit of the floating hospitals of St. John's Guild it is stated that I paid for the use of the ballroom used, as a personal contribution. It happens, however, that my part was merely to ask for the rooms. The managers of the Ritz-Carlton very graciously gave them as their own contribution; a characteristic bit of generosity, I might add.

GEORGE McANENY.

New York, April 26, 1914.

AGITATORS.

They mean well, Our Troublesome Friends,
And they do what they think is best,
But their words grip and bite
And too wildly incite
The peril-filled strife of rage and unrest
That sleeps in the deeps of chill penury's breast—
Sleeps—dreaming of sorrow and blight!

They mean well, Our Dangerous Friends;
As they blare out their bugle calls;
But why thrust truth's lance
Where there's never a chance,
Where only the shadow of misery falls,
Where need, gaping need, like a bloody stain crawls,
And death looms to meet one's advance?

They mean well, Our Ignorant Friends,
Who goad on the workingman's groans,
But the gods grind their mills
And the fiends work their wills
Up there where the drones
Sit alone on their thrones—
The drones who subsist on the grind of the stones
And laugh o'er the grist as it spills!

They mean well, Our Mischievous Friends,
But their sight is short-visioned and dim,
Else their clamoring truth
Would bring ruin and ruth
To those who grind humans for earth riches grim—
Who crush out the poor and from heart-blood who skim
The essence of comfort, the incense of youth!

They mean well, Our Misguided Friends,
As they say to the poor, "Rebel!"
But far better their cries
Should to gilded thrones rise—
To thrones where the profit of sacrifice lies,
Than ring in the ears down in poverty's hell!

LURANA SHELDON.

SIR MOSES EZEKIEL HERE.

Famous Sculptor to Visit Relatives and Old Classmates.

Sir Moses Ezekiel, the American sculptor, who makes his home in Rome, arrived here yesterday on the Cunarder Ivernia after an absence of three years. He said that he was going at once to Cincinnati to visit relatives and thence to Lexington, Va., to meet some of his old classmates of the Virginia Military Institute with whom he would visit the battlefield of Newmarket, Va., where he fought fifty years ago as a member of its Cadet Corps in the Confederate Army.

The sculptor said that he would be present on June 4 at Arlington, Va., where the monument to the Confederate dead in Arlington Cemetery which he had designed would be unveiled.

"I have just completed a heroic statue of the late Senator Daniels of Virginia to be erected at his birthplace, Lynchburg, Va., and am now at work upon a statue of Edgar Allan Poe for the City of Baltimore," he added.

The sculptor said that the American Academy of Art in Rome, now coupled with the Archaeological Society, with the financial help of the late J. P. Morgan, was getting along in fine shape and would be a self-supporting success. He deplored the fact that the United States Government did not provide homes for its Ambassadors abroad and said Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page had one of the finest palaces in Rome where they were now entertaining Americans and other visitors.

"This means a great personal sacrifice," he added, "to our diplomats, and in fact the largest part of their salaries goes for rent."

Sir Moses expects to return to Rome in August.

TELL OF CHARITY IN CHURCH

Report of United Catholic Works Read to 800,000 Worshippers.

Catholic charities and the yearly report of the United Catholic Works, organized two years ago by Cardinal Farley, were mentioned by some 400 priests to the 800,000 persons who attended services in the Catholic churches throughout Great New York yesterday. During the year the organization received $83,500, including bequests for special work amounting to $30,500, special donations of $12,000, $35,000 from an exhibit and sale, and $6,000 from annual membership fees.

Aid amounting to $26,500 was given these charities during the year: The Catholic Protectory, Bowery Mission, the Parat and St. Rose Settlements, Gesellen Verein, Fresh Air Commission, and the Children's Court Commission of the Association of Catholic Charities, day nurseries, and homes. Several new enterprises were also helped financially. None of the money was spent on salaries or cost of distribution, the members of the council giving their time and services free. In announcing the development of its work and purposes, and the need of additional funds, the council reported an arrangement with the Emmett Corrigan Producing Company for presenting "The Shepherd King" at the Garden Theatre for two weeks.

The report of the United Catholic Works, of which Cardinal Farley is the President, was signed by the Rt. Rev. Joseph F. Mooney and the Rt. Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, Vicar General of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York. The office of the organization is at 39 East Forty-second Street.

SUFFRAGE DAY PROGRAMME.

Committee Arranges for Celebration Saturday—Night Mass Meeting.

The local programme for the celebration next Saturday of a National Woman Suffrage Day was arranged yesterday afternoon by a committee representing the six big suffrage organizations in the city. Women who want the vote and men who want them to have it will give demonstrations in forty-five States of the Union, it was said, and in some States there will be a demonstration in every county. In Ohio, for example, there will be eighty-eight simultaneous demonstrations.

The celebration in this city will begin at 1 P. M. in Washington Square, where the suffragists and their adherents will congregate. There will be public speaking for an hour and a half at six points in the square, and their speaking corps will move from place to place during the remainder of the afternoon. The points to be visited are Madison Square, Union Square, Rutgers Square, Tompkins Square, Delancey Street at the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza, St. Mark's Place, the Plaza at Fifty-ninth Street and Central Park, the Central Park Mall, Columbus Circle, and Riverside Drive at Grant's Tomb.

On Saturday night there will be a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, at which, it is expected, Mayor Mitchel will be the principal speaker. A "voiceless speech" demonstration, consisting of bulletins, statistics, and arguments supporting woman suffrage, will be open all day in some building, to be selected later. A "Declaration of Independence," in which the right of women to the vote is set forth, will be read at every meeting of the day and evening.

INFANT WELFARE CAMPAIGN.

State Exhibition to be Shown in Principal Cities and Villages.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—A State-wide Infant Welfare campaign has been begun by the State Department of Health, under the supervision of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Commissioner. Out of a total of 25,000 deaths of babies last year, the department feels that from 30 to 50 per cent. could have been averted.

Three attractive exhibits have been prepared by the department and will be shown in the cities and some of the principal villages of the State under the auspices of the local health authorities between now and August. The exhibits are composed of models, pictures and charts prepared to disseminate popular information on the subject of infant welfare.

Many of these charts show the proper kind of food for babies and young children and the kinds of food that should be avoided. One chart is a warning against soothing syrups and patent medicines.

The fly as a menace to the health of infants is treated in a chart headed as follows: "Starve the fly and save your baby." A cartoon shows an army of flies on the way from a manure pile and other foulness to the nipple on a baby's nursing bottle. The striking caption of this is: "A fly on the bottle may mean a crape on the door."

The department does not stop with showing the wrong way to take care of the baby, but always points out the right way and the good results to follow by adopting that right method.

MELLEN URGED AS CHIEF.

Conference on Federated Council of Railroad Brotherhoods.

BOSTON, April 26.—The proposal to organize the Federated Council of Railroad Brotherhoods with Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, as its head, was discussed at length to-day when 200 delegates representing most of the larger railroad labor organizations of the country assembled here at the call of a special committee. No permanent organization was effected, but it was announced that another meeting would be held in a month, when the heads of all railroad labor bodies in the United States would probably be present. The same committee was continued in charge.

It was explained that much of the time of the delegates to-day was occupied in reaching an understanding of the aims of the proposed federated council. Many of the speakers favored the federation, but there were differences of opinion over the plans of the committee.

The proposal to invite Mr. Mellen to become the head of the federation was advocated by various speakers.

LOOPHOLES OF LAW ASSAILED BY JURIST

Judge Swann Holds Technicalities Give Criminals "Gambler's Chance" of Escaping.

CITES FOUR RECENT CASES

Conviction Reversed After Defendant Admits Guilt—Another Panel Drawn an Hour Too Early.

One cause for the rapidly increasing percentage of crime in New York City can be traced directly to the higher courts, according to a paper on "The Need for New Precedents in Criminal Procedure," in the May issue of The Trend. Judge Edward Swann of the Court of General Sessions, who wrote the article, contends that the following of time-worn precedents causes lamentable injustice in many cases, and he particularly cites four recent cases in which convictions were overruled by the Appellate Division of Brooklyn on technicalities.

The effect of following the "technical system" of review instead of the "natural system" has given rise to the "gambler's chance of eeling through the loopholes of the law," according to the writer. The criminals of New York, he says, are taking every gambler's chance that they can get, and are making most unjustified escapes from punishment. Judge Swann wants it understood that he is not criticising the decisions of the Appellate Division of Brooklyn, but he makes clear his view that the "natural system" of review as followed by the Appellate Division of New York County is a much more creditable system.

As evidenced by the number of indictments filed in the Court of General Sessions in 1913, crime increased 20 per cent. in New York County over the record of 1912. In the Court of Special Sessions the informations filed were 30 per cent. greater in number in 1913 than in 1912. The Police Commissioner's report of last March showed that the number of arrests for crime had increased 50 per cent. over the preceding year.

"This increase has taken place in spite of the modern methods for the reform of criminals, including the reformatories, reform schools, farm colonies, the indeterminate sentence plan, and probation system," says Judge Swann. "One of the strongest deterrents of crime would be the knowledge of the certainty and celerity of conviction in case of guilt; the inclination to 'take a chance' would thereby be reduced to a minimum."

Judge Swann cites a perjury case, a grand larceny case, a case of murder in the first degree, and case of manslaughter as proof of his assertion that "it pays the criminal to take the 'gambler's chance.'" All of these "gambler's chance." All of these were reviewed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department, Brooklyn, which reversed all of the convictions.

"In the Nelmark case," Judge Swann writes, "the defendant was convicted of perjury; the opinion on appeal states that the record of the trial of the defendant upon this indictment shows no prejudicial error to the defendant up to the time of pronouncing sentence. The defendant had admitted his guilt before the committing Magistrate, and when the case came on for trial the Trial Judge, seeing the admission of the defendant in writing annexed to the papers, suggested to defendant's counsel that the defendant plead guilty, offering him a lighter sentence, stating that as the defendant had stated to the committing Magistrate he was guilty, he, no doubt, was guilty, the Judge's object being to prevent additional perjury and to relieve the crowded court calendar and the crowded City Prison; this was not in the hearing of the jury, but the Appellate Court held that it indicated the 'atmosphere of the court room,' and that 'the Judge presiding at the trial was committed in advance to the theory of the defendant's guilt,' and, therefore, the Appellate Court reversed the judgment of conviction.

"In the Damron case, in the same Appellate tribunal, the defendant, (a lawyer,) had been convicted by a jury in Brooklyn of grand larceny in the first degree for the larceny of large sums of money, and the record of his guilt was so convincing that the court in its opinion says: 'We are not surprised that the jury found against the defendant,' and in another part of the opinion states 'the evidence in this case establishes the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.' * * *

OPERA PLANS FOR THE METROPOLITAN

Gatti-Casazza Gives Personnel of Company for Next Season —New American Singers.

NO DEFICIT THIS SEASON

Melanie Kurt Coming from Royal Opera, Berlin — Many Novelties and Revivals to be Offered.

General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who leaves for Europe on Wednesday morning on the Provence, gave out a statement yesterday announcing the personnel of the company for next season and telling of the plans for new operas to be given, as far as they are decided upon at present. A fact which did not find mention is that the season just ended has been conducted without a deficit, in spite of the fact that it has been considered an unusually hard one by theatrical managers. The absence of a deficit has not occurred before for many years.

In his statement Mr. Gatti-Casazza began by saying that he desired "especially to acknowledge his gratitude to the public which has so numerously and enthusiastically attended the performances, and to Mr. Otto H. Kahn and his colleagues of the Board of Directors for the renewed proofs of confidence with which they have honored him; also to thank each of his co-laborers for their loyal and intelligent co-operation and the press for its justice and courtesy."

Among the new singers announced for next season are Mme. Melanie Kurt, soprano, of the Royal Opera, Berlin; Mme. Elizabeth Puritz-Schumann, soprano, of the Staadt Theater, Hamburg; Mabel Garrison, an American soprano; Alfred Piccaver, an American tenor, of the Imperial Opera, Vienna, and Arthur Middleton, an American bass-baritone who has been heard here in oratorio. It is also stated that the management is negotiating for other important artists.

List of Artists Re-engaged.

The 'ist of artists re-engaged for the coming season is as follows:

Sopranos—Frances Alda, Lucrezia Borl, Anna Case, Louise Cox, Vera Curtis, Emmy Destinn, Geraldine Farrar, Rita Fornia, Johanna Gadski, Frieda Hempel, Alice Nielsen, Marie Rappold, Leonora Sparkes, and Rosina Van Dyck.

Mezzo-Sopranos and Contraltos—Mariska Aldrich, Emma Borniggia, Sophie Braslau, Maria Duchene, Margarete Homer, Louise Mapleson, Marie Mattfeld, Margarete Matzenauer, Margarete Ober, and Lila Robeson.

Tenors—Paul Althouse, Pietro Audisio, Angelo Bada, Julius Bayer, Rudolf Berger, Enrico Caruso, Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, Riccardo Martin, Giovanni Martinelli, Albert Reiss, and Jacques Urlus.

Baritones—Pasquale Amato, Bernard Begue, Dinh Gilly, Otto Goritz, Robert Leonhardt, Vincenzo Reschiglian, Carl Schlegel, Antonio Scotti, and Hermann Weil.

Basses—Paolo Ananian, Carl Braun, Adamo Didur, Marcel Reiner, Giullo Rossi, Leon Rothier, Basil Ruysdael, Andrea De Segurola, and Herbert Witherspoon.

The list of conductors, stage directors and technical departments heads is practically unchanged. Among the names in the roster of re-engaged artists, those of Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana and Alice Nielsen of the Boston Opera Company now appear as regular members of the Metropolitan. Last year they were down for "occasional appearances." Mme. Mariska Aldrich has not been with the company for some time, although she has been heard here both at the Metropolitan and Manhattan Opera Houses.

Among some of those in the company this season whose names do not appear in the new list are Mmes. Olive Fremstad, Bella Alten, Jeanne Maubourg, and Messrs. Carljörn and Antonio Pini-Corsi.

New Works for Next Season.

On the question of new works to be given next season the statement read:

"It may be stated as certain that 'Madame San-Gêne' will have its world premiere at the Metropolitan in the early part of the season. The libretto of this opera, based on Victorien Sardou's play well known to American theatregoers, is by Renato Simoni. The music is by Umberto Giordano, composer of 'Andrea Chenier,' 'Fedora' and 'Siberia,' who will be present at the rehearsals and premiere.

"Other novelties under consideration are 'Francesca da Rimini' by Zandonai, recently produced in Turin; 'Notre Dame' based on Victor Hugo's novel by Franz Schmitt, which was produced a few weeks ago with great success in Vienna; and Goetz's 'The Taming of the Shrew' ('Der Widerspanstigen Zahmung')."

"The management will be happy to produce some novelties of the French and Slav schools. As to the two short operas by Debussy based on Poe's stories, 'The Fall of the House of Usher' and 'The Devil in the Belfry,' for which the Metropolitan has had the rights for some time past, it is not known whether they will be ready for next season.

"Among revivals, in addition to 'Carmen,' the management is considering Weber's 'Euryanthe,' Mozart's 'Le Nozze di Figaro,' Beethoven's 'Fidelio,' Saint-Saëns's 'Samson et Dalila,' and Verdi's 'Falstaff.'

"In conclusion Mr. Gatti-Casazza assures the patrons of the Metropolitan and the musical public generally that there will be no change in the progressive policy of the management, which constantly aims to maintain the highest artistic standards."

Film Show to Aid Cripples.

"Joan of Arc," in moving pictures, will be shown this evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Plaza ballroom for the benefit of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children, and afterward there will be dancing. The Sowers, under whose auspices the programme will be given, is an organization of young women who were schoolmates in earlier years and arranges an entertainment every year for the Darrach Home. The President is Mrs. Henry B. Slayback, and the other members are Mrs. Frank M. Black, Mrs. Norman M. Burrell, Miss Floy Van Horne Davis, Mrs. Frank Dodd, Mrs. J. Reginald Foster, Mrs. William Travis Gibb, Mrs. Charles H. Guye, Mrs. Edward W. Harris, Mrs. Montague Howard, Mrs. Louise Sayre Kerr, Mrs. Edwin W. Lancaster, Miss Mary Lufburrow and Miss Grace Lufburrow. Mrs. Frederick W. MacDonald, Mrs. Walter W. Parsons, Mrs. E. Carson Pennal, Mrs. E. de Forest Simmons, Miss Julia Smith, Miss Spencer, and Mrs. Henry A. W. Wood.

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Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve
INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
GOUT
Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS

MRS. TIEDEMANN DIVORCE.

Importer to Pay Her $600 Monthly and Half Interest in Joint Property.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., April 26.—Mrs. Gertrude Tiedemann obtained here to-day a decree of divorce from her husband, Rudolph Tiedemann, of the dry goods importing firm of Theodore Tiedemann & Sons, 351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The court awarded her $500 a month alimony, the custody of her child with an allowance of $100 a month to pay for the child's maintenance, $1,250 for her attorney's fees, and half interest in all property owned jointly by herself and her husband.

An accounting of Mr. Tiedemann's estate has shown it to be valued at $1,000,000, with $30,000 a year annual income. It is not known how much of this estate Mrs. Tiedemann will claim.

The granting of the decree ended a long-drawn-out suit. Previous to their domestic difficulties Mr. and Mrs. Tiedemann lived in Greenwich, Conn., and were well known in society.

Mrs. Tiedemann sued her husband for absolute divorce and the custody of her child on the ground of cruelty. Mr. Tiedemann made no answer.

When Mrs. Tiedemann was in Tonopah, Nev., her husband attempted to gain possession of the child by habeas corpus proceedings and failed, whereupon Mrs. Tiedemann had him served personally with the papers in the divorce proceedings at his temporary residence in Carson City. The case went to the Supreme Court.

The alimony and counsel fees granted to Mrs. Tiedemann are the largest ever given by a Nevada divorce court.

CYRIL MAUDE DINED.

Guest of Friars Club at the Astor—Sails To-morrow.

Cyril Maude, the English actor, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Friars Club at the Hotel Astor last night. Several hundred well-known actors and theatrical managers attended. Before the dinner a reception was held.

Mr. Maude will bring his season in "Grumpy" at Wallack's Theatre to an end to-night, and will sail for England to-morrow on the Mauretania. With him will go his daughter, Margery Maude, who to-night will return to the cast of "Grumpy" for the single performance. This will probably be Miss Maude's farewell appearance in America for a season or two, as she will appear in London in "Young Wisdom," the English rights of which Mr. Maude has purchased for her. On May 13, the original company which has been appearing in "Grumpy" with Mr. Maude in New York will present the play at Wyndham's New Theatre, London.

MENKENS ENTERTAIN.

Give Artists' Supper for Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Van S. Algi.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken entertained last night with a scribblers and artists' supper at their residence, 43 West Fifty-second Street. Between fifty and eighty guests attended it. The table decorations were 30-inch easels painted in colors and having a cupid's head peeping out of each. It was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Van Saanen Algi, and copies of Mrs. Algi's book, "Wild Grapes," were presented to the guests as souvenirs.

The guests included Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold W. Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Morris, and Mrs. von Juch Wellman. Nearly every guest contributed directly in some way to the evening's entertainment.

ROSINA HOYT OTIS ENGAGED.

Betrothal to Edgar Farrar Bateson Is Announced.

Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt of 934 Fifth Avenue announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Miss Rosina Hoyt Otis, to Edgar Farrar Bateson. Miss Otis is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William K. Otis and since their death has made her home with her grandmother. She is a niece of Henry Reese Hoyt.

Mr. Bateson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bateson of 830 Park Avenue, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1909. He is a member of Squadron A Club, the Fencers Club and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He is a brother of Miss Lucinda Davis Bateson, Mrs. William E. G. Gaillard, and C. Wagstaff Bateson, who married Miss Charlotte Briscoe.

OLMSTED—CULBERT.

Quiet Wedding Ceremony at All Angels' Church on Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Julia Hughes Culbert, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Culbert of 201 West Fifty-fifth Street, and Frank Howard Olmsted took place very quietly at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon in All Angels' Church, the Rev. De Lancey Townsend, rector of the church, officiating.

The bride wore a brown traveling dress and a hat to match and had no attendants. Wirt Howard was Mr. Olmsted's best man. There were no ushers. There was no reception. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted will live in Cranford, N. J., where they have taken a house.

OPERA SEASON ENDS.

Mmes. Butt, Hempel and Rappold and Paul Althouse Concert Soloists.

A concert at the Metropolitan Opera House brought the season there to a close last night. Those who appeared were Mme. Clara Butt, Miss Frieda Hempel, Mme. Marie Rappold and Paul Althouse.

Mme. Butt sang two Handel arias in the first half of the programme, and ended the concert with Schubert's "Der Wanderer" and Beethoven's "Creation's Hymn," besides several encores. Mme. Hempel, who was enthusiastically received and gave several encores, sang an aria from Bellini's "La Sonnambula" and Arditi's waltz, "Parla." Mme. Rappold's numbers were an aria from Max Bruch's "Das Feuerkreuz" and a group of songs by Strauss, Spross, Huntington-Woodman and Reger, while Paul Althouse sang "Cieloemar" from "La Gioconda" and songs by Chadwick and Salter.

The programme was given with piano and organ accompaniment, the orchestra of the Opera House being en route for Atlanta, where the company is to give a week of opera beginning this evening. Carl Craxton was at the piano and Frank L. Sealy at the organ.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Howard Rumsey of the Rumsey Play Agency has leased the Warburton Theatre in Yonkers, where he will inaugurate a Spring and Summer season of stock. Among those in the company will be Florence Rittenhouse, Guy Harrington, and William W. Blair.

The cast for the production of "She Stoops to Conquer," to be given in public and high school auditoriums commencing Monday, April 27, by the Wage-Earners' Theatre Leagues and the Theatre Centre for Schools, includes Isabel and Elizabeth Merson and Daisy Belmore, and Messrs. Handon, Griswold, Geer, Sterling, and Risman. The production is under the direction of Siegfried Schulz.

Lyn Harding, who was recently starred by the Liebler Company in "The Speckled Band," sails for England on the Mauretania to-morrow. Mr. Harding will meet George C. Tyler in England, and may be starred by the Liebler Company next year in a new play by Louis N. Parker.

Patriotic night will be observed at the Winter Garden Thursday, when over 600 members of various patriotic orders, war veterans, officers of the army and navy, staff officers of the National Guard, and officers of every State society in the Union will attend the performance of "The Whirl of the World." Orto Hauerbach and Irving Berlin are now at work on the book and lyrics and music.

Mrs. A. W. Scott, Jr., wife of a well-known business man of San Francisco and one of the Directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, is playing with the Robert Mantell company under the name of Ruth Blackburn at the De Kalb Theatre, Williamsburg. Miss Blackburn will appear to-night as Goneril in "King Lear." Wednesday night as Lady Macbeth in "Macbeth," and Friday night as Lady Constance in "King John."

For the public production of Sydney Rosenfeld's "The Charm of Isabel," at Maxine Elliott's Theatre on Tuesday evening of next week, Marie Nordstrom has been engaged by William A. Brady.

GEO. F. BAER DEAD; HIS ILLNESS BRIEF

Philadelphia & Reading President Stricken on the Street Saturday.

UNCONSCIOUS TO THE END

Was Distinguished as a Lawyer, Business Man, Financier, and Administrator of Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, which combines the railway lines and coal corporations generally known as the Anthracite Coal Trust, died at his home, 1718 Spruce Street, at 7:40 o'clock to-night. He was stricken with a severe gastric attack while walking from his home to his office in the Reading Terminal yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and never completely regained consciousness after being removed to his home. He was 72 years old.

Mrs. Baer, who is also past 70, took her position at her husband's bedside yesterday at noon and refused to leave it throughout the night and to-day. At the bedside with her when Mr. Baer died were his five daughters, Mrs. Emily Baer Conrad of Reading, Penn.; Mrs. William Griscom Coxe of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Heber L. Smith of Reading, Penn.; Mrs. William N. Appel of Lancaster, Penn., and Mrs. Isaac Heister.

George Frederick Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, was distinguished as a lawyer, a business man, a financier, and an administrator of railroads. He achieved his first success as a lawyer, and ten years before the outside world ever heard of him he was retained to represent the interests of J. P. Morgan & Co. by the late Mr. Morgan, whose attention he had attracted and whose confidence he had won. As a lawyer, perhaps, he rendered his greatest service to the Reading Railroad.

He became by common consent the leader of the anthracite mine operators when they prepared for the great coal strike of 1902, which lasted six months, caused the idleness of 150,000 men, and cost altogether $90,000,000. Throughout that struggle between capital and labor he kept to the fore. When the mine workers proposed a joint conference between a committee to represent them and a committee to represent the presidents of the railroads affected by the strike, it was Mr. Baer who said no. When a proposal looking toward a settlement was made directly to Mr. Baer he replied that anthracite mining was a "business and not a religious, sentimental, or academic proposition."

While that conflict was in progress he received the nickname of "Divine Right Baer," because of a letter he is said to have written setting forth his belief that "the rights and interests of laboring men will be protected and cared for not by the labor agitators, but by Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country."

Mr. Baer was of German descent. His ancestors with hundreds of their countrymen sought a refuge in America during the Colonial period when they fled the religious persecution of the Palatinate. He was born on April 13, 1842, near the village of Lavansville, Somerset County, Penn., the son of Solomon and Anna Baer. Subsequently the family moved into the village where George received a high school education.

Newspaper Apprentice.

He became an apprentice in the office of The Somerset Democrat at the early age of 14, remained at that work for several years and then studied for a short period at the Somerset Academy.

Next he obtained a position at the Ashtola Lumber Mills, near Johnstown, where he learned bookkeeping, and eventually became treasurer and head bookkeeper for the company. He picked up knowledge of surveying during this period, and located a railroad from the mills to Johnstown which was never built.

In order to continue his studies he left the employ of the lumber company and entered the sophomore class at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster. Within a year he returned to Somerset County, and made a futile attempt to publish The Somerset Democrat, on which he had worked as an apprentice. He brought criticism upon himself because he opposed the idea of a civil conflict, but when he saw that his advocacy of peace was hopeless, he entered the service at the beginning of the war between the North and South and was Captain of Company E, 131st Pennsylvania Volunteers. He then was only 19 years old, and before his twentieth birthday he was elevated to the rank of Major, he having been the youngest officer to attain that rank in the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg, in addition to many other engagements of less importance. At the expiration of his term of service he was discharged with the rank of Adjutant General of the Second Brigade.

Begins the Study of Law.

Mr. Baer began the study of law with one of his brothers immediately following his return from the war, and at the end of a little more than a year he was admitted to the bar of Somerset County. He celebrated his twenty-second birthday by trying his first case, a suit for slander, which he won. The same year he removed to Reading, where he had planned to become editor of The Reading Eagle. Disagreement with the proprietor of that publication led him to resume the practice of law, and almost at the beginning of his practice at Reading he was fortunate in being retained as counsel in a case collaterally connected with the celebrated Muhlenburg estate. It involved the examination of title to certain lands, and young Baer discovered a defect in the legal instruments, overlooked by several leading members of the bar, which vitiated many valuable interests. His opponent settled the case without further contest when young Baer's discovery had been verified, and a fee of $5,000, something unusual for that period, was paid to Mr. Baer.

Mr. Baer rose to a position of prominence at the Reading bar all of a sudden. He was sought by important interests as counsel, and a few years later was retained by the Berks County Railroad, for which he fought successfully several suits against the Reading Company.

Subsequently Mr. Baer became the confidential adviser of John S. Richards, counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and in 1871, a year before the death of Mr. Richards, he was appointed counsel for the road. He resigned the new position with the reservation that it should not conflict with his duties in connection with the Berks County Road, for which he was still acting as counsel when he was absorbed by the Reading system.

Manages Vast Properties.

When the panic of 1873 prostrated many industries, Mr. Baer with unusual ability assisted in the rehabilitation of many notable enterprises, among them being the banking firm of the Bushnong Bros., whose properties included valuable paper mills, furnaces, and other concerns valued at from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. He managed these properties for several years after being made assignee, and finally he bought them and assumed their obligations. His success with this venture proved his ability as a financier and capitalist, and it was only a short while after that he became the confidential adviser of J. P. Morgan and the Vanderbilt family in the State of Pennsylvania.

The reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading system in 1893 brought Mr. Baer again prominence in connection with that property. The reorganization of the system was regarded as almost impossible by the group of New York financiers with whom he was associated, because of certain difficulties to be confronted in the law. At a meeting at which the proposal was considered, it is said that J. P. Morgan turned to Mr. Baer and asked him what he thought about it.

"I believe it can be done," said Mr. Baer. "In fact, I have already prepared a brief on the subject, which is in my desk, and if you will give me time to consult it and consider the subject, I am certain I can show you that it can be accomplished."

Mr. Morgan, it is said, looked at Mr. Baer and gave him a hearty slap on the back, exclaiming, "You're my man; I want a man who can do things."

At the meeting was adjourned, and when it was reconvened Baer made his promise good. He was a Director of the Reading Company, and in 1891, on the retirement of Joseph S. Harris, he succeeded to the Presidency. That the Jersey Central was bought for the Reading on a single sheet of memorandum paper, carrying a multiplication table of Baer, is an old story.

Closer to Morgan Interests.

Subsequently Mr. Baer grew closer to the Morgan interests. When the consolidation of the coal properties was in consideration Baer was ready with his Temple Iron Company charter, one thing that was essential to its accomplishment. He sold the property and charter to Mr. Morgan, retaining an interest, and was elected President of the comparatively insignificant corporation, which in reality controlled the bulk of anthracite coal properties in Pennsylvania and of whose board every member was at that time a President of some railway system.

Mr. Baer prided himself on being the second oldest railroad President in the world. He said that he believed President Thomas of the Lehigh Valley was the only man who exceeded him in point of years. Just prior to his seventieth birthday, in 1912, there was a great deal of talk of his retirement as President of the Reading Road. Mr. Baer was asked about the rumor, and he said he had not thought of retiring as long as the stockholders were pleased with his management. He thought then it would appear as a case of "moral cowardice" for him to quit when the Government had so many suits pending against the coal roads. He said:

"If you have your hands in the lion's mouth, don't pinch his tail. It is better not to do so, for such a thing would be most unwise. If the courts decide there are illegal combinations, 'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.'"

The age limit for the presidents of the Reading Road was 70 years, and that was considerably in advance of most of the railroads of the country, which retire their officers long before they reach that age. Mr. Baer himself was responsible for extending the age of employment on his system from 38 to 45 years. He always was proud that he worked as hard as any minor employe of the road. A committee of baggagemen once went to him with a protest against being asked to take two weeks' vacation without pay.

"I'll do it myself any time without pay," was the reply of Mr. Baer.

Reading, Penn., where Mr. Baer still went daily to his offices in the Reading Terminal Building, called him her "most eminent citizen." The people of that city used to give him many banquets. Three times the people of Berks County tried to make him the Democratic candidate for Governor, and three times his neighbors tried to send him to Congress. Each time his reply was: "I'm too busy."

Active Almost to the Last.

Almost to the last day of his life Mr. Baer remained as alert as he used to be thirty years ago when he was in the prime of his activities. He was accustomed to arise each morning at 6 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock take a train for Philadelphia. Then a ride and a half journey home in the afternoon at 4 o'clock was made with the same punctuality.

Mr. Baer was an even-tempered man. He was calm and quiet in his manner of talking, and was a good story-teller, as his assistants and foremen, who used to go regularly every Friday to the "story-telling session," have borne witness. Here is a story he used to tell of himself:

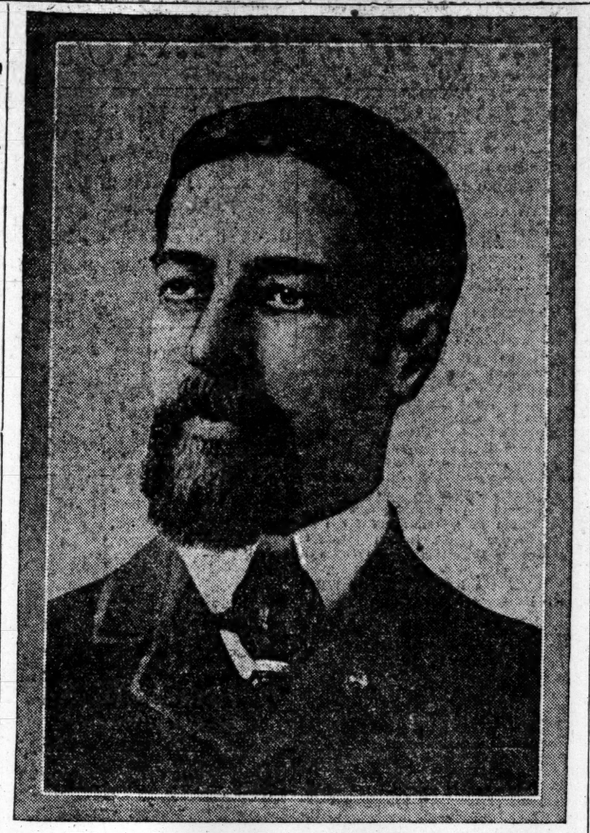
"I had a peculiar experience one Summer. I was sitting on my porch at Reading, after dinner, smoking a cigar, when up the walk came a very tall man with a carpet bag in his hand. He stopped at the bottom of the steps and said, 'Be you the President of the Reading Railroad?' I drew up my shoulders and said I was. Then he walked up the steps and said, 'What is the price of a ticket from here to Niagara Falls and back?' I said, 'My friend, I do not know. You will have to go down to the ticket office.' Picking up his carpet bag he looked at me. 'You are the President of the Reading Railroad and don't know the price of a ticket to Niagara Falls and back!' he exclaimed. Again I said that I didn't. Then he walked down the steps, turned, and said, 'Well, you're a hell of a railroad President!'

In his personal manner Mr. Baer did not betray any of the characteristics of the fighter he was credited with having been. He had a military carriage, and was only slightly above medium height. His eyes were steel blue, keen and penetrating. Often his eyelids were contracted. He held his head firmly and moved only his eyes to look aside. In his dress he was plain and unassuming.

He had unbounded confidence in himself, and he performed his work with as few words as possible. His reticence was caused no doubt by years of repressed restraint. He professed to have learned a lesson from the experience of a predecessor, who, after getting into trouble with the Reading directors because of an ill-timed speech, went out, bought a copy of the Ten Commandments, and added an eleventh, which read "Keep your mouth shut."

In his political affiliations Mr. Baer was a Republican, although he never took more than a passive interest in the affairs of that party. He was always a regular contributor to his party's campaign fund. At intervals he assisted his party candidates with public utterances and his private counsel.

In religion he was of the German Reformed faith, and was a liberal supporter of its institutions, particularly its educational institutions. He was a member and former President of the Pennsylvania German Society. He was active in the establishment of the Reading Public Library, and for many years was a member of the Reading Park Commission. One of his hobbies was floriculture. His residence, called Hawthorne, is one of the most attractive places in Reading, but it is not pretentious. He was widely read in Germanic and Dutch literature, and was a devoted student of history. His Reading home was conspicuous chiefly for its fine library. Mr. Baer spoke what was commonly called "Pennsylvania Dutch" with a fluency which won him many cases. The degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Letters were awarded to him by Franklin and Marshall College, his alma mater, of whose Board of Trustees he had been President for many years.



The Late George F. Baer.

THOMAS J. BARRATT DEAD.

Chairman of the Firm of A. & F. Pears an Advertising Genius.

MARGATE, April 26.—Thomas J. Barratt, Chairman of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., the soap manufacturers, died here today. He was a pioneer in extensive advertising.

Mr. Barratt was 73 years old.

Thomas J. Barratt was a native of London and entered the firm of A. & F. Pears in 1865. He inaugurated the first systematic advertising campaign to sell soap. His ideas were novel and catching, and, among other phrases that he originated was the world-famous question, "Good morning. Have you used Pears' soap?"

Mr. Barratt's genius for advertising was revealed by the way in which he made use of the testimonials received from users of Pears' soap, so that they came vividly and continually before the notice of the public. He established "Pears' Annual," which gave an impetus to the art of book illustration and color printing.

A student and author as well as a business man, Mr. Barratt wrote, among other works, "The Annals of Hampstead," in two volumes, published in 1912. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of the City of London, a Master of the Barber's Company, a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical and Statistical Societies, and a beginning of the Devonshire, Flyfishers', British Empire, and Royal Automobile Clubs of England and the New York Club in this city.

Obituary Notes.

DOROTHY ROGERS CHISOLM, daughter of Benjamin Ogden Chisolm, Secretary of the Greenwich Savings Bank, died Saturday of brain lesion at the home of her parents, 16 East Fifty-third Street. She was 19 years old.

HELEN ROBERTS, a member of the Metropolitan Opera House ballet, died Saturday of scarlet fever at the Willard Parker Hospital. She was taken ill only a week ago at her home, 222 West Thirty-eighth Street.

DANIEL J. COSS, formerly Secretary of the Larkin Soap Company, died at his home, 73 South Portland Ave., East Orange, Saturday night, following a long illness. Owing to failing health he retired from business a year ago. Born in Madison, N. J., sixty-five years ago, Mr. Coss was the descendant of a prominent family of that place. He never married.

TOLLOTSON WHEELER GILSON, a member of the textbook publishing firm of Ginn & Co., died April 23 at his home at Winchester, Mass. He was born at Hartland, Vt., in 1849 and graduated from Dartmouth in 1874. His first fifteen years as a publisher were spent with J. B. Lippincott & Co. and the J. B. Lippincott Company. In 1892 he joined Ginn & Co., and in 1906 went to Boston to take charge of the New England sales department. For the last two or three years he had been associated with the editorial department of the company. He was recognized as one of the leading educational publishers in this country.

NORA CUNNINGHAM DONNELLY, wife of Alderman Bernard E. Donnelly, of the First District, died Saturday, at her home, 93 Dominick Street, after a short illness. She was 50 years old.

Mrs. ARVINE WALES, widow of Senator Wales of Massillon, Ohio, died in Hamburg, Germany, last Friday, aged 76. She was the mother of Mrs. Robert P. Skinner, wife of the American Consul General at Berlin.

PAUL FREY, son of Willy Frey, a comedian at the Irving Place Theatre, died suddenly of blood poisoning last Friday in San Francisco. He was a member of the German Theatre Company and was 28 years old.

Mrs. MELCHIOR WILLIM, widow of a noted German Socialist, is dead in Breslau, Prussia. She was the daughter of the Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg, and, when she married Melchior Willim in Carlsruhe in 1854, surrendered her title and assumed the name of "Von Kirbach." She was born at Dusseldorf in 1834.

The table water par excellence.
Naturally effervescent.
Not artificially charged.
MATTONI WATER
(Giesshübler)
From the world-renowned Giesshübler Springs, near Karlsbad, (Austria).

MRS. STETSON CALLS HER TRIAL ILLEGAL

Excommunicated Teacher Publishes Book on "Vital Issues in Christian Science."

LETTERS FROM MRS. EDDY

Quoted in Support of Contention That Author Is Now Leader in the Spiritual Realm.

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, founder and for many years the leading spirit of the First Church of Christ Scientist, at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, is the author of a book called "Vital Issues in Christian Science," just published by Putnams, in which, for the first time, she presents fully her side of the controversy with the Board of Directors of the Mother Church at Boston, which led to her excommunication by them in 1909.

Mrs. Stetson in her book admits the supremacy of the Board of Directors and First Reader of the Mother Church in the secular affairs of the denomination, though she vigorously challenges their right of interference in the individual church. She does not admit their right to control the future spiritual teaching of Christian Science leaders, holding that the course of such teaching must rest in the end on the individual interpretation of the Bible and of Mrs. Eddy's writings. She asserts in particular that she herself has risen above the material world-worshipping plane to higher conceptions of spiritual truth, and that this was what Mrs. Eddy wanted her to do.

Numerous letters from Mrs. Eddy are reproduced in fac-simile in support of this and other contentions. In this sense only does Mrs. Stetson profess to be a successor of Mrs. Eddy. She asserts that she is going on with the higher forms of spiritual contemplation, that she is at present the leading expert in sublimated metaphysical truths —a realm into which, it is hinted, the Board of Directors and First Reader of the Mother Church are unable to follow her, being bound to more worldly things.

With regard to the charges brought against her, Mrs. Stetson contends:

(a) That the other Christian Science churches in New York City were organized by elements representing discontent, discord, and personal ambition, and the material as opposed to the spiritual element, and that a church so constituted cannot be a legitimate branch church.

(b) That the application of the spiritual import of Christian Science to human relations is bound to impair the foundations which are laid in the animal nature."

(c) That the charges that she exerted undue mesmeric influence over her students at the noon meetings simmer down to accusations that they deferred to her as knowing more than they did, and that they respected her wish that they come to the meetings on time.

(d) That she did not attempt long-range voudooism by religious incantations, but merely resisted aggressive and malicious animal magnetism when it attempted to attack her. As an example of aggressive mental malpractice she quotes an editorial in The Christian Science Sentinel by Archibald McLellan, its editor and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mother Church.

It is further asserted that Mrs. Stetson's trial in November, which resulted in her being dropped from the church roll, was illegal, in that it was not preceded by three admonitions—one in private, one with one or two witnesses, and one before the church, as provided in Matthew xviii., 15-17, and Article XI., Section 4, of the church by-laws, and that at this trial the only evidence presented was affidavits of which she had no previous knowledge and whose authors she had no opportunity to cross-examine. It is further alleged that the church laws give no authority for such interference with the individual church by the Board of Directors of the Mother Church as seems to have taken place continually until Mrs. Stetson's supporters were ousted from control of the First Church of New York.

Dinner for Col. O. B. Bridgman.

The members and ex-members of Squadron A gave a dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday evening in honor of Col. Oliver B. Bridgman. The ex-troopers presented him with a tall vase-shaped loving cup. Col. Bridgman received a number of handsome gifts during the week, as it was the twenty-fifth anniversary of his service.

Henry Tarleton Wills Dead.

Henry Tarleton Wills, 57 years old, died on Saturday at his home in Southampton, L. I. Mr. Wills was born in Melbourne, Australia, but was the son of American parents. He traveled extensively and lived for many years in South America and the Orient. He had been around the world twice and belonged to the Circumnavigators' Club. Mr. Wills was an expert on foreign trade and trade relations and wrote extensively on these subjects. He was a member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, the Japanese Society and the City Club of this city. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Flora Macdonald, a well-known musician, and one sister living in Mentone, France.

Dr. J. B. McFatrich Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Dr. James Burton McFatrich, former President of the Chicago Board of Education, is dead of heart disease. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Vesta Richards McFatrich, and two daughters, Mrs. George R. Braun, Jr., and Mrs. Creigh Culbertson. Dr. McFatrich, who was 52, was Professor of Ophthalmology and Clinical Surgery at Bennett Medical College, and President of the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology.

Mgr. Amrhein Dies in Rome.

ROME, April 26.—The Very Rev. Joseph Amrhein, Assistant General of the Passionist Congregation, died to-day. Mgr. Amrhein was an American.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

AXEL.—April 19, 186 Edgecombe Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Axel, a daughter.

ENGLANDER.—April 21, Polyclinic Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Englander, a son.

HOURSTON.—April 25, 838 Park Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hourston, a son.

LANDAU.—April 23, 724 3d Av., to Mr. and Mrs. T. Landau, a son.

LEVY.—April 25, 460 West 143d St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Levy, a son.

LOWENTHAL.—April 21, Bainbridge Court, Bedford Park, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Lowenthal, a son.

REIN.—April 23, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Rein, a son.

Engaged.

WALLNER—MEYERS.—Mr. Louis Meyers of 54 East 100th St. announces the engagement of his daughter, Frieda, to Mr. Harry C. Wallner. Notice of reception later.

ADLER—PRAGER.—Beatrice Prager to Sidney M. Adler.

APPEL—ROTH.—Hortense Roth to Lester H. Appel.

ATLAS — SADOWSKY. — Rose Sadowsky to Samuel A. Atlas.

BAER—RINDZUNER.—Ruth Rindzuner to Max Baer.

BALLIN—GILMAN.—Pauline E. Gilman to Charles Ballin.

BOTVINICK—FELD.—Bessie Feld to David Botvinick.

COHEN—BRAHAM.—Sadie Braham to Morton Cohen

DAVIS—WEISS.—Sadie Weiss to Joseph Davis.

DE BEAR—WITTENBERG.—Beatrice Wittenberg to Ira De Bear.

DITTEL—SNOW.—Cecelia Snow to Joseph Dittel.

FREDERICKS — ROTHSCHILD. — Emma Rothschild to Sol Fredericks.

GABRIEL—SUESSKIND.—Ray L. Suesskind to George W. Gabriel.

Engaged.

HAAS—PHILLIPS.—Martha Phillips to Richard Haas.

HEYWARD—BROUWER.—Lillian Brouwer to Percival R. Heyward.

KRIMKE—SCOOLER.—Meta Scooler to Otto Krimke.

KUTTNER—NEWMAN.—Fannie Newman to David Kuttner.

LEHMAN—DOLGENAS.—Marcy Dolgenas to Samuel Lehman.

MILLER—KOSES.—Dorothy Koses to Herman Miller.

PHORYLLES—ADLER.—Myra Adler to Sanford L. Phorylles.

ROSEMUND—HEINE.—Etta Heine to Fred Rosemund.

ROSENBLUM—BECK.—Sadie Beck to Dr. M. Rosenblum.

SAMUELS—KAHN.—Vera Kahn to William Samuels.

SHEER—GLICKSMAN.—Beatrice Glicksman to Joseph H. Sheer.

SIMMONS—BREWSTER.—Gussie L. Brewster to Sol Simmons.

SOMMAN—JACOB.—Esther Jacob to Julius Somman.

STERN—GOLDSCHMID.—Adele Goldschmid to Oscar H. Stern.

SUGARMAN—SEYDEL.—Frieda Seydel to Harry L. Sugarman.

WACHTEL—ABRAHAM.—Ruth Abraham to Max Wachtel.

WALLNER—MEYERS.—Frieda Meyers to Harry C. Wallner.

WEBER — FURTSCH.—Estelle Furtsch to Sam D. Weber.

WEISMANTEL—LIDEN.—Ida Liden to Martin E. Weismantel.

WILKINS—KOHRING.—Anna M. Kohring to John Wilkins.

WIRTH—SCHNEIDER.—Anna Schneider to Maxwell Wirth.

Married.

CORNISH—SEWARD.—Dr. and Mrs. John L. Seward announce the marriage of their daughter, Christine, to Mr. Chanter Cornish on Thursday, April 23, at Orange, N. J.

MURRAY — NIELSON.—April 25, Emilie Nielson to George G. Murray.

OLMSTED—CULBERT.—On Saturday, April 25, 1914, at All Angels' Church, by the Rev. De Lancey Townsend, Julia Hughes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Culbert, to Frank Howard Olmsted.

SCOTT—TAUSSIG.—On Saturday, April 25, at St. John's Church, Yonkers, Dorothea, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Taussig, of Yonkers, to Carl Fosse Scott.

SLADE—WEEKES.—On Saturday, April 25, 1914, at All Souls' Church, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, Edith Bradford, daughter of Arthur Delano Weekes and the late Lilly Underhill, to John Slade.

BOARD—MURRAY.—April 21, Beatrice Murray to William H. Board, Jr.

COLE—HART.—April 25, Evelyn D. Hart to William H. Cole.

LOUGHRAN—DAVISSON.—April 25, Eleanor W. Davisson to Alexius M. Loughran.

OSTERMAN—BECHERT.—April 19, Clara Bechert to Walter B. Osterman.

WALLACH—ALT

MOTION PICTURES FOR BASEBALL---ATHLETICS---AUTOS---ROWING

HOME RUNS GIVE PIRATES VICTORY

Sharp Rally and Good Stick Work Causes Downfall of Cubs.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Home run drives by Hyatt and Mitchell gave Pittsburgh the first game of the series with Chicago here to-day, 6 to 4. The locals took a four-run lead by bunching hits in the sixth behind Konetchy's error and a sacrifice. The visitors rallied in the eighth and scored two in Mitchell's single and Hyatt's homer. Four more runs were added to the visitors' column in the last inning, when Lavender weakened and hit Mowrey. Wagner followed with a single, and Konetchy walked, filling the bases. Mowrey scored on Vlox's out. Mitchell followed with a homer to centre, scoring Wagner, and Konetchy ahead of him. Pittsburgh fought hard to stave off a ninth-inning rally by the locals, and sent McQuillan to the mound in place of Conzelman when two Chicagoans were on base with none out. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	Leach, 3b.	5	0	3	0	2
Joe K'ly,cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Good, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
M'wrey,3b.	3	1	1	1	3	Sw'n'y, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3
Wagner,ss.	4	1	1	0	3	Cor'den,ss.	4	1	0	3	4
K't'y, 1b.	3	1	0	11	0	Schulte, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
Vlox, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1	Saier, 1b.	3	1	2	15	0
Mitch'l, rf.	4	2	3	3	0	J'nst'n, cf.	4	1	2	4	1
Gibson, c.	2	0	0	4	1	Archer, c.	4	0	1	4	0
*Hyatt	1	1	1	0	0	Lav'd'r, p.	2	0	1	0	3
Clem'n, c.	1	0	0	3	0	†Williams.	0	0	0	0	0
Cooper, p.	2	0	0	0	2						
‡Mis. K'ly	1	0	0	0	0	Total.	36	4	12	27	12
C'z'm'n,p.	1	0	0	0	0						
M'Q'lan,p.	0	0	0	0	2						
Total.	34	6	8	27	12						

*Batted for Gibson in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Cooper in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Lavender in the ninth inning.
Errors—Konetchy, Vlox, Lavender.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Leach. Home runs—Hyatt, Mitchell. Hits—Off Cooper, 2 in seven innings; off Conzelman, 1 in one inning, (none out in the ninth;) off McQuillan, none in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Saier, Cordien. Stolen bases—Carey, Good. Double play—Johnston and Corriden. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Chicago, 9. First base on balls—Off Lavender, 1; off Conzelman, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Cooper, (Lavender;) by Lavender, (Mowrey.) Struck out—By Cooper, 2; by Lavender, 3; by Conzelman, 2; by McQuillan, 1. Wild pitch—Cooper. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Hart.

Reds Play Superior Ball.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 26.—Cincinnati played superior ball, both in the field and at bat, and defeated St. Louis in the first game of the series to-day, 5 to 2. Yingling pitched magnificent ball, yielding only four hits. Sallee, on the other hand, was hit hard and often, the locals making eight hits and scoring five runs during the time he was in the box. Hopper, who succeeded Sallee, did not yield a semblance of a hit in the two innings he was on the mound. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran,rf.	4	1	2	2	0	Hug'ns,2b.	3	1	1	2	3
Groh,2b.	4	1	1	1	2	Magee,cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Bates,cf.	3	0	0	2	1	Butler,3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Mars'ns,lf.	3	1	1	4	0	Miller,1b.	4	0	0	12	2
Hob'z'l,1b.	3	0	0	9	2	Wilson,rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Herzog,ss.	4	0	1	2	1	Dolan,3b.	3	1	1	0	2
B'w'gs,3b.	4	0	0	2	3	Cruise,lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Clark,c.	3	0	1	4	1	Snyder,c.	4	0	0	4	3
Gonzales,c.	1	0	0	0	0	Sallee, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Yingl'g,p.	4	0	1	2	3	Hopper,p.	0	0	0	0	2
						*Cathers.	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	32	5	8	27	12	Totals.	29	2	4	24	16

*Batted for Sallee in the seventh inning.
Errors—Huggins, Butler, Dolan, Hoblitzel, and Herzog.

Cincinnati	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Butler, Bates, and Herzog. Three-base hit—Dolan. Hits—Off Sallee, 8 in 6 innings; off Hopper, none in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Hoblitzel. Sacrifice fly—Cathers. Stolen base—Moran. Double plays—Clark and Rawlings; Groh and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 9. First base on balls—Off Sallee, 3; off Hopper, 1; off Yingling, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Sallee, (Marsans.) Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Yingling, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Johnson.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Willetts Weakens and Indianapolis Wins from St. Louis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 26.—Mullen held St. Louis safe when hits would have meant runs here to-day, and the locals won, 5 to 3. Willett weakened in the seventh and Indianapolis got four runs across the plate. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'st'n,	1b.	5	1	2	13	1	W'ver, ss.	3	1	0	2	0
Turn'r,	3b.	3	1	1	0	4	Lord, 3b.	3	1	1	0	3
J'kson,	cf.	4	0	1	1	0	Chase, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Lajoie,	2b.	4	1	3	2	3	Coll'ns,	lf.	4	0	0	2	1
Graney,	lf.	3	1	1	5	0	Eodie,	cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Olson,	ss.	3	0	3	4	4	Schalk,	c.	4	0	1	8	1
Wood,	rf.	4	0	1	0	0	B'kb'n,	2b.	4	0	2	0	3
Carlch,	c.	3	0	1	2	0	Daly,	rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Bl'nd'g,	p.	4	0	0	0	5	Scott,	p.	2	0	1	0	3
							Cicotte,	p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.		33	4	12	27	17	*Demmitt.		1	0	0	0	0
							Faber,	p.	0	0	0	0	2
							Total.		32	2	7	23	13

Errors—Chase, Schalk, 2; Lajoie, Carisch.
*Batted for Cicotte in eighth inning.
†Lajoie out in seventh, hit by batted ball.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Turner, Carisch. Stolen bases—Lord, Collins, Olson, Johnston. First base on balls—Off Scott, 2; Blanding, 1. Hits and runs apportioned—8 hits, 4 runs off Scott in 5 innings, (none out in sixth when Cicotte relieved Scott;) 2 hits, no runs off Cicotte in 2 innings; 2 hits no runs off Faber in 1 inning. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 9. Struck out—By Scott, 2; by Cicotte, 3; by Blanding, 2. Double plays—Blanding, Olson, and Johnston. Wild pitch—Scott, (2.) Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Kansas City Bats Ball Hard.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The Kansas City Federals started a hitting carnival this afternoon, when Kenworthy got a home run in the first inning, scoring Chadbourn. The Chicago Club was unable to bunch its hits. The score:

								R.	H.	E.
Kansas City.	2	0	1	0	3	1	3	1	1	—12
Chicago	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Batteries—Hennings and Easterly; Prendergast, Brennan, and Wilson.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 6; Kansas City, 3.
At St. Paul—Milwaukee, 8; St. Paul, 3.
At Columbus—Columbus, 6; Cleveland, 3.
At Indianapolis—Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 4.
Indianapolis, 7; Louisville, 1.

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 7; Birmingham, 6.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 9; Montgomery, 0.
At Memphis—Nashville, 1; Memphis, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburgh, 6; Chicago, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Kansas City, 12; Chicago, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Providence—rain.
Montreal at Newark—rain.
Toronto at Jersey City—rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	8	2	.800
Brooklyn	5	2	.714
Philadelphia	5	2	.714
Chicago	4	6	.400
St. Louis	4	6	.400
Cincinnati	4	6	.400
New York	2	4	.333
Boston	2	6	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	7	4	.636
Detroit	7	4	.636
New York	4	3	.571
Washington	4	4	.500
Boston	4	4	.500
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	3	4	.429
Cleveland	3	8	.273

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	8	2	.800
Baltimore	5	2	.714
Buffalo	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	3	4	.429
Chicago	4	6	.400
Indianapolis	4	6	.400
Kansas City	4	6	.400
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	3	0	1.000
Baltimore	3	1	.750
Jersey City	2	2	.500
Montreal	2	2	.500
Toronto	2	2	.500
Providence	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Rochester	0	3	.000

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal at Newark—2 games.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Takes Final Game of Series from Chicago.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 26.—Cleveland won the final game of the series from Chicago to-day, 4 to 2. Blanding was a puzzle, and would have scored a chutout but for poor support in the sixth inning. In that round, Scott singled to right. Weaver forced him at second. Lord lifted a high fly which Wood easily could have caught, but Lajoie tried for it and let it fall safe. Lajoie then fumbled Chase's easy grounder, which should have been the third out, and the bases were full. Weaver scored when he and Collins worked the double steal, Lajoie failing to cover for the short throw.

Cleveland scored in the first inning on hits by Turner, Jackson, and Lajoie. Johnston's double, steal of third base, and Schalk's wild throw to catch him napping, added another run in the fifth. The winning runs were scored in the sixth, when Lajoie singled, Graney and Olson walked, and Schalk allowed Blackburn's assist on Woods's grounder to get through him. Scott kicked so strenuously over the decision which allowed Olson's score that he was put off the field by Umpire O'Loughlin. Two startling catches by Graney killed a ninth-inning rally by Chicago. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'st'n,	1b.	5	1	2	13	1	W'ver, ss.	3	1	0	2	0
Turn'r,	3b.	3	1	1	0	4	Lord, 3b.	3	1	1	0	3
J'kson,	cf.	4	0	1	1	0	Chase, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Lajoie,	2b.	4	1	3	2	3	Coll'ns,	lf.	4	0	0	2	1
Graney,	lf.	3	1	1	5	0	Eodie,	cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Olson,	ss.	3	0	3	4	4	Schalk,	c.	4	0	1	8	1
Wood,	rf.	4	0	1	0	0	B'kb'n,	2b.	4	0	2	0	3
Carlch,	c.	3	0	1	2	0	Daly,	rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Bl'nd'g,	p.	4	0	0	0	5	Scott,	p.	2	0	1	0	3
							Cicotte,	p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.		33	4	12	27	17	*Demmitt.		1	0	0	0	0
							Faber,	p.	0	0	0	0	2
							Total.		32	2	7	23	13

Errors—Chase, Schalk, 2; Lajoie, Carisch.
*Batted for Cicotte in eighth inning.
†Lajoie out in seventh, hit by batted ball.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Turner, Carisch. Stolen bases—Lord, Collins, Olson, Johnston. First base on balls—Off Scott, 2; Blanding, 1. Hits and runs apportioned—8 hits, 4 runs off Scott in 5 innings, (none out in sixth when Cicotte relieved Scott;) 2 hits, no runs off Cicotte in 2 innings; 2 hits no runs off Faber in 1 inning. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 9. Struck out—By Scott, 2; by Cicotte, 3; by Blanding, 2. Double plays—Blanding, Olson, and Johnston. Wild pitch—Scott, (2.) Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, to-day, 3:30 P. M. GIANTS VS. PHILADELPHIA.

FAULTS OF GIANTS SHOWN BY MOVIES

McGraw to Use Motion Pictures in His Coaching of the Team.

The moving picture has played many parts both as to instruction and amusement, but it remained for Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants to bring it out as a new method of teaching baseball. Arrangements have been completed whereby a complete outfit is to be installed in the Giants' clubhouse, and hereafter there will be daily instruction for the ballplayers from pictures taken from the previous day's game. The men will have a chance to see themselves as others see them and McGraw will be the master of ceremonies.

It is considered that the plan will point out to the men the defects in their play, such as too wide turning of the bags, slowness in starting, swinging on the ball too slowly, not taking proper advantage of a pitcher's windup so as quickly to get started toward the next base, sliding improperly into the bags, and instruction regarding the proper way to meet various brands of pitching.

With the start of the baseball season there are always a number of recruits who, were their faults corrected, might prove of tremendous value to the teams they have joined. But the fight for the pennant is so hard that not even by daily morning practice can a man like McGraw hope to devote time enough to each individual to cure his defects and increase his efficiency. No one man's eyes could keep up with the individual performances of a squad of thirty big league baseball men.

Harry E. Aitken, President of the Mutual Film Corporation, one of the most ardent Giant fans in the city, conceived the idea of applying the lessons of the movies to big league baseball. Mr. Aitken believes that just as the employes of the big Pittsburgh steel plants are taught industrial processes and labor-saving movements in their work so can a baseball player be coached by means of the moving-picture camera in improving his work.

Mr. Aitken took his scheme to Mr. McGraw and the Giants' leader was struck so forcibly by the feasibility of the plan that he at once authorized Mr. Aitken to go ahead with the necessary arrangements. A large staff of photographers went to the Polo Grounds for several days last week for both the morning practices and the afternoon games, and snapped all the Glants and the members of the Phillies teams in action.

Two thousand feet of film, showing the plays in their proper sequence, with every detail of every play included, the batting and fielding practice preliminary to each game, the morning scrub games, &c., were taken under Manager Mc-Graw's supervision. Lost motion and unnecessary delays by the players were snapped at Manager McGraw's request in order that he might point out the defects to the players when the pictures are shown in the projecting room in the clubhouse. The moving-picture people will continue their service while the Giants are on tour, and President Aitken has delegated two camera men to the task of filming the ball players.

McGraw expects to get a line on his new pitchers, and the kind of work done by the recruits through the medium of the motion pictures. For the first time moving pictures have been made from directly behind the catcher, showing the ball from the moment it leaves the pitcher until the break of the curve.

Detroit Falls Before St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—With Manager Rickey absent, Jimmy Austin this afternoon piloted the St. Louis Americans to victory over Detroit, 4 to 1. St. Louis hit the opposing pitchers at opportune moments and took advantage of the visiting players' errors. Detroit's single tally came in the fifth inning. Veach singled and was safe at second on Shotten's error. He stole third and went home when Austin dropped Crossin's throw. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'tten,cf.	4	1	1	4	0	Bush,ss.	4	0	0	3	3
Austin,3b.	4	1	2	2	2	K'y'gh,2b.	4	0	2	3	1
Pratt,2b.	2	0	2	2	0	Cobb,cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Will'ms,rf.	4	0	0	6	0	Cr'wf'd,rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Walker,lf.	2	0	2	3	0	Veach,lf.	4	1	2	0	0
Leary,1b.	4	0	1	7	0	Burns,1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Walsh,ss.	3	0	0	1	1	Mor'ty,3b.	3	0	0	0	5
Crossin,c.	4	0	0	3	1	Stanage,c.	3	0	0	6	4
Well'an,p.	3	0	0	1	2	Dauss,p.	2	0	0	0	1
						Dubuc,p.	1	0	0	0	1
Totals.	30	4	8	27	6	*Purtell.	1	0	0	0	0
						Totals.	34	1	7	24	15

*Batted for Stanage in the ninth inning.
Errors—Kavanaugh, (3,) Shotten, Austin, Pratt.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Austin, Cobb. Three-base hit—Walker. Hits—Off Dauss, 6 in 7 innings; off Dubuc, 2 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Pratt, Walker. Stolen bases—Veach, Walsh. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Detroit, 7. First base on balls—Off Wellman, 1; off Dubuc, 1; off Dauss, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Walker.) Struck out—by Wellman, 1; by Dauss, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

SWIMMING TAUGHT. RAPID results guaranteed. **$5**
Dr. Savage Swimming Pool, 308 W. 59th St.

HOPPE AND DEMAREST LEAD

Triple Tie a Possibility in Championship Billiard Tournament.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	H.R.	H. Avge.
Hoppe	5	0	303	30 4-11
Demarest	5	0	116	21 1-19
Morningstar	5	1	137	21 1-19
Sutton	3	3	131	21 1-19
Yamada	2	4	114	20 13-19
Schaefer	1	5	113	16 15-24
Cline	1	5	142	16 17-18
Slosson	1	5	64	9 23-28

With only five games remaining to be played in the 14.1 billiard tournament at the Hotel Astor, the fight for first place appears to lie between Hoppe and Demarest, both of whom have won five games and not met with a defeat. And if the form displayed during the games thus far counts for anything, Hoppe should defeat Demarest for first place. The latter, however, plays a strong game against the champion, and should he manage to defeat Hoppe and then lost to Morningstar, who is liable at any time to play a marvelous game, there would be a triple tie for first place. Hoppe meets Sutton to-night, and there is little chance that he will have difficulty in scoring a victory.

Thus far the honors have all fallen to the hands of Willie Hoppe. He has made the record high average, and the record high run, the latter one of the most marvelous exhibitions of billiard technique ever seen in this city. If there had been a consultation of experts to decide a game that was most fitted to Hoppe's style, they could not have picked out a better one than the 14.1 balkline.

While the present tournament has added to Hoppe's laurels, it has also been the means of bringing before the public one of the most promising players recently developed, one whom, it is figured, will eventually be the rival to Hoppe. "Young" Jake Schaefer has inherited a natural aptitude for the game, and his play in the present tournament, his first, by the way, has shown him a nervy master. He has the billiard knowledge, and a smooth stroke and lacks but the practice to make his game perfect. Lack of judgment as to speed seems to be his chief fault, and time will correct that.

Schaefer will play Harry P. Cline and Yamada will test his prowess against George Slosson this afternoon. Willie Hoppe will play George Sutton to-night and at the same time Morningstar will play Demarest.

YACHTS FOR COCHRAN.

Lawley Building Two at a Total Cost of $750,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—Yachts valued at approximately $750,000 are building at Lawley's for A. S. Cochran of New York. One is the cup sloop Vanitie, but the other vessel, a three-masted auxiliary of bronze construction, is where the yachtsman's chief interest lies.

The three-sticker is to be 215 feet over all, and about 165 feet waterline. She is to cost more than many big steam yachts and her interior fittings will be as luxurious as anything heretofore attempted. She is to be commanded by Capt. Edward Sherlock of South Boston, and will be built in the shed now housing the Vanitie. She will be christened the Sea Call and is to be delivered in December, when Mr. Cochran will start on a foreign cruise.

RESOLUTE'S FIRST TRIAL.

Cup Defense Candidate May Be Ready by Saturday.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 26.—The mast of the cup defense candidate Resolute, which was launched yesterday, will be stepped to-morrow, and it is believed that the rigging will be completed so that she will be ready for the first trial next Saturday.

The Resolute rode out a southeast gale at her mooring to-day without any accident. Her mooring lines were strengthened and careful watch was kept on her througout the day. The gale abated to-night.

"Lou" Criger In Private Hospital.

BOSTON, April 26.—"Lou" Criger of Elkhart, Ind., famous as a big league baseball catcher, is in a private hospital here suffering from an illness affecting the knee. Friends, who have raised a fund for his benefit, plan to send him to Arizona in the hope that the climatic conditions there will assist him to recover.

Cleveland Releases "Jack" Knight.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 26.—The Cleveland American League Club to-night announced the release of Infielder Jack Knight to the Cleveland American Association team. He will join the team at Milwaukee next Tuesday and take the place of Second Baseman Gardner, who broke a finger during the Columbus series.

MILLION IN AUTO FEES SINCE FEB. 1

Great Increase in Collections Over Last Year—Trade Club Plan—Other Motor Notes.

Since Feb. 1 motorists of New York State have paid in license fees $1,008,598, as against $891,472 collected during the same period last year, according to a statement issued by Mitchell May, Secretary of State. About half of the total has been received at the New York City Bureau, while the remaining fees have been divided about equally between the Albany and Buffalo branch offices of the State's Automobile Bureau. Moneys derived from this source are for the exclusive purpose of maintenance and repair of the improved highways of the State.

In spite of the closing of the Manhattan Automobile Club, through assignment, there seems to be a good prospect of the continuance of an automobile trade organization on similar lines through the offices of the Motor Dealers' Contest Association. No action will be taken by the association until after a receiver has been appointed for the club, but it is possible that after that an offer will be made to take over a portion of the club quarters at the Gainsborough and to continue some of its features at least.

An amusing mistake engendered by the disturbed conditions along the Mexican border recently gave a motor party some excitement. James E. Farrelly of Salt Lake City was touring from his home to Los Angeles through the Imperial Valley. At Calexico the motorists were told that the road to San Diego through the C-M Ranch was in fine condition, and that they could save time by taking it to Campo. Just before reaching the ranch boundaries a band of horsemen came in sight. "Mexican bandits!" shouted Farrelly, and stepping on his accelerator, he shot by the riders in a cloud of dust. The same experience was repeated before the party reached Campo, where they learned that the "bandits" were United States line patrols, who had reported the automobile party by telephone as a group of smugglers in a high-powered car.

Brooklyn Celtics Win at Soccer.

Defeating the Niagara Falls Rangers by a surprisingly one-sided score at Olympic Park, Paterson, yesterday, the Brooklyn Celtics, leaders in the Amateur League, earned a place in the final round of the United States of America Football Association's cup-tie series for the National Challenge Trophy, and will play the Brooklyn Football Club in the final round on May 10 on grounds yet to be agreed upon. The Rangers were beaten by 6 goals to 2 in a runaway match.

After one of the best soccer games seen at Harrison, N. J., this season, the eleven of the Brooklyn Football Club, one of the finalists in the United States of America Football Association's cup-tie competition, defeated the champion West Hudsons yesterday in the series of the National Football League by the score of 3 goals to 2 in the presence of 2,500 people.

Continuing their record-breaking pace the Clan McDuffs won their fourteenth game in sixteen starts yesterday afternoon, when they conquered the strong Fultons in a New York State Amateur League game by the close score of 1 goal to 0.

The White Rose and Overseas teams battled to a draw of 3 goals each at Astoria yesterday afternoon. Davidson tallied all the points for the White Rose eleven.

Century Run Postponed.

The annual Spring run of the Century Road Club Association, which was scheduled for yesterday, was postponed to Saturday, May 3, because of the weather. The riders in this run, the seventeenth annual Spring century, cover a distance of 100 miles on roads in the vicinity of New York. It is one of the big amateur bicycling events of the year. The postponement will make no changes in the course, the time of starting, or the entries.

OARSMEN IN THE RAIN.

Many Harlem River Clubs Represented in Practice Spins.

Protected from the inclement weather by the heights along the Speedway course, the Harlem River oarsmen yesterday were not forced to abandon their training period on account of the rain. The weather was far from being conducive to good rowing, but a number of crews were out.

With but four weeks remaining for the biggest event of the local rowing season, —the Memorial Day Regatta—the coaches are working hard to have their men in the best condition for the big event.

Morning practice appears to be the most popular on the Harlem, for a majority of the oarsmen turned out for their training before the hour of 12.

During the day the colors of the Metropolitan Club were frequently to be seen being carried down the mile-and-a quarter Speedway course. Coach Schultz is pointing his senior four toward the American Rowing Association regatta in Philadelphia on Saturday. This crew is composed of Hart, bow; Hinrichs, 2; Froehlich, 3, and Quinn, 4.

Junior and senior eights, together with Louis Zoha, the crack single sculler, left the float of the Bohemian Boat Club in the morning. Coach Wallace of the Lone Star Club put in another busy day. Among the more prominent men who went out from the Lone Star house were Meyers and Levine, the junior doubles combination, and Rosenthal, Westheimer, G. Fisher, and Schwab in the junior ventipede.

Eighteen men are trying for places in the Union Boat Club's shells, but as yet no definite selections have been made by their coach. Every candidate was out yesterday, and in about a week crews for the junior eight, junior double, and junior quadruple sculls will be chosen. The Nonpareils were well represented during the practice hours. Capt. Crowley led his forces on the water, which included McLoughlin and Smith, the junior doubles; Roberts, junior single, and Pierce, association single.

On the Hudson a big delegation of the Hudson Club's crew candidates was seen on the water. Jr Capt. Kunz's charges, Steve Connolly, the senior sculler, attracted the most attention. He may be the lone representative of New York in the singles at Philadelphia. De Witt and Norman of the junior doubles, were boated in the afternoon by Capt. Kunz.

Little progress has been reported so far in inducing schoolboys to participate in rowing. The Lone Star Club harbors the only scholastic crew to report on the Harlem. This is an eight representing the High School of Commerce. The schoolboys show up for practice three afternoons a week, and receive instruction from Samuel Kramer, a member of the Lone Star Club.

Eke Wins Race In Fast Time.

J. Eke, wearing the colors of the Irish-American A. C., won the ten-and-a-half-mile road race of the West Harlem A. C., yesterday, creating new club course figures of 59:26. The best previous time was 59:41, made by Harry Parkinson in 1912. Another surprise in the event was the comparatively good time made by J. O'Connor of the N. Y. A. C., who ran the distance in one 1:04:54. He made his initial appearance as a distance man in the race. The order of finish:

J. Eke, N. Y. A. C., 59:26; W. Horton, N. Y. A. C., 59:35; H. Honohan, N. Y. A. C., 1:00:20; F. Lux, Mohawk A. C., 1:00:36; D. Dwyer, Federal A. C., 1:00:38; J. Hoydet, West Harlem A. C., 1:04:45; J. O'Connor, N. Y. A. C., 1:04:54; G. Richards, Harvard A. A., 1:07:06; J. Haneter, Federal A. C., 1:07:18; T. Harris, Salem Crescent A. C., 1:07:41; F. Vuna, West Harlem A. C., 1:09:09; J. Kerns, N. Y. E. S. H., 1:10:36; H. Gottberg, Union Settlement, 1:11:33; N. Stark, Y. M. H. A., 1:11:44; R. Hammond, Federal A. C., 1:12:55.

Columbia to Play Fordham.

Columbia plays baseball at Fordham Field this afternoon in the first of four games scheduled for the Maroon nine this week. Ursinus, Bucknell, and Colgate cross bats with Fordham on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, respectively. The game to-day was postponed from April 1, when rain prevented the rival nines from playing. Columbia scored a 6 to 2 victory over the Bronx collegians at South Field, but early in the season barely managed to defeat New York University, while Fordham very easily routed the Violet nine last week. As the Maroon has a victory over Brooklyn College to its credit, a clear win over the Blue and White team to-day will bring the intercollegiate title to the Bronx.

Imperial Is a Household Word in Thousands of Families! Say to Your Dealer:

Imperial Gold Label Beer

Bottled only by the Brewers, Beadleston & Woerz, New York. Order from any dealer.

Always Keep Some Bottles in the Ice Chest. Young and Old Love it!

BOXING BOUTS FOR WEEK.

Stadium A. C. Leads with Attractive Bill for the Second Show.

Although the National Sporting Club and the Empire Athletic Club have closed their doors until the Fall, there will be plenty of good boxing this week to engage the interest of the followers of this branch of sport, and as several of the boxing clubs have announced their intention of remaining open through the Summer months there is every reason to believe that there will be plenty of sport for the stay-at-homes.

The opening of Billy Gibson's new club at the St. Nicholas Rink was the feature of the past week in boxing circles. Although the wind-up terminated in an abrupt fashion the general quality of the bouts was far above the average witnessed in local clubs. Manager Gibson has arranged a strong card for the second show of the Stadium Athletic Club on Thursday. The men signed are Johnny Lore and Young Brown. They will battle ten rounds in the semi-final, while Young Fox of England and Eddie Campi of California will furnish the sport in a like number of rounds in the main event.

An unusually attractive bill is offered by the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem to-night, when three ten-round bouts will be staged. In the opening event Mike Farrell of the West Side and Red Ames of Newark will be in opposite corners. Pete McVey, Ad Wolgast's former sparring partner, and Jimmy Carter of Brooklyn will be the principals in the second

ATHLETES FINISH RACE IN DEAD HEAT

Exciting Finish in Morningside A. C. Road Run—Many Harriers in Close Contests.

Twenty seasoned athletes started from the headquarters of the Morningside A. C. yesterday in the eight-mile cross-country run held by the club. The race proved one of the best of the season. Jake Maier of the Bronx Church House and A. Morris, the colored flier of the Smart Set A. C. finished in a dead heat. The pair ran neck and neck the entire distance, although several attempts were made by each to gain an advantage. Coming into the home stretch at a fast pace, Maier endeavored to gain first honors by a spurt, but Morris was prepared for this, and both broke the tape together. J. Costello, a clubmate of Maier, ran third.

Costello, who was running far in the ruck at the turning point, picked up after he reached the fifth mile, crossing the finish forty-two seconds behind the leaders. The order of finish:

	Time.
J. Maier, Bronx Church House	41:00
A. Morris, Smart Set A. C.	41:00
J. Costello, Bronx Church House	41:42
O. Jenson, Swedish-American A. C.	43:20
G. Musacus, unattached	44:15
B. Staley, Xavier A. C.	44:30
C. Timmons, Morningside A. C.	45:00
W. Larson, Swedish-American A. C.	45:30
D. Carnegie, Battery F, F. F. A.	46:40
P. Dunn, Paulist A. C.	46:53
T. O'Reilly, Broadway F. C.	47:25
W. Shipple, unattached	48:00
W. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C.	50:00
C. Robinson, Smart Set A. C.	50:30

Owing to weather conditions the cross-country championships of the Intersettlement A. A. were postponed, and an invitation run over the Union Settlement three-mile course, which is part way around Central Park, was substituted. A new record was made for the course of 17 minutes 47 seconds. M. Collins took the lead at the start, and held the same until 110th Street, when C. Ochsenreiter took the lead, and held it until the finish. The order of finish:

C. Ochsenreiter, Willoughby House Settlement, 17:47; J. Burrell, Willoughby House Settlement, 18:17; J. Mason, Union Settlement, 18:18; F. Balle, Union Settlement, 18:40; J. Wanamaker, Union Settlement, 18:40; M. Collins, Union Settlement, 19:15; M. Hyman, Union Settlement, 19:16; J. J. Burrell, Willoughby House Settlement, 19:21; W. Garland, Willoughby House Settlement, 19:25; R. Whitman, Willoughby House Settlement, 19:27; C. Gertisser, Clark House, 19:40; S. Meyerson, Union Settlement, 19:45; F. Brady, Willoughby House Settlement, 19:55.

Andy Craw of the Presentation Club established a new record over the course of the Atlas Club in the weekly cross-country event yesterday afternoon. Craw took the lead at the start and held it the entire course of three and one-half miles, at the finish post he was closely pressed by Fred Thompson of the Atlas Club, but when within one-half mile of the finish, Craw drew away, winning handily. Thompson finished second, with Wallace of the Knights of St. Anthony close at his heels. The order of finish:

Andy Craw, Presentation Club, 21:20; Fred Thompson, Atlas Club, 21:20; W. Wallace, Knights of Et. Anthony, 21:22; T. Coyne, Presentation Club, 22:30; J. Thompson, Presentation Club, 22:33; W. Baldwin, Presentation, 24:07; P. ——, Willenbucher, unattached, 24:28; Henry Borst, Atlas Club, 25:03; O. Marquardt, Marmas Club, 25:27; H. Johnson, unattached, 26:05.

The invitation eight-mile road run of St. Peter's Club of Jersey City yesterday was a great success, nearly fifty runners competing. "Gotch" Becker of the Holy Family Lyceum led the race field home. Harry Jensen, the Marathon runner, who ran for St. Peters Club, finished second, about one minute behind the Holy Family champion.

The three-mile race for beginners was won by Rostang of the Holy Family Lyceum. The order of finish:

Eight Mile Run.—G. Becker, Holy Family Lyceum, 43:30; H. Jansen, St. Peter's Club, 44:40; R. Devline, St. Augustine C. C., 44:40; C. Glimore, St. Augustine C. C., 45:25; F. Flesche, Holy Family Lyceum, 45:40; D. Goodman, Holy Family Lyceum, 45:40; F. Kennedy, St. Peter's Club, 45:50; H. Roberts, St. Augustine C. C., 46:30; L. Swinghammer, Hoboken Turn Verein, 47:00; J. Erb, Holy Lyceum, 47:10; A. Wilson, St. Augustine C. C., 48:30; E. Dillon, St. Peter's Club, 48:45; J. Mulligan, St. Augustine C. C., 48:50; H. T. Smith, Royalton A. C., 49:07; E. Marrade, Holy Family Lyceum, 49:15; W. Lamond, St. Peter's Club, 49:45; D. Galle, Star A. C., 50:22; P. Helle, Holy Family Lyceum, 50:24.

Four-Mile Run.—A. Rostang, Holy Family Lyceum, 31:00; J. C. Bengel, Park View A. C., 31:02; C. White, Columbia A. A., 31:17; F. Denning, Holy Family Lyceum, 31:34; A. Steele, Holy Family Lyceum, 31:50; W. J. Gereisch, Park View A. C., 32:20; M. Lapore, Star A. C., 32:35; R. Faraldsen, Hoboken Turners, 33:05; E. Meehan, St. Peter's Club, 33:35; H. Caiben, unattached, 33:40; G. Haser, Star A. C., 33:50; J. Dapolito, unattached, 34:05; C. Weisler, Star A. C., 34:35; M. Gleason, Holy Family Lyceum, 36:35; W. Lang, Holy Family Lyceum, 37:50; C. Curran, unattached, 38:35; P. Costello, St. Peter's Club, 39:05; H. O. Malley, St. Peter's Club, 39:30.

INTERCLUB TRAPSHOOT.

Manhasset Yachtsmen Defeat Bayside Sailors by 27 Targets.

In the second and final half of the interclub shoot between the Manhasset Bay and the Bayside Yacht Clubs, decided at the former club's traps at Port Washington yesterday, the Manhasset team won by 27 "birds," the score being: Manhasset, 341, Bayside, 314, making the score for the two days: Manhasset, 705; Bayside, 705; showing a total win of 35 "birds" for the Port Washington nimrods.

The feature of the day's sport was a 100 bird handicap match for a tall loving cup, in which 14 men competed. Edward Roessler of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club proved the winner. With a handicap of 8 he returned a card of 95. Hazen L. Hoyt, Jr., was the runner up with 93 as his score on a handicap of 10. Rear Commodore of the A. Sherck was third with 92, and Tracey W. Lewis fourth with 91.

At the same time the Manhasset men finished up their regular weekly matches for the season. The Hoyt Sr. and Sands Cup was won by T. H. Lewis with 23 breaks on a handicap of 3. D. E. Smith, J. W. Alker and C. M. Gould tying for second place with 22 apiece. In the shoot for the Yearly Cup H. L. Hoyt, Jr., shooting from scratch, won the leg which tied him with D. E. Smith and T. H. Lewis, each having won four legs. In the shoot-off Smith won with 24 to Hoyt's 22, and captured the trophy.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Large wing absolutely fireproof. Private baths. Opens June 15th. References. Tel. 240 Glen Cove.

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Beautiful country residence, poultry, fruit farm; home comforts; hotel conveniences; mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$14. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County.

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HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Handsomely furnished 13-room cottage, 2 baths, for Summer season, starting immediately. 219 Pacific Av. $1,500 8-room apartment, attractively furnished, for Easter month. One block from Steel Pier. Reasonable. Apply 219 Pacific Av.

Albemarle Virginia Av., near Beach. Steam-heated rooms, elevator, private baths, sun parlors; French chefs; evening dinners. Special Spring rates, $2 up daily, $9 up weekly. Booklet. J. F. COPE.

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PENNSYLVANIA.—Mount Pocono.

The Hawthorne Inn and Cottages will be open for the season on May 15 at Mount Pocono, Penn. There are now ten non-housekeeping cottages connected with the Inn. The cottagers take their meals at the Inn, for which they pay $12 per week each. The prices of the cottages range from $250 to $500 for the season. They are well furnished, artistic, modern cottages. Outside of rent and meals there are no charges—bedding, the best of ice, and service are all free with the comforts of home with none of its cares. Address for Roycroft maids book. Ryerson W. Jennings, Mount Pocono, Penn.

AUTO UPSETS CHIEF FOX.

Runs On to Fire Afoot While His Driver Is Righting Rig.

Acting Fire Chief George J. Fox of the Eighth Battalion and his driver, Patrick Donahue, were driving at a fast rate of speed from the headquarters at Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue to a fire at Fiftieth Street and Eighth Avenue last night, when their wagon was run down by an automobile ambulance which was going north on Fifth Avenue. Chief Fox and Donahue were thrown to the street, but escaped serious injury. The Chief picked himself up and hurried on a run to the fire. Donahue clung to the reins and brought his horse to a stop after being dragged twenty feet.

The ambulance, which was driven by Arthur F. Jones of 117 Waverley Place, was thrown against the steps leading to St. Patrick's Cathedral by the force of the collision. Jones was arrested by Patrolman Clark of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station on a charge of reckless driving. Chief Fox asserted that he had sounded a warning on his bell, and said that Jones was going at a lively clip.

The fire was in a garage at 237 West Fiftieth Street and was soon under control. Chief Fox and Donahue, who suffered slight contusions, were treated by Dr. Reece, a surgeon of the Fire Department.

INTERCLUB BOWLING.

Cleveland Defeats New York A. C. in Telegraphic Tournament.

The Cleveland Athletic Club won the third annual ocean-to-ocean bowling contest, as announced in yesterday's TIMES. The tournament was conducted by a system of direct telegraphic communication with the clubhouses of all the teams competing, which included some of the foremost athletic organizations from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast in the United States and Canada. The cup for this event was donated by Col. Robert M. Thompson of the New York Athletic Club, under the direction of which the tournament was held. The tournament was arranged so that all the teams should start rolling at 10 o'clock New York time.

The Cleveland team won with a score of 2,835 pins, with the New York A. C. second, with 2,820 pins, and the Seattle A. C. team third, with 2,774 pins. Every detail for the carrying out of the event without a hitch was provided. The New York A. C. was directly connected by wire with each of the other competing cities and three operators were working constantly in receiving and sending scores.

The conditions of the tournament provided that each contesting team roll three games in their home alleys. The five-man team having the largest aggregate score wins the championship and a leg on the cup, which must be won three years by the same organization to become its permanent property. Last year the Illinois A. C. won a leg on the present cup, which was offered then for the first time. The initial tournament was won by the Montreal A. A., in which a cup was given outright. The teams which competed and the scores were as follows:

Pittsburgh A. A.—G. Ramsey, B. B. Bannister, W. C. Secrist, H. Barney, S. Rieger. Total—2,568.

Chicago A. A.—A. W. Elder, G. A. Eddy, H. J. Ables, E. G. Maier, and J. A. Broadhurst. Total—2,403.

Seattle A. C.—H. J. Dobbs, C. W. Harris, J. Jacobson, L. Walber, C. H. Kline. Total—2,774.

Denver A. C.—J. P. Bliss, L. G. Palmer, K. H. Woodward, F. A. Danahower, C. C. Aldoris. Total—2,645.

Montreal A. A.—J. E. Walsh, L. H. Walsh, T. H. Gardner, P. C. Bach, E. G. Burnett. Total—914.

Olympic Club—E. Bush, E. C. Simpson, M. J. Cunn, E. W. Scott, C. W. Irvin. Total—2,629.

Cleveland A. A.—E. J. Blair, E. Demcoy, W. D. Frank, Q. L. Frey, G. H. McNamara. Total—2,835.

Illinois A. C.—H. J. Kreig, A. L. Mott, J. S. Beck, B. S. Landfelder, G. Wheeler. Total—1,914.

New York A. C.—P. Adams, H. Kling, H. Lerdes, J. Roberts, A. Crabe. Total—2,829.

RUTT AND DROBACH WIN.

World's Champion Cyclist and Partner Lead Big Field.

The 100-kilometer team race, the first of its kind run off in America, was won by Walter Rutt, the world's champion cyclist, and Peter Drobach, the Boston rider, at the Newark Velodrome yesterday. The race, conducted on the point system, brought the star riders entered in a spirited brush at the end of every odd mile, and it was a continual period of racing throughout the grind. Rutt and Drobach at the end had fifty points, beating Alfred Goullet and Gordon Walker, the Australians, by ten points. Thirteen teams were entered.

The rainy spell and the uncertainty whether racing would be held caused a small crowd to turn out, so that the event was held before scarcely two thousand people.

Frank L. Kramer, the American champion, received an ovation when he made his first appearance of the season, following his return from abroad. The band played "America," and the crowd stood up and cheered. Kramer went out and rode an exhibition sixth of a mile in 0:16 2-5 on the heavy track, the time being only two-fifths of a second slower than the track record. The world's record is 0:15 2-5, established by Albert Crebs. The summary:

Two-Thirds Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Frank A. Whitney, New York A. C., (55 yards.); Frank Harenburg, Irvington, (50 yards,) second; Tommy Smith, Irvington, (scratch,) third; Donald McDougall, New York A. C., (scratch,) fourth. Time—0:1[illegible].

One-Sixth Mile Sprint, Exhibition Against Time by Frank L. Kramer.—Time, 0:16 2-5. (World's record, 0:15 2-5; track record, 0:16.)

The Walter Rutt Stakes, Professional.—100 Kilometers team race, (62½ miles)—Won by Walter Rutt, Germany, and Peter Drobach, Boston, 50 points; second, Gordon Walker, Australia, and Alfred Goullet, Australia, 40 points; third, Alfred Grenda, Tasmania, and Ernest A. Pye, Australia, 39 points; fourth, Lackie Clark, Australia, and Percy Lawrence, San Francisco, 22 points. Time—2:32:56 1-5.

HICKEY WINS ROAD RUN.

Mott Haven Runner Outstrips Competitors in Four-Mile Race.

By an exhibition of reserve strength in the last mile, Thomas Hickey of the Mott Haven Athletic Club won the novice four-mile road race held by the Pastime Athletic Club yesterday from a field of seventy-two runners. Through three miles of the race the pace was set by J. Trippe of the Trinity Club, whom Hickey defeated at the finish by more than 100 yards. At the three-mile mark Hickey was running fourth, but he hit up the pace in the last mile, and soon overhauled Trippe, who was unable to sustain the pace set by the Mott Haven runner.

The race was started from the Pastime Club House, at Macomb's Dam and went north to Tremont and Trinity Avenues, by way of Jerome, Boscobel, and Aqueduct Avenues. The return course was south along Jerome Avenue. Most of the race was over macadam roads. Practically all of the seventy-two starters finished. The team competition was close, the Mohawk A. C. defeating Trinity Club by but four points. The order of finish:

Thomas Hickey, Mott Haven A. C., 20:46; J. Trippe, Trinity Club, 21:07 1-5; D. Barry, Trinity Club, 21:38 3-5; P. Andrews, Mohawk C., 21:41; J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., 21:46; J. R. Dulgnan, Holy Eucharist A. C., 21:53; E. Forshawy, Mohawk A. C., 21:54; L. Metzer, West Harlem A. C., 21:55; W. Robinson, Bronxdale A. C., 21:56; H. De Silva, Trinity Club, 21:57.

INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages
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Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., nr. 125th St.
Brooklyn 215-225 Livingston St.
School open all Summer. Send for circular.

GLYNN'S WARNING TO LEGISLATURE

Will Not Sign Appropriations Which Exceed Figures Fixed at the Regular Session.

NO NEED OF DIRECT TAX

For First Time in Five Years Revenues Will Exceed Expenditures—Summary of State's Finances.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—Gov. Glynn gives warning to the Legislature, which is to reassemble in extraordinary session on May 4 to finance the State departments by the appropriation of moneys for the support of Government, having failed to do so at the regular session which ended March 27, that he will not approve of any appropriation bill which exceeds the figures fixed by the Senate and the Assembly at the regular session and held up by the deadlock.

The figures of the Assembly bill, which were the larger, were under $38,000,000 in the aggregate. The Senate had eliminated items which totaled $17,000,000, many of which it was believed would be restored in the conference, which never terminated. This left no appropriations for the running of the State Government for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1914, and necessitated the extraordinary session which the Governor has called for next week.

Coupled with his warning, Gov. Glynn has prepared a statement on the State's finances, which he sums up as follows:

1. Appropriations to be made this year for the current expenses of the State will not exceed $39,000,000. This is $11,000,000 less than the money appropriated for the same purposes last year. It is $6,000,000 less than the appropriations for 1912. It is $1,500,000 less than in the last year of Gov. Hughes's administration.

2. The Controller estimates that the State's revenues to meet this expenditure of $39,000,000 will be $42,000,000.

3. This is the first time since 1909 that appropriations for current expenses have been less than indirect revenues.

4. Gov. Glynn has already vetoed fifty-five special bills appropriating nearly $6,000,000. This is the greatest amount ever vetoed by any Governor.

5. Gov. Glynn contends there is no need of a direct tax this year.

6. The surplus in the treasury and the difference between indirect revenues and expenditures will take care of the sinking fund and still leave a comfortable surplus.

7. The special bills signed by Gov. Glynn amount to only $12,000,000, and similar bills receiving Executive approval totaled $8,000,000. In recent years such bills have never amounted to less than a million dollars.

8. A total of $1,717,554 has been vetoed out of the reappropriation bill.

In his full statement the Governor says that the results indicated in the summary were not achieved without difficulty, but they were accomplished with the scalpel and not with the axe. He continues:

The reductions in appropriations was accomplished in two ways; first, by the elimination of expenditures which, while perhaps meritorious in themselves, were local and not justified in the present condition of the State's finances; secondly, and more important, by the discouragement of waste and extravagance which would not be justified if the State's surplus ran into hundreds of millions.

For years past departments and institutions have gone to the Legislature at appropriating times and secured the appropriations of large sums of money which could not be used for many years. Once an appropriation has been secured, the legislative custom of reappropriating without question moneys already appropriated has kept these appropriations alive. As a result of thus custom, great sums of money have been lying idle while the taxpayers of the State were required to raise additional sums currently. It has been my endeavor to take out of the appropriation bill every cent that could not be expended during the life of the appropriation.

Each department and institution has been allowed to retain every appropriation that was necessary for a continuance of its proper activities, but reappropriations which could not be used during the next fiscal year have been vetoed. In some cases where, in my opinion, the money should not be spent, I have disapproved the entire reappropriation. In other cases, where changes of the law have made old appropriations superfluous, I have vetoed them as unnecessary.

In general I have applied the test of present needs to the special bills and to the reappropriation bill. Money which will not be used in the next two years has been returned to the general treasury, on the theory that it is better for the State to use this money for the benefit of its taxpayers than to permit it to lie idle and of use to nobody.

To sum up the results of the financial policy which I have pursued since becoming Governor, each fiscal year will now stand upon its own legs. I have required a rigid enforcement of the law which provides that no department or institution can incur an obligation unless there is already in existence an appropriation for that precise purpose.

Consequently, it should be impossible for any deficiencies to be incurred by any department such as have been the rule rather than the exception in the past.

BILLS SIGNED AND VETOED.

Some Specific Appropriations of Which Gov. Glynn Disapproved.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—There was given out at the Executive Chamber this evening lists of bills appropriating money passed by the Legislature and their disposition by the Governor. The measures approved by the Governor carried amounts aggregating $5,676,758, while those rejected totalled $3,631,625.

Of the bills approved, those for highway construction, maintenance and repairs totaled $4,194,001; for canals, $282,500; for the enforcement of new laws, $532,500, which includes $350,000 for the Workmen's Compensation Commission; outstanding obligations, $526,257, and miscellaneous matters, $141,000.

Interest on the highway improvement debt was the largest individual sum among the vetoed bills, being $675,000. The vetoed bills include: Minneto Canal bridge, which Speaker Sweet got through, $50,000; Normal School, New Paltz, $100,000; improvement of Black River Canal, $75,000; counsel in Conger-Ailds Investigation, $17,983; to relieve flood conditions in the canal near Phoenix, another of Speaker Sweet's bills, $150,000; filling in the bed of the Oswego Canal, another of Speaker Sweet's bills, $65,000; bridge over Glens Falls feeder, $50,000; for payment for equine animals destroyed by the State to prevent the spread of "contagious diseases, $100,000; improvements of Peconic-Shinnecock Canal, $10,000; to remedy flood conditions; Erie Canal, $150,000; reconstructing Potsdam Normal School, $385,000; creating a division of rural hygiene in State Health Department, $10,000.

The bill for lighthouses on Lake George and towers for game farms were also among those which failed.

Cornell Athletes Rated High.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 26.—That the scholarship standing of men engaged in intercollegiate athletics at Cornell is not so low as has been asserted by the critics of athletics and that the 218 men who played on Varsity teams in a year maintained a better average than the 1,500 members of college fraternities is shown by statistics compiled for President Schurman of Cornell University. These show that the 218 athletes had an average standing of 71.2. The members of fraternities averaged 70.4, the men who are not in fraternities 68.8.

$1,350,000 BALTIMORE FIRE.

Atlantic and United States Fertilizer Plants Destroyed.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Fire to-night destroyed the big plants of the Atlantic Fertilizer Company and the United States Fertilizer Company at Curtis Bay, a suburb.

The total loss is estimated at $1,350,000, covered by insurance. Supt. C. M. Hobson of the Atlantic Company said his company's loss would be $600,000. The loss of the United States Company was placed at $750,000 by Assistant Supt. G. W. Wentworth.

The fire is thought to have originated from spontaneous combustion in the condensing chamber of the Atlantic plant. The flames were fanned by a high wind, and the County Fire Department was unable to cope with them.

The $1,000,000 coal piers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, twenty-five yards from the fire, were saved, the wind being in the opposite direction, but eight freight cars of the company were burned.

The Atlantic Fertilizer Company is controlled by Armour & Co. of Chicago, and the United States Fertilizer Company by Sulzberger & Co. of Chicago.

IMPORTS OF SILKS.

Statistics of the First Three Months of the New Tariff.

The Silk Association of America yesterday issued detailed statistical tables giving the dutiable silk imports for the three months ending Dec. 31, 1913, with comparisons for the corresponding period of 1912. The reports cover imports at the customs districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Connecticut, Chicago, Ohio, and San Francisco. The figures are of more than ordinary interest, as they represent silk importations made the first three months of the operation of the new tariff law, in comparison with those entered under the corresponding period of 1912, when the old act was in operation.

The grand total of imports for the three months of 1913 is stated to be $8,917,402, while in the same period of 1912 they aggregated $8,788,195, the gain in foreign invoice value over the three months of 1912 being $1,151,207. An interesting feature is that strictly ad valorem duties collected on the goods under the new act amounted in the last three months of 1913 to $4,042,887, compared with $3,425,231 the last quarter of 1912, when the act of 1909, carrying both specific and ad valorem duties, was in effect. The Government's gain in revenue was $617,656.

In detail, the last quarter's importations of spun silk or Schappe yarn had a foreign invoice value of $1,298,079, compared with $1,623,890 for the final quarter of 1912. Thrown silk in the form and ungummed, representing singles, tram and organzine, was imported in the last quarter to the value of $28,854, compared with $5,118 the same period the previous year. Sewing silk entered for the last three months of 1913 were valued at $2,215. The imports of plushes, velvets, chenilles, or other pile fabrics reached $800,779 the last quarter covered by the report, against $642,123 the corresponding period of 1912. Silk and silk and cotton fabrics woven in the piece or otherwise entered the last quarter of the old year are set down at $2,802,096, while in the corresponding three months of 1913 they were $1,767,533.

The imports of bandings, beltings, and bindings the last three months of 1913 aggregated $181,233, and in the corresponding period in the previous year $134,796. Handkerchiefs or mufflers, finished or unfinished, entered the last quarter of 1913, had a value of $120,953, contrasted with $86,119 the corresponding period of 1912. The 1913 quarter's imports of laces, embroideries, and articles made of these goods reached $1,023,199, while the final three months of 1912 showed entries having a foreign invoice value of $891,432. Ribbon imports for the specified period of 1913 were $487,669. The silk wearing apparel imports of all kinds the three months of 1913 are set down at $758,141, against $724,896 the last three months of 1912.

All other manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, including such as have india rubber as a component material, were, in the last quarter of 1913, valued at $274,280. The total importations for the 1913 quarter of artificial or imitation silk yarns, beltings, braids, laces, &c., are stated to be $1,140,124. For the same period of 1912 they were $777,306. Hatters' plush, black, composed of silk or silk and cotton, used in making men's hats, had an invoice value the last three months of 1913 of $47,916. The 1913 quarter's imports of silk buttons were invoiced as having a value of $1,864.

Ramsay Peugnet, Secretary of the association, calls attention to the fact that foreign invoice values only are given, to which are to be added freight charges, revenue duty, importers' profits and occasional advances on invoices to represent cost to American consumers. The figures also have reference solely to goods entered for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouse.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car.—Fair Mon.; Tues. unsett., prob. showers in the interior; gentle winds, mostly s. w. and s.

Ga.—Fair Mon., showers at night or Tues.; gentle s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon.; Tues. showers, except fair in s.; gentle shifting winds, except mod. s.

Ala.—Thunder showers Mon. aft. or night and prob. Tues., cooler Tues.; mod. s. winds.

Miss., La.—Thunder showers Mon., prob. Tues., cooler Tues.; mod. s. winds.

Tex.—Thunder showers Mon., prob. Tues., cooler Mon. in w., cooler Tues. in s.; mod. to fresh s. to n. winds on the coast.

W. Tex.—Fair in w., showers, cooler in n. and e. Mon.; Tues. fair, cooler in s. e.

Utah—Showers Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer.

Okla.—Thunder showers, cooler Mon.; Tues. unsett., cooler.

Ark.—Thunder showers Mon. and prob. Tues.; cooler Tues.

Tenn.—Unsett. Mon., thunder showers at night or Tues.; cooler Tues.

Ky.—Thunder showers Mon. or Mon. night and prob. Tues.; cooler Tues. in w. and cent.

Ohio—Fain Mon., Tues. showers; gentle to mod. winds, bec. s. and s.

Ind.—Thunder showers Mon. aft. or night and prob. Tues.; cooler Tues.

Ill.—Unsett. Mon., Tues., with occasional thunder showers; cooler Mon. in n. w.; Tues. cooler in w. and s.; mod. shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon., showers at night and Tues.; mod. shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Unsett. Mon., showers at night or Tues.; mod. shifting winds, bec. n. e. and n.

Wis.—Showers Mon. prob. Tues.; cooler Mon. in s. w.; mod. shifting winds, bec. n.

Minn.—Showers Mon., except fair in n. w.; Tues. fair in n., cloudy in s.; cooler in s.; mod. n. winds.

Ia.—Showers Mon., prob. thunderstorms; cooler in e.; Tues. showers.

Mo.—Unsett. Mon., Tues., with occasional thunder showers; cooler Mon. in w.; cooler Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer.

S. Dak.—Showers Mon.; Tues. unsett.

Neb.—Showers Mon.; cooler in s. e.; Tues. unsett.; prob. showers.

Kan.—Showers Mon., prob. thunderstorms; cooler in e.; Tues. prob. showers in e.

NAVY ORDER TO OPEN DOOR TO ANNAPOLIS

Enlisted Men Find Hope in Rule to Register Them by Congressional Districts.

CHANCE TO ENTER ACADEMY

New Arrangement Thought to be Part of Daniels's Plan to Appoint Men from Ranks.

A special order from the Navy Department has been received here directing that hereafter all enlisted men shall be recorded by States, and each man be asked to designate to which Congressional district in his State he wishes to be accredited. Just what was the real reason for the order those in charge of the navy affairs here said they did not know, but many saw in the order another manifestation of Secretary of the Navy Daniels's plan for the education and advancement of the men behind the guns.

The Secretary believes the enlisted men should have a chance for promotion, and he wants Congressional authority for permission to appoint twenty-five enlisted men to the Naval Academy at Annapolis each year, provided they qualify on certain tests regarding character, physical condition, and intelligence.

These advantages would not be open to all men in the navy, for a great majority would be barred by the age limit. Those eligible to entrance to the Academy must be between 16 and 21. The enlisted men eligible would be recorded at enlistment, and trained with an eye to promotion. The records of their rating would be carefully kept.

Every young man in the United States, under Secretary Daniels's plan, will have a chance to enter the navy as a commissioned officer," a petty officer explained yesterday. "While this chance will be open to all, it is going to be only the exceptional young man who will get the chance. It is also true, I think, that only the exceptional young man will be willing to study and strive for such a chance.

Educational facilities are now offered to every man in the navy. Every day on every ship and at every naval station the school call is sounded at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon. Until 3:40 the men are kept at their tasks. There is now no reason why an enlisted man cannot receive as good an education or as good mechanical training as is afforded in many schools. The teachers in this college of the world are the officers and the qualified chief petty officers.

Another new feature of Secretary Daniels's plan is a record of education, which is now permanently attached to the service record of every man enlisted. He is marked, 4 (excellent), 3 (very good), 2 (good), 1 (fair), 0 (indifferent), and 0 (bad). These reports are made quarterly and give the pupil's standing in arithmetic, geography, spelling, grammar, history, navigation, ordnance, electricity, boilers and engines, trades, signaling, and radio.

Secretary Daniels has had much to say in praise of the enlisted man in the navy. He has answered the question, What is the matter with our navy? by the statement that there is nothing the matter with the navy, though there is a great deal the matter with the public viewpoint and the erroneous ideas of the navy that some people have.

FIALA NEARLY DROWNED.

Explorer Tells How Native Saved Him from Death in Devil's Rapids.

Anthony Fiala, the arctic explorer, who accompanied Col. Roosevelt into the wilds of South America, had a narrow escape from death when a canoe in which he was making his way up an unknown river in Brazil was overturned, as told recently in a dispatch sent by the explorer to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Further details about the accident are contained in a letter just received by Mrs. Fiala, who lives at 148 Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn.

The letter was mailed by her husband at Manaos, Brazil, late in March. Mr. Fiala wrote that he had been thrown into a river of "boiling" water at a spot he called the Rapids of the Devil," and would have been drowned but for the timely assistance of a native. Mrs. Fiala would not make public the text of the letter, but told of its contents yesterday.

"There were seven in the party," she said, "but Col. Roosevelt was not with Mr. Fiala. The expedition had split into three divisions, of which the Colonel led one, Mr. Miller, the naturalist, another, and the third was commanded by my husband.

"Mr. Fiala is a strong swimmer, but when his boat was upset in the rapids he found that swimming in the wild waters was far different from swimming in New York Bay and he had the hardest king of a struggle. He went down again and again. At last one of the natives went to his assistance and with his help, and that of an overhanging tree, he dragged himself out. He was half drowned, and lost most of his equipment and a great deal of his clothing. He was not very fashionably dressed when he came away.

"Mr. Fiala told me that he had left the Colonel and the other members of the party in excellent health. At the time the letter was written he expected to take a steamer at Manaos, and I am waiting to hear from him some time next week, when he should have reached civilization once more."

Mr. Fiala is a member of Squadron C of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Fiala asked anxiously if the squadron had been called upon for duty in Mexico.

"It would be pretty hard luck," she said, "if my husband had to go to the front as soon as he returned from the wilds of South America."

Rev. J. N. Elliott Safe at Home.

LONG BEACH, Cal., April 26.—The Rev. J. N. Elliott, reported in New York dispatches as among the missionaries whose safety in Mexico was in doubt, has been at his home here for some time. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions mentioned Mr. Elliott in its cablegram of inquiry sent from New York to Mexico City as to the whereabouts of several of its missionaries not recently heard from.

BUSINESS WORLD

Exports to Norway.

Exporters and other merchants interested in the Norwegian trade will be given an opportunity this week to confer with two of the American Consular officers stationed in Norway. Walter A. Leonard, Consul at Stavenger, and B. M. Rasmusen of Bergen will spend Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the local Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 315, Custom House, where they will be glad to talk over matters dealing with the export of American products to Norway.

Smoked Sardines in Demand.

Importers of Norway smoked sardines are looking for very high prices for this Summer's catch, which will begin next month. The local demand for this line continues good, although stocks here are almost reduced to nothing. Such little lots as arrive find a ready market, and go into immediate consumption. It is predicted that even if the catch of Summer fish is normal, ready sales are assured, as the fish are expected to be the fine, fat variety usually caught in the Summer season. It is said by handlers that it is too early to form a reliable opinion of price levels for the new catch.

Trade Measures Approved.

The Merchants' Association is urging the passage by Congress of the Rogers bill to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of commodities. This bill is modeled on the British Merchandise and Marks act, and is intended as a substitute for the "pure fabrics" bills. It provides penalties for misrepresentation of the character of goods offered for sale. The same association has approved the bill now pending to prevent the transmission through the mails of false statements in writing for procuring credit thereon.

Southern Dry Goods Men to Meet.

Several topics of present moment will be discussed at the third annual convention of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, to be held in Mobile, Ala., on May 6 and 7. Prominent among them will be the cost of doing business, volume of unprofitable goods, pure fabric bills, returned goods and the evils of advance trips. The members of the association include wholesalers from the States of Virginia, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Tennessee. The officers are: President, Murray Brown of the Goodall, Brown Dry Goods Company of Birmingham, Ala.; First Vice President, A. T. Dosser of the Daniel Briscoe Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; Second Vice President, R. W. Covington of the Covington Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; Treasurer, E. W. King of the E. W. King Company, Bristol, Tenn., and Secretary, Norman H. Johnson of The Merchants' Journal and Commerce, Richmond, Va.

For Foreign Trade Extension.

Edward A. Brand, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, left for Washington yesterday after meeting many prominent exporters during his visit here. Mr. Brand said it is a source of much gratification to Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce that business men interesting themselves so freely of the facilities for export information at the New York local office of the bureau. "The practice of sending Consular officers to the local office in this city, where they may be consulted by business men interested in the extension of our foreign trade has proved a great success," said Mr. Brand. "Recently Consul General Lay of Rio de Janeiro had fifty-six persons interview him at the New York office. Great interest was also shown in the visit to this city of Commercial Agent Odell, who recently returned from an investigation of the cotton goods trade in Turkey and East and South Africa."

Speaking of the character of the commercial attaches about to be appointed, and for whom the present appropriation bill before Congress makes provision, Mr. Brand said the men selected will be highly trained for their work, able to speak the current language of their posts, and when possible chosen for their demonstrated ability in this field.

Foreign Trade Convention in May.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Considerable interest is manifested in the National Foreign Trade Convention to be held here May 27 and 28. The convention will include the American Manufacturers' Export Association, the Asiatic Society, and the Pan-American Society. President Wilson will be invited to speak. The General Committee is headed by Lloyd C. Griscom of New York, and includes James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and others.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

All other influences in the stock market were superseded last week by the critical turn of events in our relations with Mexico. The nation was brought face to face with armed conflict to enforce the demands which this Government had made on Gen. Huerta for amends for the Tampico incident. There seemed thus to be opened up a problem of grave magnitude with the possibility of a struggle with the entire Mexican nation promising in its train important difficulties other than the mere task of overcoming such armed resistance as might be offered to our forces. Such was the picture of the Mexican outlook which the financial community very speedily drew for itself after the first news of our seizure of Vera Cruz. The week ended without the situation having clearly defined itself either in respect to the ultimate attitude of the Constitutionalists toward our intervention or in respect to the extent of our operations, even should no opposition to them be offered by the rebel forces.

The effect which all this produced upon the financial, and more particularly upon the stock market situation here was augmented by a good deal of liquidation from abroad which was prompted by other considerations than those arising out of the Mexican crisis. Liquidation throughout the week, and more particularly during the last three days, was widespread, but it seemed very largely confined to speculative positions which were being lightened as a safeguard against the new uncertainties which the situation presented. Of general public selling there seemed very little. The chance for aggressive bear activity which was thus presented was not passed over and the losses which the market suffered were in part the result of determined pressure exerted against quotations. For three successive days at the end of the week new low levels for the year were established in the general average of prices, and this movement was accompanied by severe declines in a number of stocks. At the same time parts of the list offered a good deal of resistance, and this even in some quarters where the news, quite apart from the Mexican developments, was not favorable. This suggested to some observers that the discounting process had already been carried pretty far, particularly if some allowance be made for the possibility, however near or remote it may be, of the Mexican situation assuming a less formidable outlook. The stock market last week ignored more or less the possibility of good news in the Mexican situation, or elsewhere. There has been created a market position in which sharp reversal might easily come about if some important good news were to supplant the adverse developments and the still more adverse inferences of last week.

No thought was being given to it last week, but the rate increase proposal which comes up for argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day is still a matter of much consequence. There were reports that an early decision might after all be had from the commission, and if it should be favorable it would be a development of much importance for the railways and for their security holders. The immediate effects of a rate increase could hardly be expected to be as pronounced under the conditions now prevailing as they would have been if the increase had been allowed six months ago. An advance in rates none the less would promise increased prosperity to the railways with the return flow of traffic which is certain to come after the trade recession which is now under way. Public attention is diverted from this rate matter and from all other similar affairs because of the commanding interest in the Mexican situation, but while that would make a difference in the first impression created by a decision in the rate case it would not alter its ultimate effect.

More thought will be given to the other important factors entering into the business and financial outlook when it becomes pretty clear just what is to be the scope of our task in Mexico. The forces now at work in this situation would seem to be too highly charged to permit of a prolonged uncertainty on this score, but in such a situation there is nothing for the financial markets to do but to reserve judgment and await the outcome. So far as the stock market is concerned it has already fortified itself against further adverse Mexican news by the readjustment of position which has been under way during the last two or three weeks, but more particularly last week, after discussion had ripened into action.

The stimulus which war might give to industry would in a sense at least be a false stimulus, and would be very dearly bought, but there is no reason for expecting that a struggle with Mexico would seriously deter other factors making for a recovery in trade. It is well at this time that a spirit of caution should prevail, but that should not extend to the length of lessening the willingness of business men to profit by every opportunity to encourage a revival in business activity which will be made all the easier by reason of the corrective processes which have been at work in recent months. It may very reasonably be argued that really much more so far as trade is concerned depends upon a wise Government policy toward business questions than upon an escape from war with Mexico. Indeed, a struggle which would arouse the patriotic enthusiasm of the country, were it accompanied by proof of more cordial understanding between government and business, and a lessening of those activities which have gone beyond their legitimate objects in that they have put a check on business enterprise, would reduce the conflict with Mexico to a minor place among the influences governing the trade of the country. War would be a retarding influence, but under such circumstances it would be outweighed by increased business energy which would find in more satisfactory relations with Government and in the excellences of the outlook for the year's farming solid ground upon which to build up increased industrial and commercial activity. The thought occurred to many in the financial district last week that war with Mexico might distract attention from Governmental activities at home which are regarded as putting unnecessary restrictions upon business endeavor. The extent to which that view might be borne out would no doubt depend upon the importance which might be assumed by the struggle upon which we have already entered, but the extent of which was still at the close of last week very vaguely defined.

One effect which the possibility of a costly war produced was a curtailment of investment buying as a result of which prices for even the highest grade issues softened. This was not based solely and perhaps not even in any important degree upon apprehension regarding the outlook. It was in large measure the result of the thought that a large Government loan might become necessary, and that this would absorb capital to an extent which would necessarily be reflected in the market for other securities. This was another of the movements of last week which reflected the process of preparing for possible events in a situation which remained clouded with considerable uncertainty. Interest rates hardened to some extent, but not sufficiently to check a rise in exchange which brought us practically to the gold export point. Had it not been for the indisposition of bankers to hasten a gold movement when the country was facing war a shipment would probably have been made last week. As it is shipments will soon be forced unless the rise in exchange is checked. A variety of factors are contributing to this movement. The chief of them appear to be the active demand of exchange in payment of exports at a time when remittances to Europe for other purposes are also increasing and when our merchandise credit balance has been materially reduced. Last week's selling of stocks by Europe added its quota to the factors which have brought this market to the verge of gold exports. The very strong bank statement on Saturday increased the likelihood of a gold outflow by making it still easier for us to yield some gold to Europe.

HEAVY BREAK IN BERLIN.

Mexico and Austrian Emperor's Illness Demoralize Boerse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 26.—The Boerse was sharply depressed this week by the Mexican situation and the illness of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria. After several days of comparative calm the public by Friday were sending heavy selling orders.

The American section of the list had marked losses. The market grew panicky, becoming the prey of senseless rumors.

Professional traders were unable to accommodate the unloadings of outsiders and prices broke worse than on any day in many months. The losses ranged high. Yesterday there was a conference by the big banks on a plan for joint action to withstand any further break in prices, but action became unnecessary, as the market calmed later.

Mexicans naturally had a bad week, losing two or three points. They continued falling yesterday, although the general market was steadier. Iron shares suffered from further reductions in prices. German and Belgian steamship shares were depressed by rate cutting in the South American trade.

Money was very easy and abundant. The contango rate is the lowest in four or five years. Berlin extended assistance to Paris and Vienna.

PARIS STOCKS COLLAPSE.

Bourse Closes in Panicky Condition —Americans All Lower.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 26.—The Bourse at the beginning of the week was devoid of all interest, and on Friday, owing to discouraging reports from London and Berlin, which were more closely connected with Wall Street than Paris, became panicky. Brokers and agents called for greater margins, afterward attempting forced sales which in many cases were withdrawn owing to the impossibility of finding buyers.

The Mexican department was greatly affected. Americans were all lower. Copper shares were offered freely owing to the position assumed by copper interests in New York. The shares of French banks interested in Mexico fell substantially, and Oriental banks, excepting only the Imperial Ottoman, were also adversely affected, and touched the very lowest levels. Diamond Mines were weak, and Russian industrials continued to decline.

The market showed slight improvement yesterday. Discounts were unchanged, but buyers were extremely careful.

MEXICO DEPRESSES LONDON.

Anxiety Over British Investments There Reacts on All Markets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 26.—Anxiety on the Stock Exchange this week over British investments in Mexico caused acute depression in Mexican securities, which spread to all the markets. Wall Street was attentively watched for signs of a slump. The serious illness of the Austrian Emperor depressed international securities, particularly Canadian Pacific and Peruvians. Yesterday the Stock Exchange was further depressed by the failure of an old and respected firm of jobbers concerned with Brazilians, Peruvians and other foreign bonds. Consols and gilt-edged securities were inclined to fall because of the rise of the discount rate to 2½ per cent. This was due to the unsettlement caused by the Mexican crisis, not by scarcity of funds, which were plentiful at 1½ per cent.

Home railroad shares were down also on account of a threatened combination of railwaymen and others engaged in transportation and the Miners' Union. Oil shares alone remained firm, with Kaffirs.

The stream of fresh capital issues stopped for the present, and there was neither initiative nor activity pending the Mexican crisis. Falling prices for copper and rubber affected the market for shares of such companies.

Monetary conditions were favorable.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
April 20	1¾@2	1¾	2¾@3	3	3 @3¼
April 21	1¾@2	1¾	2¾@3	3	3 @3¼
April 22	1¾@2	1¾	3 @3½	3¼	3¼@3½
April 23	1¾@2	1¾	3 @3½	3@3½	3¼@3½
April 24	1¾@2	1¾	3 @3½	3@3½	3½@3¾

Week's range:

High	2	1¾	3¼	3¼	3¾
Low	1¾	1¾	2¾	3	3

Same week last year:

High	3	2¾	3¾	4	4½
Low	2½	2¾	3¾	4	4½

Year to date:

High	10	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
Low	1½	1¾	2½	2¾	3

Same period last year:

High	7	5¾	6½	6	6
Low	2	2¾	3¼	3¾	4

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London—Short.	London—3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
April 20	1 15-16	2 @2 1-16	2½	2¾
April 21	2	2 @2 1-16	2½	2¾
April 22	2¼	2⅛@2¼	2½	2¾
April 23	2 5-16	2⅛@2¼	2½	2¾
April 24	2 7-16	2⅛@2¼	2½	2¾
April 25	2 7-16	2⅛@2¼	2½	2¾

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4	Mar. 12, 1914
Bank of Italy	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Russia	5	Apr. 1, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 23, 1914
Bank of Bengal	6	Mar. 19, 1914
Bank of Bombay	6	Jan. 15, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand—High.	Demand—Low.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
April 20	$4.8705	$4.8695	$4.8654	$4.8725
April 21	4.8710	4.8705	4.8710	4.8730
April 22	4.8735	4.8720	4.8735	4.8760
April 23	4.8750	4.8745	4.8745	4.8770
April 24	4.8760	4.8750	4.8525	4.8790
April 25	4.8765	4.8760	4.8765	4.8525	4.8790

Week's range—

	Demand	60 Days.	Cable.
High	$4.8765	$4.8540	$4.8790
Low	4.8695	4.8525	4.8725

Same week last year—

High	4.8665	4.8350	4.8715
Low	4.8550	4.8320	4.8690

From Jan. 1—

High	4.8760	4.8540	4.8780
Low	4.8535	4.82	4.8555

Same period last year—

High	4.88	4.8380	4.8870
Low	4.8570	4.8155	4.8630

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
April 20	Par	Par	*30c	*20c
April 21	Par	Par	*20c	*10c
April 22	Par	*5c	*20c	*10c
April 23	Par	*5c	*20c	*10c
April 24	Par	*10c	*15c	*10c
April 25	Par	*15c	*15c	*10c

*Premium.

EXCHANGE IN LONDON—GOLD.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. P.
April 20	25 15½	20 45½
April 21	25 15	20 46
April 22	25 15	20 46
April 23	25 15½	20 46
April 24	25 15½	20 46
April 25	25 16¼	20 46⅝

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
April 20	77 9	76 4½	26⅞
April 21	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
April 22	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
April 23	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
April 24	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
April 25	77 9	76 4½	27⅛

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.
April 20	75⅝	86f 75c	87⅛	77
April 21	75 9-16	86f 65c	87⅛	77
April 22	75 5-16	86f 57½c	86⅛	77
April 23	74 15-16	86f 47½c	86⅛	77
April 24	74⅜	86f 35c	86⅛	76
April 25	74⅜	86f 35c	86	76

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the New York Curb Market for the week ended Saturday, April 25, 1914:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
900	Br.-Am. Tob.	22½	21½	21½	— ¾
2,400	B.-A. T. new.	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	— ½
15	Int. R. T. cf.	7½	7½	7½	..
75	Int. Smelt.	110	110	110	..
125	K. Spr. Tire.	57	53	53	— 4
40	K. S. Tire pf.	136	135	135	— 8
1,100	M. of A. new	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
2,510	Max. Motors.	9	8	8	— ¼
1,775	Max. M. 1 pf.	36	33½	33½	+ 4
1,800	Max. M. 2 pf.	13⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
535	P. S. & Ref.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11,200	R. & H.C. new	9	8½	8½	— ⅜
1,000	Savoy Oil	10	8¼	10	..
1,500	Ster. G. w. i.	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
520	Tob. Prod. pf.	83	82¼	82¼	— ¾
4,700	U. C. St. w. i.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— 7
100	U.C.St.pf.w.i.	112	112	112	— 6
1,500	U. P. S. Corp.	4¾	3⅞	3⅞	— 1⅛
5,100	W. Oil & Gas	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
210	Wileys Over.	61½	60	60	— 5

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10,200	Anglo-A. Oil, new	16¾	15	15½	+ 1⅝
380	Atlantic Ref.	630	565	597	— 28
225	Buck. Pipe L.	139	135	139	+ 1
150	Con. Oil	215	205	205	—22
205	Cres. Pipe L.	52	48	49	— 5
10	Cumb. Pipe L.	59	50	50	— 4
25	Eureka P. L.	260	250	255	— 5
55	Galena Sig. Oil.	170	164	169	+ 2
355	Ind. Pipe L.	145	135	137	— 4
295	Nat. Tran.	38¾	37	38½	+ ½
74	N. Y. Trans.	272	260	262	—11
115	Nor. Pipe L.	112	104	104	—10
3,350	Ohio Oil	172	150	161	—10
345	Pierce Oil	84	77	77	— 5
990	Prairie O.& G.	423	370	405	—11
295	Solar Refin.	310	280	295	—15
560	Sou. Penn Oil.	303	267	267	—22
40	So. Pipe Line.	220	216	218	— 7
45	So. Penn. P.L.	140	138	140	— 1
2,280	St. Oil of Cal.	298	273	283	—12
635	St. Oil of Ind.	465	410	459	+10
6	St. Oil of Neb.	355	350	355	—20
3,175	St. O. of N. Y.	213	198	206	— 6
150	St. Oil of Oh.	405	375	390	—15
145	St. Oil of K.	460	410	415	—57
290	Stand. Oil of Ky., new	261	240	251	— 8
1	Swan & F. Co.	195	195	192	— 8
530	Un. Tank L.	86	75	76	—10
785	Vacuum Oil	223	204	212	—10
10	Washing. Oil.	48	48	48	..

RAILROADS.

320	Manh. Trans.	1	1	1	..
7,800	Un. C. S. rts.	3⅜	2¼	2¼	— 1⅛
2,300	U. P. rts.s ex $3 C. div.	28	27	27	— ⅞

MINING.

800	*Beaver Con.	28½	28	28	..
900	*Big Four	8	8	8	..
6,900	Braden Cop.	8¼	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
900	Br. Col Cop.	1¾	1¼	1½	—3-16
900	Buffalo Mines	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
300	Can. Cop. w.i.	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2,680	*Caribou Cob.	70	69	69	— 1
1,000	C. O. D. Cons.	5	5	5	+ 2
700	Con. C. Mines.	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
7,500	Crown Res.	1¼	1⅛	1 3-16	—3-16
400	Dav.-Daly C.	½	½	½	—1-16
2,000	*Diam. Daisy.	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
100	El Paso new.	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
12,100	Ely Cons.	4½	3⅞	3⅞	— ..
3,850	*Florence	54	52	52	— 3
3,850	Gold Hill.	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
6,300	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1⅛	1-7-16	— ..
3,215	Grene-Cl. new	32¼	21	23	— ..
41,200	*Jumbo Ext.	26	23	24½	— 2
3,600	Kerr Lake.	4 7-16	3 15-16	4 1-16	— ⅜
3,900	La Rose Com.	1 9-16	1 5-16	1⅜	—3-16
100	Mason V. n.	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
21,400	*McK.-Dar.	74	52	62	—13
1,400	M. Co. of A. n.	2½	2½	2½	— ⅜
1,310	*Nevada Hills.	26	20	24	— 1
3,200	*New. Utah B.	68	68	68	— ..
3,750	Nipp. Mines.	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¾
17,000	*Oro	12	10	10	— 2
3,000	Stand. S. L.	1 13-16	1 11-16	1¾	..
17,100	Stewart Min.	2¼	1¾	1 3-16	—1-16
22,200	*Tonop. Merg.	60	54	54½	— 4½
750	T. M. of Nev.	6⅞	6¼	6¼	—3-16
14,380	*W. End Con.	81	77	78	— 4
10,000	*W. End Ex.	4	4	4	..

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$6,000	Braden C. 7s.	163	163	163	— 2½
$8,000	C. Pac. 6% n.	104¼	103¾	103¾	—1⅝
3,000	Mason Val. 6s	55	51	51	— 9
3,000	New York C. 4½s. 1963.	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
64,000	New York C. 4½s. w. i.	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	—3-16

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 20	1.00¼	1.00	95	94⅞
April 21	1.00¼	1.00½	95¼	95⅛
April 22	1.01½	1.01½	96⅛	96
April 23	1.01⅝	1.01½	96⅝	96⅛
April 24	..	..	96¼	96
April 25	..	..	96⅜	96⅝
Week's range	1.01¼	1.00	96⅜	94⅞

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 20	.92	91¼	86⅝	85¾	86	85¼
April 21	.91¾	91⅛	86½	86	86⅛	85½
April 22	.93⅛	92	88	86¾	87⅝	86¼
April 23	.93	92	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞	86¾
April 24	.93	92⅝	87⅝	87	87	86½
April 25	.93¼	92⅞	87⅞	87½	87⅝	87
Week's range	.93¼	91¼	88	85¾	87⅝	85¼

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 20	.64¾	62⅞	64½	62¼	64	62⅝
April 21	.63⅝	62¾	63½	62¼	63¾	62⅝
April 22	.64⅞	63⅝	64⅝	63⅝	64⅞	63⅝
April 23	.65½	64½	65	64⅝	65	64⅜
April 24	.65	64¾	64¾	64	64¾	64
April 25	.66	64⅝	65¼	64½	65	64½
Week's range	.66	62¾	65¼	62¼	65	62⅝

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 20	.37	36⅜	37¼	36⅜	35⅝	35¼
April 21	.37	36½	37⅜	36⅜	36⅛	35½
April 22	.37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛	36⅞	36¼
April 23	.37⅞	37¼	37⅞	37⅜	36⅞	36½
April 24	.37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	37⅜	36⅝	36⅛
April 25	.37⅞	37⅛	38	37½	36⅞	36¼
Week's range	.37⅞	36⅜	38	36⅜	36⅞	35½

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
April 20	12.52	12.38	12.33	12.21	11.60	11.48
April 21	12.52	12.43	12.44	12.33	11.63	11.56
April 22	12.67	12.53	12.59	12.43	11.75	11.64
April 23	12.77	12.67	12.66	12.54	11.80	11.67
April 24	12.74	12.60	12.62	12.51	11.74	11.65
April 25	12.55	12.53	12.56	12.47	11.71	11.64
Wk's rge	12.77	12.38	12.66	12.21	11.80	11.48

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low
April 20	10.25	10.05	10.45	10.22
April 21	10.02	9.95	10.20	10.12
April 22	10.20	10.02	10.40	10.22
April 23	10.22	10.10	10.42	10.27
April 24	10.05	10.00	10.30	10.17
April 25	10.10	10.02	10.27	10.20
Week's range	10.25	9.95	10.45	10.12

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 20	10.97	10.77	11.17	10.95
April 21	10.75	10.67	10.95	10.87
April 22	11.02	10.80	11.20	11.00
April 23	11.02	10.93	11.20	11.12
April 24	10.92	10.85	11.12	11.05
April 25	10.97	10.87	11.15	11.07
Week's range	11.02	10.67	11.20	10.87

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 20	20.05	19.40	20.17	19.90
April 21	19.65	19.42	19.80	19.57
April 22	20.27	19.80	20.25	19.80
April 23	20.15	20.00	20.32	20.10
April 24	19.85	19.85	20.05	19.92
April 25	20.02	19.80	20.22	20.00
Week's range	20.27	19.40	20.32	19.57

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended April 25, 1914.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	Alaska G. M.	26	26½	24¾	24¾
20,540	Amal. Cop.	72⅜	74	68½	68⅝
190	Am. B. Sug.	21	21	19¾	19⅞
10,220	Am. Can.	25	25⅜	23	25
60	Am. C. & F.	49	49	46½	46½
20	Am. Cot. Oil.	39⅞	39⅞	38	38
250	Am. Ice Sec.	29	29¼	27¾	27⅞
30	Am. Loco.	28⅝	30	29¾	29⅞
4,810	Am. S. & R.	65½	66	57⅛	58
80	Am. S. Ref.	100	100½	99⅝	99⅝
70	Am. T. & T.	120	120¾	119⅞	120⅜
220	Am. Cop. Co.	33⅝	33⅝	32⅜	32⅞
400	Atch., To. & Santa Fe.	95⅝	95½	91⅞	92¼
90	Balt. & Ohio.	88½	88⅝	87½	87½
370	Beth. Steel.	39½	40⅛	38¾	38¾
770	B. R. T.	90½	90¾	88⅝	88⅝
230	Calif. Pet.	22¼	22¼	18½	18⅝
13,400	Canadian P.	199	200¼	188½	189⅝
1,580	Cent. L. Co.	35	35⅝	33½	34¼
1,020	Ches. & O.	52⅛	53⅝	50¼	50⅜
1,970	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	98¼	98⅜	94½	94½
180	Chino Cop.	39⅝	39⅞	37½	37⅞
200	Col. F. & I.	28¼	28¼	27	27⅛
10	Con. Gas.	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼
120	C. Prod. Ref.	8	8½	7⅞	8
100	Distil. Sec.	14¼	14½	13½	13⅝
4,350	Erie	27⅝	28	25⅞	26
10	Erie 1st pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
20	Cent. Elect.	142½	142½	142½	142½
290	Goodrich, (B. F.) Co.	27½	27½	25⅜	25⅜
610	Great N. pf.	121½	121½	119¼	119⅝
30	Gt. N. Certs. for Ore P.	31⅞	31⅞	29¼	30½
300	Int.-Met. Y. Tr. ctfs.	14¼	14⅜	13⅜	13½
1,760	Int.-Met. pf.	60½	60¾	57⅞	58⅜
9,880	Lehigh Val.	135	136¼	132¼	133⅞
10	Lou. & Nash.	133⅝	133⅝	133⅜	133⅜
2,490	Mex. Pet.	62	64	61¼	61¾
110	Mo., K. & T.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅜
20	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38¼	38½	38¼	38½
2,960	Mo. Pacific.	19⅝	20⅜	18⅝	19⅜
90	Nev. C. Cop.	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14½
2,390	N. Y. C.	87⅝	89	86⅞	88¼
3,720	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	68⅝	69¾	65⅜	67⅝
30	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26	26	26	26
540	Norf. & W.	102½	103	101¼	101¼
280	North. Pac.	108½	109¼	107	107⅜
80	Pac. Mail.	22	22⅜	22	22
960	Penn. Rail.	109⅝	110	108⅜	108⅞
5	Pitts. Coal.	20	20	20	20
130	Press. S. C.	41⅝	42¼	40¾	40¾
20	Rail. S.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜
90	Ray. Con. C.	20½	20½	19⅞	19⅞
58,420	Reading	161⅝	162¼	159	159

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds

OF THE

CENTRAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY

(of Kansas City, Missouri),

DUE MAY 1, 1914, AND

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing such bonds;

The Committee representing the holders of the Bonds deposited under the agreement dated March 10, 1914, announces that it has arranged for the payment at the office of THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 Wall Street, New York, of the interest due May 1, 1914, on said Bonds, upon the presentation of the coupons for such interest, accompanied by the certificates required by the Internal Revenue Department's regulations under the Federal Income Tax law.

A number of holders of the Bonds, who for various reasons have been unable to deposit within the time originally fixed by the Committee, having expressed a desire to avail themselves of the privileges of the Agreement, the Committee for the present will permit further deposits to be made, such permission, however, being subject to withdrawal without notice.

Deposits may be made with THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York, the Depositary under the Agreement, or with OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, 17 Court Street, Boston, Agent of the Depositary. Transferable Certificates of Deposit will be issued therefor.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained upon application either to the Depositary or to its Agent above mentioned.

Dated April 25, 1914.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
PAUL M. WARBURG,
W. K. WHIGHAM,
Committee.

C. M. TRAVIS, Secretary,
34 Broad Street, New York City.

BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
New York.

ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston,
Counsel.

A Safe Way to Speculate in Stocks

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How a Bank Values the Items in a Mercantile Statement

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TARIFFS COST $1,800,000.

Only One Item of Railroads' Expense In Rate Advance Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—How expenses running into the millions have been piled up by the Eastern railroads in their long fight for a 5 per cent. freight rate increase, final arguments on which will be heard this week by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, is shown by a compilation which has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad, dealing with only one out of many items of expense, the cost of preparing the tariffs which the railroads were compelled to file with the commission in connection with their application for the advance.

On the Pennsylvania system alone the compilation shows the cost exceeded $450,000. This result was reached by adding the expenses incurred by the parent company and all its many subsidiaries and eliminating duplications.

As the Pennsylvania lines handle about one-fourth of the freight business of the territory in which the higher rates are sought—namely, the section east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac—the total cost to all the railroads involved for filing tariffs has been more than $1,800,000.

Should the commission reject the application, the $1,800,000 or more spent in preparing the tariffs would be a complete loss. Should the decision be a compromise, with an award of smaller increases, or increases distributed irregularly, only a very small part, if any, of the tariffs would be available, and all, or practically all, the work would have to be done over again.

STOCKS EX DIVIDEND TO-DAY.

New Central Coal and Reading common are quoted ex dividend on the Stock Exchange to-day.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Apr. 25, 1914. Bid.	Quotation Apr. 25, 1914. Asked.
Ad'k Em. pf.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	44	46
Albany So 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
A.G.& E. ($50)	3,500,000	2	S	Apr 1, 14	81	84
Do pf. ($50)	1,661,500	1½	Q	Feb 1, 14	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	13,913,301	2½	Q	Feb 2, 14	340	346
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	102½	107½
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	May	62	64
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	81	85
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Do 6% nos. '21	2,200,000	8	S	F. & A.	96	99
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	45	50
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	72½	75
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	5	8
Do pf.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Ariz. Power..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pf.	850,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,14	..	97½
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	60	70
A.-Alk. 5s, '35	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	88
Au. Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Ban. R. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	44	46
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	117	119
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	86½	91
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	99½
Buf. Cr 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102
Buf. G. El 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	100	101
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107¼	108
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
C.M.L.& P. pf	1,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	55	65
Do 6s, '40	1,800,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	80	90
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,407,000	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s, '39	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
C.L.H.& P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	100
Cl.R.1st 5s, '31	5,493,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	102
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	16	17½
Do 7% pf	425,000	..	..	.....	83	91
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '56	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	80
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	62	80
Com. Pr., R. & L.	15,500,000	1	Q	Feb 2, 14	60	62
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	*80	82
C.G.,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	9,245,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88½	89½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	72½	73
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103½
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '38	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	89
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,539,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97½
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
El. Bd. Dep. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	67	70
El. B. & S. pf	8,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	98½	100
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
El. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	½	..	Dec 30,13	20	30
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	75	80
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,800	..	..	.....	75	78
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	77	80
Ek. Spgs. W. G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	101
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	20	23
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 28,14	70	73
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15,13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,348,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	110	125
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	80	90
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st 1-cv. 5s, '32	1,698,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
G. W. Power 5s, '46	19,645,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 31,14	60	70
Do 5s, '32	1,425,000	5	S	A. & O.	85	90
Harwood El. 5s, '33	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	108½
Int. R. of B.	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. Div. 5s, '31	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s, '55	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s, '38	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, 49, rcts.	18,535,000	2	S	J. & J.	64½	66
J.C., H.& P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77¼	78
Joplin & Pit. 1st 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do pf.	9,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 13	34	40
Do 1st 1.r.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
K. C. Ry. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	69	74
K.C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	99	101
Do 5s of '22	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	30	34
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	102
L.A.G.& E. 5s	4,882,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	97½
Mobile E. pf.	852,000	1½	Q	Feb 16,14	88	92
Do 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	92
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 16,14	86	92
Nashville R. & Lt. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	86	88
Do con.5s, '51	4,004,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Do ref.5s, '58	8,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	93½
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81	82
N. Y. Munic. Pow. 1st 4s, '48	4,796,000	5	S	F. & A.	50	55
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78¼	79½
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,14	60	64
Do 1st 5s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	85	92
N. St. Power Do pf.	3,976,000	..	..	.....	17	18
N. Y. Tr. 5s	8,886,700	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	74	76
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	100	101½
Ont. P. stock	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,868,000	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	78	80
O. & C. B. R. & L. 1st 5s, '28	8,214,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	1,828,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ot. R. & L. pf	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Do 1st 5s, '24	850,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	89	92
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Por. G. El. 5s	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mtg. 5s, '30	3,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101
Pub. S. Cofs	20,047,270	1¾	Q	Mar 30,14	104½	105
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	$40	$45
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	$45	$50
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Roch. R. & L. 5s	5,191,400	..	..	.....	69½	71½
tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s, '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	74	76
Rock. L. & P. 5s	606,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '48	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,832,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Scn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
Scn. Val. L. & Gad. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	95
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jap 1, 14	62½	70
Do con.5s, '32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	97½	100
Scran. El. 5s	4,863,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,14	85½	87½
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	97	99
Degen.5s, '39	12,235,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
S. W. U. Cor.	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 13	31	33½
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Spok. & Inland R. 5s	3,956,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Sup. W. & P. 1st 4s, 31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	88
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	87½	88½
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Mar 16,14	$88	$93
Tamp. Elec. 1st 5s, '32	914,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	16	17

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Apr. 25, 1914. Bid.	Quotation Apr. 25, 1914. Asked.
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	Q	Mar 2, 14	70	71
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	80¾	81½
Un. El. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93½
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	.....	74	78
Do 1st pf.	7,707,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	74	76
Do 2d pf.	2,120,200	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	70	72
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	97½	101
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 14	87½	89½
Do pf.	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 14	85½	87
Do cn. 5s, '51	10,642,350	2	S	M. & S.	82	82½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do 6% cm. pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	55	58
W. St. G. & E	3,503,000	4	..	Jun 30,12	30	40
Do pf.	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	60	70
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98

a—Paid initial dividend of ¼%. June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	565	570
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	208	212
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Feb 2, 14	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	5	S	Dec 30,13	225	230
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	125	135
Century	500,000	2	S	Jan 2, 14	185	195
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	2	S	Jan 2, 14	590	600
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 14	172	177
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	120	130
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	410	425
Cit'y Nat.	2,550,000	2	S	Apr 1, 14	174	180
City (Nat'l.)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	342	348
C. I. & L. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	150	158
Colonial	400,000	2½	S	Mar 31, 14	450	..
Columbia	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 14	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	170	171
Corn Exch.	3,000,000	4	Q	Feb 2, 14	312	317
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 1, 12	60	75
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	160	170
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 14	4300	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	300	350
First Nat.	10,000,000	7a	Q	Apr 1, 14	875	900
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	175	185
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	182	185
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 2, 14	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	375	415
Germania	200,000	112	S	Nov 1, 13	450	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	190	195
Greenwich	500 000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	270	285
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	650	665
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	500	515
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	175	182
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	190	615
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 2, 14	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8s	S	Jan 2, 14	318	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	240	250
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 10,14	224	232
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	167	175
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	165	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	..	310
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	177	185
Mutual	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	310	320
Nat. Nassau	1,000,000	4s	S	Nov 1, 13	170	180
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 14	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 14	372	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 1, 14	825	875
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,14	165	170
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	S	Feb 2, 14	225	255
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	415	430
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	225	240
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	395	425
Second Nat.	100,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	415	430
Security, new	1,000,000	8	S	Feb 1, 14	100	120
Sherman Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	175	185
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31,13	145	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Mar 31,14	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	480	515
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Jul 31,13	575	610

a—Quarterly div. of 8% paid on First Security Co. April 1. b—Incl. 3% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	360	385
Bankers	10,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 14	412	420
B'way Trust	1,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	150	155
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	S	Apr 1, 14	470	485
Col.-Knick.	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 14	425	445
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 14	1010	1025
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 14	135	145
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	..	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	S	Mar 31, 14	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31, 14	300	310
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 2, 14	1100	1135
Fidelity	1,000,000	3s	S	Jan 2, 14	208	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 13	235	245
Fulton	500,000	7	S	Jan 2, 14	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Mar 31, 14	540	547
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 14	170	182
Home	750,000	2	S	Jul 15,07	100	130
Hudson	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	135
Kings Co.	500,000	4	Q	Feb 2, 14	570	..
Lawyers Tit. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	153	158
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 30,07	120	150
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31, 14	350	365
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	130	135
Nassau	600,000	3	Q	Feb 2, 14	130	140
New York	8,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31, 14	530	550
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,13	970	990
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Apr 1, 14	285	295
Queens Co. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 14	400	405
Real Estate	2,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	375	382
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 14	1055	1065

b—Incl. 2% extra. —Also a Christmas div. of 2%, payable Dec. 23, 1913. —Incl. 2½ extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Buff. Gas	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do 5s, '47	5,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	40	45
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '53	..	..	..	.....	22	25
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Cities Serv.	15,718,380	½	M	Apr 1, 14	89	91
Do pf.	27,868,426	½	M	Apr 1, 14	73	75
Col. G. & E. 5s, '27	19,691,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '20	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do deb. mg. 5s, '30	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
Day. Gas 5s	1,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	..
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,836,600	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
E. O. G. 1st 5s	18,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Georgetown Gas 5s, '61	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 13	127	131
Kan. Nat. G.	12,500,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do 1st 5s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	58	65
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98½
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	95	100
N. Am. 5s, '38	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
N. Y. & Q. C. Co. 1st 5s, '52	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	95½	98
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95¼	97
Pac. G. & E.	32,105,300	1½	Q	Jul 15,13	88	89
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 14,14	81½	83
Port. G. & C. 5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '28	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
S'b'k Nat. G.	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	108	112
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¼	99¾
Syrs. Gas 1st 5s, 1940	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	102¼
Syrs. L. & E. con. 5s, '54	6,159,480	2½	S	J. & J.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS, WEEK ENDED APRIL 25

Range for Year 1913. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1914. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Dividend Paid.	Pc.	Period	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	COMPANY.	—Week Ended April 25.— First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Clos'g a Ye'r Ago.	Week's Net Change.	Sales. W'k Ended April 25.
150	110	108	Mar. 11	91	Feb. 20	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	$12,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾		+ 1¾	122
24⅝	18	28	Apr. 17	20⅜	Jan. 6				7,500,000	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	26	26⅜	24½	24½		— 2⅜	31,500
9	7⅝	14¼	Feb. 20	8⅜	Jan. 6				24,907,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½		— ⅜	320
43	40	49	Jan. 26	41¼	Apr. 24				15,616,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	42	42	41½	41½		— ⅝	600
90½	61	78½	Feb. 4	68¾	Apr. 13				152,887,900	Amalgamated Copper Co.	72⅞	74⅛	68¾	68⅞	78⅛	— 3	168,800
57	41¾	59½	Mar. 19	47⅜	Jan. 2				18,330,900	American Agri. Chemical Co.	54	54⅞	50	50		— 4	1,400
99	90	97⅛	Jan. 23	91	Jan. 8				27,112,700	American Agri. Chemical Co. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	94½	— ½	100
50½	19⅝	28½	Jan. 22	19⅝	Apr. 25				15,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	22¼	22¾	19⅝	19⅝	30	— 2½	2,900
86	65	73¼	Jan. 26	68	Mar. 11				5,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.				69½			
96¼	89½	97½	Feb. 11	80	Apr. 25				4,600,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co.	87½	87½	80	80	92	—10	200
136⅝	127⅝	146¾	Feb. 20	125½	Jan. 12				5,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	136½	136½	136½	136½		— 2½	100
46⅞	21	35½	Jan. 27	22⅞	Apr. 20				41,233,300	American Can Co.	25	26	22⅞	25	32	— ⅛	64,000
122½	80¼	96	Jan. 24	87¼	Apr. 24	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	41,233,300	American Can Co. pf.	89⅞	89⅞	87¼	87½	93¼	— 2½	4,810
56⅝	36½	53½	Feb. 4	44½	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co.	49½	49½	45	45	48¾	— 4⅝	5,400
117	108	118	Mar. 9	114	Jan. 20	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	114½	+ ½	100
49⅜	33¼	36⅜	Jan. 26	35½	Apr. 9				16,364,700	American Cities					37¾		
78½	60¼	68	Jan. 26	60	Jan. 5	Jan. 1, 1914	3	SA	20,553,500	American Cities pf.	61½	61½	60½	60⅝	70⅞	— ½	750
87	80	86¼	Mar. 24	83⅜	Apr. 15	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	10,726,700	American Coal Products	83½	83½	82	82			20
100¼	105	106	Jan. 16	102¼	Apr. 22	Apr. 15, 1914	1½	Q	2,500,000	American Coal Products pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼		— ½	100
57⅜	33½	46¼	Feb. 9	37¼	Jan. 8	June 1, 1911	2½	Q	20,237,100	American Cotton Oil Co.	40⅝	40⅝	38	39	44⅝	— 2	2,000
98	92½	97⅜	Mar. 30	94½	Jan. 15	Dec. 1, 1913	2	SA	10,198,800	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.				97½	96		
166	95	110½	Jan. 24	100	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	18,000,000	American Express Co.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	161	— ⅝	137
5¼	3½	5¼	Feb. 6	4	Apr. 16				11,274,100	American Hide & Leather Co.	4	4¼	4	4	4½		300
28½	15⅞	25⅜	Feb. 6	18⅞	Apr. 25	Aug. 15, 1905	1	..	12,548,800	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	21¼	21¼	18⅞	18⅞	24⅜	— 2⅜	1,400
27¾	17	32¾	Feb. 20	24	Jan. 2	July 20, 1907	1⅝	..	16,045,100	American Ice Securities Co.	28	29½	27⅜	28	25	— 1	10,000
12⅜	6⅞	11⅞	Jan. 23	9⅜	Apr. 24				16,750,000	American Linseed Co.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛	100
83⅜	20	31⅜	Jan. 16	27⅞	Apr. 23	Sep. 1, 1908	1⅜	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	27½	27½	27⅜	27⅜		— 2⅜	200
44½	27	37⅞	Jan. 31	28	Apr. 24	Aug. 26, 1908	1½	..	25,000,000	American Locomotive	30½	30⅝	28	28	34½	— 2½	850
106¾	94	102½	Mar. 25	96	Jan. 6	Jan. 21, 1914	1⅝	Q	25,000,000	American Locomotive pf.	97⅝	97⅝	96½	96½	103	— 1⅞	405
15	5¼	9¼	Jan. 26	7	Jan. 13				5,739,200	American Malt Corporation				7½	9		
61¼	41⅞	50¼	Jan. 24	42	Jan. 3	Nov. 3, 1913	2	SA	8,838,900	American Malt Corporation pf.				48½	49¾		
74⅝	58½	71⅝	Feb. 4	57	Apr. 25	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	66	66	57	57½	67⅝	— 8⅝	31,925
107	97	105	Jan. 27	97½	Apr. 25	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	101¼	101½	97½	97½	101½	— 4¼	2,215
86	79½	85	Jan. 19	82	Mar. 12	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	30,000,000	American Smelting Sec. pf., B.					83⅝		
163	150	172	Jan. 31	137	Apr. 25	Apr. 1, 1914	3	Q	11,001,700	American Snuff Co.	160	160	157	157	160	— 3½	800
105	100	104	Feb. 20	99¾	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	3,940,800	American Snuff Co. pf., new							
40½	25	37¼	Feb. 16	28	Jan. 6	Mar. 31, 1914	1¼	Q	16,218,000	American Steel Foundries	30¼	30¾	30	30	34		300
116	99⅛	108¾	Jan. 24	97	Mar. 12	Apr. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co.	100¼	100¾	99½	99⅝	111⅜	— ½	2,900
116⅜	110⅛	113⅝	Jan. 7	107⅞	Mar. 31	Apr. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	110	110¼	109½	109⅝	113⅞	— ⅞	315
66⅛	59	59	Feb. 10	50	Feb. 10	Mar. 1, 1914	1½	Q	14,000,000	American Tel. & Cable Co.				59			
140	110	124¼	Jan. 30	117⅛	Jan. 2	Apr. 15, 1914	2	Q	344,649,300	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	120¼	120¼	118¾	119	129¼	— 1¼	6,810
204½	200	256	Mar. 23	215	Apr. 25	Mar. 2, 1914	5	Q	40,242,400	American Tobacco Co.	227	227	215	215⅜	219¼	—14⅞	1,325
104	90	103¼	Feb. 20	101⅜	Jan. 7	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	51,817,700	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	106	106	103½	106	108	+ ½	400
23½	15	20⅞	Jan. 28	13½	Mar. 4				20,000,000	American Woolen Co.					15½		
82	74	83	Jan. 26	72½	Mar. 4	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	40,000,000	American Woolen Co. pf.	75½	75½	74⅞	74⅞		— 1½	538
32¼	11⅞	17⅝	Jan. 23	10	Apr. 22	Apr. 1, 1913	1	Q	12,500,000	American Writing Paper pf.	12½	12½	10	11⅛	27½	— 2⅞	500
41½	30⅞	38¼	Feb. 3	32	Apr. 25	Apr. 15, 1914	75c	Q	108,312,700	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	33⅜	33⅝	32	32¼	37⅞	— 1⅞	7,125
12⅜	22	29⅞	Jan. 8	14½	Apr. 23	Oct. 1, 1913	1	..	9,990,000	Assets Realization Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	104	— 1⅝	100
43¼	42¼	47	Jan. 29	43	Jan. 29				40,000,000	Associated Oil Co.				43			
106⅜	90¼	100⅝	Jan. 23	91⅜	Apr. 25	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	195,631,000	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	95½	95¼	91⅜	92	101	— 3⅝	11,350
102¼	96	101⅛	Feb. 9	97½	Jan. 13	Feb. 2, 1914	2½	SA	114,199,500	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	100	100	100	100		310
133⅜	112	126	Jan. 3	116	Jan. 3	Jan. 10, 1914	3½	SA	67,558,000	Atlantic Coast Line	120	120	116	116	121	— 6½	900
53⅛	36⅛	52¼	Mar. 5	38½	Jan. 7	Jan. 1, 1914	1	SA	20,000,000	BALDWIN LOCOMO. WORKS	48	48	45	45	44¼	— 3½	600
105¼	100¼	108¼	Mar. 23	102½	Jan. 9	Jan. 1, 1914	3½	SA	20,000,000	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	108⅛	108⅛	108	108	104½	— 2	200
106⅜	90⅜	98⅜	Jan. 26	87¼	Apr. 24	Mar. 2, 1914	3	SA	152,314,800	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅝	88⅝	87¼	88	98½	— ⅛	13,125
88	77¼	83⅜	Jan. 29	77¾	Jan. 6	Mar. 2, 1914	2	SA	60,000,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80½	81	80¾	80¾	80	— ¼	750
1⅝	1	1¼	Feb. 10	½	Apr. 24	Dec. 31, 1907	12½c	..	8,931,280	Batopilas Mining	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	1¼		800
41½	25	44¾	Mar. 11	29½	Jan.				14,882,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	39½	40¼	37½	39	33	— ⅜	8,700
74	62¼	86	Mar. 11	68	Jan. 10	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	14,908,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	84½	84½	82¾	82¾	89½	— 2½	500
92⅜	83⅜	94¼	Mar. 6	87½	Jan. 3	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	64,709,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	90	90⅜	88⅝	88¾	89¼	— 1⅞	11,100
137⅞	120	130	Jan. 24	121	Jan. 5	Apr. 2, 1914	1½	Q	17,999,000	Brooklyn Union Gas	125½	125½	124	124	126	— 2	600
8⅜	6¼	8⅜	Feb. 24	6½	Apr. 14				7,000,000	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.	6½	6½	6½	6¾	8		100
116	100½	*107⅞	Apr. 6	*107⅝	Apr. 6	Feb. 16, 1914	3	SA	10,500,000	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh				*107⅞			
81	25	29	Jan. 27	26	Jan. 13	Mar. 2, 1914	¾	Q	14,647,200	Butterick Co.	26½	26½	26½	26½		— ½	100
56½	16	30⅜	Feb. 6	18	Jan. 2	July 1, 1913	1¼	..	14,611,800	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM	22	22⅝	18	18½	40	— 4½	3,200
86	45	68	Mar. 20	50⅜	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	12,320,500	California Petroleum pf.	60	60½	55	56	69½	— 6	1,525
63	58½	61⅛	Jan. 15	60	Apr. 20	Feb. 2, 1914	1½	SA	15,000,000	Canada Southern	60¼	60¼	60	60		— 1¼	200
268⅜	204	270½	Feb. 4	183½	Apr. 23	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q	259,953,800	Canadian Pacific	190	200⅜	188¼	189⅞	242½	— 9⅝	165,200
235	195	230	Jan. 2	218	Apr. 20	Apr. 1, 1914	4	Ex.	41,572,900	Case (J. I.) Threshing Machine pf.	83	83	80	80½	90½	— 4⅜	505
116½	106¼	118	Mar. 18	111⅜	Jan. 6	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	39,592,800	Central Leather Co.	34½	35½	33½	33¾	23⅝	— 1½	19,200
43⅛	30	36	Feb. 5	28	Jan. 15	Nov.,	1896	1	33,279,200	Central Leather Co. pf.	99¼	99⅞	99	99	99½	+ ⅛	800
39⅞	21	38	Jan. 26	29⅝	Apr. 24				27,436,800	Central of New Jersey				320			
110	100	106	Jan. 30	105	Jan. 19				10,000,000	Central & South American Tel.	107	107	107	107		— 1	10
80	57½	68	Jan. 22	50¼	Apr. 15	Mar. 31, 1914	1	Q	42,700,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅞	53¼	50½	50⅝	64¼	— ⅜	15,200
18	7¼	11⅝	Jan. 6	9½	Mar. 16	Feb. 15, 1910	2	..	16,537,800	Chicago & Alton				9½			
25⅜	17¼	19	Jan. 22	12	Apr. 6	Jan. 16, 1911	2	..	19,487,600	Chicago & Alton pf.							
17⅞	10⅛	14½	Jan. 23	11	Apr. 21				45,188,900	Chicago Great Western	11	11¾	11	11	14⅜	— 1	910
35	23	33⅜	Mar. 31	27½	Jan.				43,783,700	Chicago Great Western pf.	31	31	29¼	29½	39⅝	— 3½	975
116¼	96⅜	107⅛	Feb.	94½	Apr. 25	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	116,833,400	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	98	98¼	94½	95	107	— 3⅝	21,245
145	131½	143	Feb. 6	134⅜	Apr. 22	Mar. 2, 1914	3½	SA	116,274,800	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	135	135	134⅞	134⅞	136½	— 2⅞	300
138	123	136⅝	Feb. 14	128	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	130,121,700	Chicago & Northwestern	131½	131¼	129⅞	129⅞	129	— 2¼	1,000
188	171¼	180	Jan. 24	170	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	2	Q	22,395,100	Chicago & Northwestern pf.				175			
125	119½	130	Jan. 22	125	Mar. 30	Feb. 28, 1914	3½	SA	18,556,200	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.				125			
47⅝	30⅝	44	Feb. 4	37	Apr. 23	Mar. 31, 1914	75c	Q	4,329,500	Chino Copper	40	40¼	37	37⅝	39¼	— 3½	17,800
54	34⅞	46	Jan. 23	35	Apr. 13	Sep.,	1910	2	47,056,300	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.				25	50⅜		
94¾	60	70	Feb. 9	55	Apr. 23	July 21, 1913	1¼	..	10,000,000	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	55½	56	55	55		— 3	400
		70	Feb. 13	68¼	Feb. 25	Feb. 1, 1914	1	..	18,000,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co.				69			
		104½	Feb. 14	101½	Apr. 22	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	8,300,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co. pf.	101⅜	103	101¼	101½		— ⅝	480
41½	24½	34½	Feb. 5	27⅛	Apr. 24	Apr. 15, 1902	1¾	SA	34,235,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28⅝	29	27½	28	32⅜	— ⅝	1,500
155	150	146	Apr.	140	Apr. 18	Jan. 1, 1910	4	SA	2,000,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.				140			
33	32⅜	28½	Jan.	27	Mar. 19	Dec. 31, 1912	1	..	31,000,000	Colorado & Southern	21⅞	23¾	21⅞	23¾	31	+ 1¾	200
69	60	62	Jan.	28	Mar. 19	Oct. 1, 1913	2	..	8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 1st pf.				46	68		
65½	55	35	Mar.	26	Mar. 24	Oct. 1, 1913	2	..	8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.				35			
142⅜	125⅛	139¼	Jan.	24	127⅛	Apr. 25	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q	96,816,500	Consolidated Gas Co.	129¼	130	127½	127½	130	— 3	1,300
17⅛	7⅜	13⅝	Jan.	31	7¾	Mar. 25			45,777,300	Corn Products Refining Co.	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	10¼		3,310
79¼	61½	72	Jan.	20	60	Mar. 25	Apr. 15, 1914	1¼	Q	29,826,900	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	62⅝	63½	62½	63½	65¼	+ 1	1,270
77	74	80	Jan.	20	80	Jan. 20	Dec. 15, 1913	3	SA	2,997,800	Crex Carpet Co.				80			
100½	91¼	99¾	Feb.	3	91¾	Jan. 2	Mar. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	37,828,500	DEERE & CO. pf.					92¾	95⅝	
167	147½	159½	Feb.	4	145¼	Apr. 22	Mar. 20, 1914	2½	Q	42,593,000	Delaware & Hudson	149¼	149¼	145½	147¾	157½	— 2	1,600
445	330	405	Jan.	26	385	Jan. 2	Apr. 20, 1914	2½	Q	42,277,000	Delaware, Lack. & Western	395	395	395	395	400⅜		200
23⅛	13⅜	19¼	Jan.	31	10⅛	Feb. 25			38,000,000	Denver & Rio Grande	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼		+ ⅝	200
41	23	31¼	Feb.	4	19½	Apr. 17	Jan. 15, 1911		49,778,400	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	36		200
		*113	Apr.	21	*113	Apr. 21	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	13,473,200	Detroit Edison	113	113	113	113			40
80⅜	67¼	73	Jan.	30	72	Jan. 17	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	12,500,000	Detroit United Ry.					75½		
21⅜	9⅜	20½	Mar.	4	13⅜	Apr. 20	Oct. 31, 1912	½	30,815,300	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	15	15¼	13¾	14	15¼	— 1	2,980
8½	4	6	Feb.	26	4	Feb. 26			12,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	4	4	4	4	7		10
16¼	10	11	Jan.	26	9	Apr. 20			10,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	9	9	9	9	13¾		100
32½	20¼	32½	Jan.	23	25⅜	Apr. 25			112,378,900	ERIE	27⅝	28¼	25¾	26	28½	— 1⅞	56,000
49½	33½	49¾	Jan.	27	40⅛	Apr. 25	Feb. 20, 1907	2	..	47,392,400	Erie 1st pf.	43½	43½	40½	40½	43¾	— 3⅞	7,500
41	28¼	40¼	Jan.	23	35	Jan. 2	Apr. 9, 1907	2	..	16,000,000	Erie 2d pf.	36	36	35½	35½	35½	— 1⅞	400
18	11	15	Jan.	24	15	Jan. 24	Jan. 15, 1909	1½	..	6,000,000	FEDERAL MINING & SMELT.				15			
44	33	43	Jan.	27	31¼	Apr. 20	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q	12,000,000	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	36½	36½	31¼	31¼		— 5¾	330
183¼	175	180	Jan.	23	170	Apr. 9	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	10,855,700	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	108½	109	108½	109	184		200
109⅝	102	109	Apr.	23	107½	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	15,749,400	General Chemical Co. pf.				109		+ ⅛	
144	139¾	140	Jan.	20	140	Jan. 3	Apr. 15, 1914	2	Q	101,381,500	General Electric Co.	144	144	141	141	138	— 3	2,974
40	25	82⅜	Apr.	13	37⅜	Jan. 2			16,018,300	General Motors	79⅝	79⅝	71⅜	72⅜	27	— 7½	4,635
81¾	70	95	Feb.	19	77¼	Jan. 5	Nov. 1, 1913	3½	14,326,900	General Motors pf.	92	92	89½	89¾	74	— 2	1,750
68	15½	28⅞	Apr.	17	19⅜	Jan. 17	Feb. 15, 1913	1	60,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	24	27¾	23¼	24	31⅜	— 3⅞	6,500
105¼	13⅜	91	Feb.	3	79⅜	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	30,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	94½	+ 1	100
125⅜	119¾	134¾	Apr.	4	119	Apr. 25	Feb. 1914	1¾	230,792,400	Great Northern pf.	121½	121⅝	119	119½	125½	— 2¾	19,140
128	116½	131¼	Feb.	10	129	Jan. 20				Gt. No. pf. sub. rcts., full paid					103¾		
41¼	25½	39¼	Jan.	19	29⅛	Apr. 25	Nov. 25, 1913	50c	1,500,000	Great Northern cfs. for ore prop.	32	32¼	29½	29⅝	33½	— 2⅜	6,400
52⅝	40⅜	57½	Apr.	2	44⅜	Jan. 8	Apr. 1, 1914	87½c	20,391,800	Guggenheim Exploration	52⅜	53	48¾	49¼	44⅞	— 3⅝	7,710
87	80	*84	Mar.	7	*80	Apr. 14	Nov. 15, 1913	3	15,000,000	HAVANA EL. RY., L. & P.					*80		
96	90	*96	Mar.	6	*92	Feb. 5	Nov. 15, 1913	3	15,000,000	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf.					90		
180	150	165	Feb.	4	159	Apr. 24	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	4,000,000	Helme (G. W.) Co.	160	160	159	159	160½	— 3	200
113	109	115	Mar.	26	110	Jan. 13	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	3,941,000	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½		— 1½	100
125	125	127	Jan.	31	125	Jan. 24	Mar. 31, 1914	2	11,000,000	Hocking Valley				127			
120	100⅜	120¼	Mar.	14	116	Jan. 19	Apr. 25, 1914	65c	25,116,000	Homestake Mining				118	106		
128⅞	102¾	115	Jan.	26	107	Jan. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	109,296,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	110	110	107½	107⅝	115¼	— 2⅜	1,400
19½	13⅞	18½	Mar.	24	15½	Jan. 2			14,459,160	Inspiration Consolidated Copper	17	17	15⅝	15⅝	17	— 1½	5,810
19⅝	12⅜	16⅜	Jan.	24	13¼	Apr. 25			60,419,500	Interboro-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	14¼	14⅜	13¼	13¼	15	— 1¼	4,224
65⅝	45	63	Jan.	24	58	Apr. 25			16,955,900	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	60¾	60¾	58	58¾	53	— 2⅝	7,400
39	33	38	Jan.	30	33½	Mar. 20			28,755,100	Inter.-Met. pf. vot. tr. c. ext.				58¾			
39	5	10	Jan.	24	4	Jan. 8			7,520,000	International Agricultural Co.				6¼	9		
90	26	36	Jan.	26	25	Mar. 23	Jan. 15, 1913	3½	12,955,600	International Agricultural Co. pf.				25			
111½	96	113½	Jan.	22	100⅜	Apr. 25	Apr. 15, 1914	1¼	39,997,300	International Harvester, N. J.	103	103	100¾	100⅝	103⅞	— 2	2,200
116	111	118⅜	Mar.	4	113½	Jan. 3	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	29,992,800	International Harvester, N. J., pf.				116	112		
110¼	95½	102	Jan.	22	100	Apr. 3	Apr. 15, 1914	1¼	39,996,400	International Harvester Corp.	100⅞	100⅞	100	100		— 1	475
114⅜	111	117¼	Feb.	18	114⅞	Jan. 6	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	29,996,400	International Harvester Corp. pf.	60¾	60¾	58	58¾	53	— 2⅝	7,400
12⅜	6¼	10⅝	Feb.	2	7⅝	Apr. 21			17,442,900	International Paper Co.	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	9¼	— ⅛	500
48½	32⅜	41	Jan.	31	33¼	Apr. 20	Apr. 15, 1914	½	22,539,700	International Paper Co. pf.	34½	35	33½	35	40	+ ¾	400
18⅜	4½	9⅞	Jan.	19	6⅛	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1905	½	17,762,500	International Steam Pump Co.				7			
70	16⅞	29	Jan.	19	19	Jan. 2	Feb. 1, 1913	1½	11,350,000	International Steam Pump Co. pf.				23¼	38½		
10¾	7¼	11	Jan.	21	7	Jan. 17			8,552,300	Iowa Central				7			
22	13	13⅛	Apr.	17	13¼	Apr. 17	May 1, 1909	1½	2,422,700	Iowa Central pf.				13⅜			
78	53½	74½	Apr.	14	65½	Jan. 30	Apr. 1, 1914	1	18,510,000	KANSAS CITY, FT. S. & M. pf.	74	74	74	74	70	— ½	112
25⅝	21⅜	27⅜	Jan.	31	23	Apr. 25			80,000,000	Kansas City Southern	24	24⅜	23	23	23¾	— 1	2,700
61½	26	39	Jan.	23	28	Jan. 15	Apr. 15, 1914	1½	21,000,000	Kansas City Southern pf.	59	59	59	59		+ ½	300
94	77	91	Mar.	14	80	Jan. 15	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	6,000,000	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	89	89¼	89	89¼	87	+ 3½	300
110	106¼	108½	Apr.	1	106	Mar. 12	Feb. 1, 1914	1¾	2,750,000	Kayser (Julius) & Co. 1st pf				108½			
83	58	105	Feb.	25	81	Jan. 6	Jan. 2, 1914	2	4,981,600	Kresge (S. S.

LABOR UNION WOMEN GROW 111 PER CENT.

Number 78,522 of 665,248 Organized Workers in State—Most in Textile Trades.

GAINS IN EVERY INDUSTRY

This City Has 67 New Unions, with a Total Membership of 491,793, or 74 Per Cent. of State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—There was an increase of 26.3 per cent. in the membership of organized labor in this State for the year ended Sept. 30 last, the membership on that date aggregating 665,248, of whom 78,522 were women, the largest aggregate yet reached. There were 213 new organizations formed, with a net increase of 174. The organizations number 2,648. These figures are taken from the bulletin of the State Labor Department.

The increase of men in organized trades was 20 per cent and of women 111 per cent. This more than doubling of the union membership of women increased the proportion which organized women bear to the total number of organized workers of the State from 7 to 11.8 per cent. The increase of women was localized industrially in clothing and textiles, and geographically in New York City. The number of organizations composed of women exclusively increased from 16 to 24.

New York City had 29 per cent. of the organizations and 74 per cent. of the membership, the city's increase being 67 unions and 114,084 members. New York City's total membership is 491,793. Buffalo gained 15 unions and 10,634 members; Rochester 17 unions and 4,775 members.

Yonkers lost 1,385 members, being one of six cities which fell behind. Yonkers's decrease was 23 per cent., dropping it to the last place among the first and second class cities.

In membership every industry gained, and every industry save one, tobacco, which remained stationary, gained in the number of organizations. In the building industry the gain in membership was confined to the building and paving trades. Of the total gain in that industry, 77 per cent. was in New York City, chiefly among the decorators, while the next largest gain was in Rochester, where there was an increase of 13 per cent.

The clothing industry, which on Sept. 30, 1912, took the lead in the State in its union membership, continued to increase its lead, until at the close of the last fiscal year it was 88,000 in excess of the building industry, and included one-third of the total union membership of the State. The clothing industry membership was then 226,528. The building industry at the same time had a membership of 138,738. The transportation industry was third, with a total membership of 93,995.

There were 29 distinct trades, or branches of trade, each of which had at least one labor organization, as compared with 279 such trades the previous year. In sixty-five trades there was a union membership of 2,000 or more, as compared with sixty such trades a year ago. Eight trades—basters, knitters, underwear makers, electrical apparatus makers, carriage, wagon, and automobile workers, laundry workers, dock builders, and shirtmakers—appear in this list which were not included in 1912, while three trades—rock drillers and tool sharpeners, steamfitters and helpers, and boilermakers—which were included in the list a year ago do not appear in the 1913 list.

The union membership increased in fifty-four of these trades, decreased in ten, and remained stationary in the organization of actors and chorus singers. Coat, pants, and vest makers, reporting a gain of 31,000 members, moved up from twentieth to second place in the list; waist, dress, and wrapper makers, with a gain of 28,000, moved up from sixteenth to third place, and basters, entering the list in 1913 with a gain of 10,000, took thirteenth place. There were 6 decreases of as much as 500 members in two trades only—hodcarriers and shirtmakers.

In the number of organizations, thirty trades in this list increased, eight trades decreased, and twenty-seven trades remained unchanged. The largest organizations were eleven organizations of boot and shoe workers, ten of coat, pants and vest makers, eight of paper and pulp workers, and seven of longshoremen. The largest decrease was of five organizations of electrical workers.

CONFER ON FRISCO RAILROAD

Receivers Not to Issue Certificates To Pay Bond Interest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 25.—An informal conference was held here to-day between the Frisco Railroad receivers, their counsel, and the representatives of the security holders in regard to the payment of the interest on the general lien 5s out of the proceeds of receivers' certificates to be issued for that purpose. As a result Judge Sanborn indicated that in view of the uncertain business outlook and the other requirements of the receivership he would not authorize the issuance of certificates for the payment of this interest.

It is understood that arrangements have been made by Speyer & Co. for advancing to the general lien bondholders who have deposited their bonds under the Speyer bondholders' agreement the amount of their May coupons and that a formal public announcement of this will be made by Speyer & Co. prior to May 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—All that remains of the Western and Northern disturbance of the last four days are two small secondary centres of depression, one over Northern Virginia and the other off the Southeast New England Coast. The latter is developing to the northeast, and advisory warnings have been sent to the East Maine Coast. The rains from these disturbances covered New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the eastern lower lake region, and the upper Ohio Valley during the last twenty-four hours, and they still continue in New York and New England. It will be colder Tuesday in the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys and probably lower Ohio Valley, and somewhat warmer Tuesday in New England, the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region.

FORECASTS: TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, Tuesday, unsettled and warmer, probably showers by night; gentle to moderate north to east winds.

Eastern New York—Clearing Monday, Tuesday increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer; moderate north winds, becoming variable.

Southern New England—Cloudy Monday, rain in east portion, Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer; moderate to fresh north winds, becoming variable Tuesday.

Northern New England—Rain south, rain or snow north portion Monday, with fresh, shifting winds becoming north, probably strong on East Maine Coast. Tuesday, generally fair and slightly warmer.

Western New York—Fair Monday, warmer. Tuesday, showers, gentle to moderate east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	51	44	6 P. M.	67	48
6 A. M.	51	47	6 P. M.	59	47
9 A. M.	62	47	9 P. M.	57	47
12 M.	64	48	12 P. M.	56	46

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 12:30 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.93 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1.15—1,740	Amsterdam Av.; Ruban & Sundman	$100
4:50—6	1st Av.; D. Meyer	Slight
9:15—1,030	2d Av.; P. Parker	Slight
9:40—31	W. 17 St.; J. Feinberg	Slight
P.M.		
3:40—28	W. 116 St.; L. Israelson	Slight
4:15—39	W. 99 St.; B. Williams	Slight
5:05—1,000	Flatey Av.; W. Jacobs	$200
5:00—319	Broadway, Necstyle & Co.	$10,000
6:10—332	6th Av.; Fox Dental Parlor	$300
9:55—987	E. 163 St.; S. Kilkuk	Slight
10:00—32-34	W. 40 St.; Engineers Club	Slight
10:45—237-9	W. 50 St.; Longacre Garage	Slight

RAILROADS SHOW LOSSES.

$59,122,145 Income Shrinkage in Eight Months on 35 Systems.

The thirty-five railroad systems in official classification territory which are applying for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates have compiled and just filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission data setting forth results of their operations for the first eight months of the present fiscal year.

During the period from July 1 to Feb. 28 the revenue of these companies decreased from $961,509,861 to $910,346,537 as compared with the previous year. For the same period expenses increased from $645,404,198 to $668,564,514.

There was thus a decrease in revenues of $51,163,324, and an increase in expenses amounting to $37,960,321, or a loss in net operating income of $59,122,145. When to the foregoing fact is added an increase in taxes of $2,507,471 and a decrease in net revenue from outside operations of $1,044 as shown a loss in operating income of $63,355,881, or 26 per cent.

Assuming that no additional money has been invested in these properties since July 1 of last year, the returns for the current eight months show 4.67 per cent. earned on property investment, as against 5.53 per cent. in the corresponding eight months of last year.

Vocational Report by June 1.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Hearings were held in Washington last week by the national commission charged with the duty of finding out the needs for vocational education, and whether national grants to stimulate the States are necessary to promote any of the desirable forms of vocational education. The commission is working on the material presented at the hearing, and will make a report by June 1, embodying its recommendations and a tentative bill for Federal support of such forms of vocational education as the needs of the country demand.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transports of even date.....April 30

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru.....April 30

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....May 1

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....May 4

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Nile.....May 4

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....May 7

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, March 17; Hongkong, March 25; Shanghai, March 28; Yokohama, April 3, and Honolulu, April 16—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east on April 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, April 27.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 2; Hongkong, April 2; Shanghai, April 4, and Yokohama, April 11—which arrived per steamer India, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, April 28.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, March 29; Auckland, March 30; Melbourne, April 3; Sydney, April 4, and Honolulu, April 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on April 23 and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, April 28.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises, 5:06 | Sun sets, 6:51 | Moon sets, 9:31

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:40	8:56	2:46	3:03
Governors Island	9:03	9:19	3:10	3:26
Hell Gate	10:38	11:00	4:52	4:07

Arrived—Sunday, April 26.

SS Pretoria, Hamburg, April 11.
SS Iverna, Gibraltar, April 15.
SS Wapello, Liverpool, April 9.
SS Manzanillo, Havana, April 21.
SS Suriname, Puerto Barrios, April 20
SS Tryn, Belize, April 10.
SS Alliance, Colon, April 19.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, April 23.
SS Calabria, Palermo, April 10.
SS Martha Washington, Algiers, April 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Chicago City	Swansea	April 10
L. Vas Nassau	Haiti	April 20
Tennyson	Barbados	April 20
Santurice	Porto Rico	April 20
America	Naples	April 18
Caledonia	Glasgow	April 18
Minneapolis	Southampton	April 18
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	April 18
Georgic	Liverpool	April 16
Ravamon	San Juan	April 22
Brazos	San Juan	April 22
Virginia	Inagua	April 23
Vigilancia	Santiago	April 22
Highland Maria	Montevideo	April 5
Bermudian	Bermuda	April 25
El Valle	Galveston	April 21
Proteus	New Orleans	April 22

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	April 21
Vaderland	Antwerp	April 18
Kursk	Libau	April 18
Santa Anna	Gibraltar	April 19
Dryden	Santos	April 18
Florizel	St. John's	April 22
Kristianafjord	Bergen	April 17
Progreso	Curacao	April 20
Pascal	Trinidad	April 20
Denver	Galveston	April 22
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 26

DUE WEDNESDAY.

President Grant	Southampton	April 19
Grosser Kurfurst	Bremen	April 23
Talamanca	Port Limon	April 22
Saratoga	Havana	April 25
Prinz Sigismund	Kingston	April 23
Parima	St. Thomas	April 24
Olinda	Nipe	April 18
Manchioneal	Jamaica	April 24
Cheyenne	Liverpool	April 11
El Norte	Galveston	April 23
Vinland	Macoris	April 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen		1:00 A.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam		1:00 A.M.
Taormina, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Roma, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Pathfinder, Turks Island		12:00 M.
Oceanic, Trieste		3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Luristan, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Provence, Havre	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pathfinder, Turks Island		12:00 M.
Oceania, Trieste		3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Luristan, Cardenas		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans		1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Sant' Anna, (Fabre Line,) Marseilles to New York, was 720 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 2 A. M.; due Friday, April 24. SS Finnmarken (Norwegian-American Line,) Christiania to New York, was 715 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 8 A. M. SS Nieuw Amsterdam, (Holland America Line,) Rotterdam to New York, was 272 miles E. of Sandy Hook at noon; due 27th, afternoon. SS Kursk, (Russian-American Line,) Libau to New York, was 290 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 11:30 A. M.; due 27th, forenoon. SS Caledonia, (Anchor Line,) Glasgow to New York, was 270 miles E. of Sandy Hook at noon; due 27th, forenoon. SS Minneapolis, (Atlantic Transport Line,) London to New York, was 186 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 6:30 P. M.; due 27th, forenoon. SS Georgic, (White Star Line,) Liverpool to New York, was 312 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 11:30 A. M.; due 27th, afternoon. SS Vaterland, (Red Star Line,) Antwerp to New York, was 339 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.; due 28th, forenoon.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Lusitania, New York for Liverpool, was 278 miles W. at 1 P. M.; due Fishguard 27th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Parima, St. Thomas to New York, was 759 miles S. at noon.
SS Olinda, Nipe Bay to New York, was 47 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Frieda, Subige to New York, was 148 miles W. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 110 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Obidense, Kingston to New York, was 165 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 196 miles S. at noon.
SS John D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 186 miles E. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 220 miles S. at noon.
SS Tennyson, Buenos Aires to New York, was 60 miles S. at noon.
SS Dempsey, Galveston to New York, was 148 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 270 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Santiago, Tampico to New York, was 240 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 270 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 107 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 170 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 104 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radnorf, Port Arthur to New York, was 200 miles S. at 8 A. M.
SS Bavamon, San Juan to New York, was 310 miles S. at noon.
SS Calamares, Port Limon to New York, was 74 miles S. at 8 P. M. 25th.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 282 miles E. S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles S. of Cape Fear Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 590 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 101 miles N. E. of Morro Castle at 7 P. M.
SS Vigilancia, Guantanamo to New York, was 212 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Tampa to New York, was 120 miles W. of Tampa Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 62 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Columbia, at Moville, April 26.
SS Cretic, at Yokohama, April 25.
SS Laconia, at Patras, April 26.
SS Moltke, at Gibraltar, April 26.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, April 26.
SS St. Louis, from Cherbourg, April 25.
SS Noordam, from Boulogne, April 25.
SS Cameronia, from Moville, April 25.
SS Kroonland, from Dover, April 26.

Passed.

SS Finland, New York for Antwerp, passed Lizard.
SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, New York for Bremen, passed Scilly.
SS Chesapeake, New York for Hamburg, passed Brow of Head.
SS Buffalo, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.
SS Carpovado, New York for Constantinople passed Gibraltar.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE
447 Ships
1,417,710 TONS
Largest S.S.Co. in the WORLD

GOING OR COMING
TRAVEL BY World's Largest Steamships
"IMPERATOR"
(919 feet—52,000 Tons)
May 16, June 6, June 27, and regularly thereafter.
July 18, Aug. 12, Sept. 5,
"VATERLAND"
(956 feet—55,000 Tons)
May 26, June 16, July 7, and regularly thereafter.
August 1, August 22, Sept. 12,
PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG and the
*Victoria Luise..April 30, 1 P. M.
‡‡Pretoria.....May 1, 12 noon
Kais'n Aug. Vic.May 7, 8 A. M.
Pres. Grant.....May 9, 11 A. M.
‡‡Pennsylvania..May 14, 3 P. M.
‡Hamburg direct. §Second cabin.
*First cabin only. †From Pier 84, foot West Houston St.
‡From Pier 2, foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.
MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
Steamers leave Pier foot 33d St., South Brooklyn.
S. S. Hamburg, May 19, 3 P. M.
S. S. Moltke.....June 2, 8 P. M.
S. S. Hamburg.....June 30, 3 P. M.
S. S. Moltke.....July 18, 3 P. M.
From BOSTON to London, Paris, Hamburg
Cleveland.....April 30, 10 A. M.
Rhaetia.....May 9, 10 A. M.
TWO CRUISES IN 1915
Around the World
Through the PANAMA CANAL
From New York by Cruising Steamers
"Cincinnati," Jan. 16
AND
"Cleveland," Jan. 31
135 DAYS EACH CRUISE $900 and up
including all necessary expenses.
In order to secure choice location, rooms should be booked now.
Write for Information.
Hamburg-American Line
41-45 B'way, N. Y.
Phone 9100 Rector.

EUROPE 90 Tours Under Escort MARSTERS 31 West 30th St., N. Y.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $3.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:00 P. M. Str. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. LV. Pier 36, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 4:00 P. M. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:30 P. M.; Sts. CHESTER W. CHAPIN and CITY OF LOWELL.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 36, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days, 3:45 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Bridgeport Line. Week days. Lv. Pier 29, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 6121.
The New England Steamship Co.

"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Fall River and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 29, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free. Outside Rooms, $1.00. Wireless Equipment. Uptown Office—Broadway & 23d St. 'Phone Spring 9401.

MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
Fare 1.00 ROUND TRIP, $1.60. GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
SCENIC Daily except Sun. Pier 26, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 125th St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9236 Spring.

BAY STATE LINE $2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Worcester, $2.40; Providence direct, $2.50.
Ocean to Ocean Tours Inexpensive, $17.50.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 3700 Spring.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Passenger service Mon., Wed., Fri., Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight Service Daily. 'Phone 1691 Spring.

SAUGERTIES BOAT leaves Pier 43, foot of Christopher St., Mons., Weds., & Fridays 6:30 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application of THE HEPPE-SCHOEN PAPER BOX CO. for authority to change its name to THE HEPPE PAPER BOX COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that The Heppe-Schoen Paper Box Co., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to The Heppe Paper Box Company, Inc.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1914.

THE HEPPE-SCHOEN PAPER BOX CO.
HEPPE WESS, President.
MORRIS L. STRAUSS, Attorney for Petitioner, 1,328 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COCKBURN-McELVAIN CORPORATION, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part II., in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 12th day of May, nineteen hundred and fourteen, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to THE STANDARD GAS POWER CORPORATION.

Dated at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 17th day of April, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

THE COCKBURN-McELVAIN CORPORATION.
By Henry M. Ward, President.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application of THE HEPPE-SCHOEN PAPER BOX CO. for authority to change its name to THE HEPPE PAPER BOX COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that The Heppe-Schoen Paper Box Co., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to The Heppe Paper Box Company, Inc.

Dated New York, April 16th, 1914.

THE HEPPE-SCHOEN PAPER BOX CO.
HEPPE WESS, President.
MORRIS L. STRAUSS, Attorney for Petitioner, 1,328 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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Dated at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 17th day of April, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

THE COCKBURN-McELVAIN CORPORATION.
By Henry M. Ward, President.

Germany's Leading Exclusive Hotels

BERLIN
The Atlantic-Kaiserhof
Right OPPOSITE the NEW U.S.A. EMBASSY.

HAMBURG
The Atlantic-Pfordte
FACING THE BEAUTIFUL ALSTER LAKE.

THE CHOICE OF CRITIC AND CONNOISSEUR.
Highest Class of Service always maintained at these Unusual Hotels.
Same Management! Same Attention! Same Excellence!
Write for the "Kaiserhof" and "Atlantic" Booklet, as well as the "Kaiserhof, Berlin," Booklet. Free from THE DORLAND TRAVEL SERVICE, International Sleeping Car Co., 281 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

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Americans visiting London should make their headquarters the historic Hotel Cecil—the most centrally-situated and most famous of London Hotels.
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A Welcome to the Trans-Atlantic Traveller.
Now open for the reception of visitors. Every modern luxurious innovation.
MIDLAND ADELPHI HOTEL, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

The Famous London Business Rendezvous
SAVOY HOTEL
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THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

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ROME.

Waldorf Hotel London

EDEN HOTEL, BERLIN
Roof Garden. Open Air Restaurant. Grillroom.

BAD NEUENAHR
(Near Cologne, Rhineland, Germany)
Famous Apollinaris Springs.
Dorland Travel Office, 281 5th Ave., N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
*Kr. Wm. der Grosse..April 28
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm.April 30
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....May 7
‡‡Seydlitz.....May 7
*George Washington.....May 10
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie..May 19
*Sails at 1 A. M.—‡Carries 50 (1st) cabin.—*Carries one cabin (II.) cabin.—‡Carries one cabin (II.) Bremen direct.
Baltimore-Bremen direct. One cabin (II.) Wednesdays
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Princess Irene.....May 9
Koenig Albert.....May 23
The North German Lloyd landed more passengers First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage in the port of New York during 1913 than any other line, repeating its marvellous record of 1912.
Through rates from Egypt, India New York to FAR EAST and South America via Europe.
NORWAY-POLAR CRUISES June 13, July 4-18-24, Aug. 11.
Independent Trips. Around the World First class throughout $620.65 & Up
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World. OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N.R.
"OLYMPIC"
FOR LONDON MAY 9
PARIS 10 A.M.
MAY 30—JUNE 20—JULY 11
AUG. 8—AUG. 29
Via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.
OTHER SAILINGS.
Oceanic...May 2, noon | Oceanic.....May 23
St. Paul..May 16, 10 A.M. | St. Louis.....June 5
*American Line Steamer Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
Baltic.....May 7 | Cedric.....May 21
Adriatic.....May 14 | Celtic.....May 28
Teutonic...May 16 | Megantic.....June 4
Cretic.....May 16 | Canopic.....June 6
Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M.
American 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE. $65 UP.
PHILADELPHIA..May 1 | ST. PAUL.....May 15
ST. LOUIS.....May 7 | NEW YORK...May 22
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R., 16th St.
Minneapolis..May 2, 10:30AM | Minnehaha..May 16
Minnewaska..May 9, 5:30AM | Minnetonka..May 23
Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M.
Red Star 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
VADERLAND..May 2 | FINLAND.....May 16
KROONLAND..May 9 | LAPLAND.....May 23
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 B'WAY, N. Y.

KURSK, May 2. CZAR, May 9.
1st Cabin, to Rotterdam, $60; Libau, $60.
2nd Cabin, to Rotterdam, $40; Libau, $40.
A. E. Johnson & Co., G. P. A., 37 Broadway.

FRENCH LINE Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (FRANCE.) Departures from New York Wednesdays, at 10 A.M. from Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Provence.....Apr. 29 *La Provence.....May 20
Chicago (new).....May 27 Rochambeau (new).....May 27
*La Lorraine.....May 13 | *La Lorraine.....June 3
*Twin screw steamers. †Quadruple screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING, 3 P. M.
1 Class Cabin (II.) $80 and upwards. Third Class (III.) for Men Only.
Niagara.....May 2 | Chicago.....May 9
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State St., N. Y.

RED STAR LINE
21-24 STATE ST., N. Y.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesdays, 10 A.M.
LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM
*Potsdam.....April 28 †Noordam.....May 12
†New Amsterdam..May 5 *Ryndam.....May 19
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth and Boulogne.

FABRE LINES
The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, Genoa, Marseilles, and to Algiers. Naples, Nice and Marseilles.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G.A., 17 State St., N. Y.

Useful Map of Great Britain FREE.
Also illustrated booklet of tours on the Great Western Railway of England.
F. Kately, Gen. Agt., 501 5th Ave., New York

CUNARD
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
Liverpool Service
NEW SAILINGS
MAURETANIA - - - April 28, 8:00 A.M.
LUSITANIA - - - - - May 19, 8:00 A.M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Campania..May 5, 9 pm | Aquitania.....June 10
*Caronia, May 12, 3 pm | 10 A. M.
Mauretania May 23 | Mauretania.....June 16
10 A. M. | 6 P. M.
Lusitania.....June 23
*Carmania..June 6, 3 pm | 6 P. M.
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT
"AQUITANIA"
JUNE 16, JULY 7, JULY 22, AUGUST 26.
GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST SHIP.
The Embodiment of the Proved Qualities of the "LUSITANIA" and "MAURETANIA" An Improvement upon Contemporaneous Practice in Ship Construction.
MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC SERVICE
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume, Sailings noon. See Itinerary.
PANNONIA..April 25 | CARPATHIA..May 15
IVERNIA.....May 7 | ULTONIA.....June 2
Round the World Trips, $474.85 and up.
Special through rate to Egypt, India, Ceylon, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Frequent sailings for India, China, Japan, Australia. P. & O. cruises to NORWEGIAN FJORDS, etc., June 13 and 30, July 17, August 7. Itineraries now ready.
Piers foot West 14th Street, N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, N. Y., opposite Battery.

BERMUDA
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3 Sailings Weekly—
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S. S. Bermudian
Quebec S. S. Co. Ltd.
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S. S. Arcadian and Caribbean
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2580 Broad.

For Booklets apply in store S. S. Co's or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 1001 Tway & 244 & 585 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., or any Ticket Agt.

HAMILTON HOTEL
The Leading Hotel. Capacity 600. Special rates in April.

ADRIATIC SERVICE
Fast Trip to Naples and Beyond
ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA
Kaiser Franz Joseph I, May 23 July 4 Aug. 19
MARTHA WASHINGTON May 2, June 17, Aug. 5
Other steamers at intermediate dates.
SAILINGS SATURDAYS OR WEDNESDAYS 3 P. M.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., 17 Battery Place, N. Y.
EVERY TRIP A TOUR

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 54, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW LONDONDERRY
Sailings Monthly
Caledonia..May 2, noon | Columbia..May 16, n'n
Cameronia..May 9, noon | California..May 23, n'n
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and Upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina.....April 28 | Caserta.....May 19
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, weekdays, Franklin St., 6 P. M.

THE SAVANNAH LINE
To resorts in Georgia and all points South. N. Y. Office, 401 Fifth Av. at 43d St.

SPRING TOURS
Send for Book of Suggestions.
TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE
FRANK TOURIST CO.
1530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

EUROPE 90 Tours Under Escort MARSTERS 31 West 30th St., N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISIDOR PILSER, alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Goldstein & Goldstein, verified the 17th day of April, 1914, that a petition was filed in this office on the 21st day of April, 1914, praying that the above-named Isidor Pilser be adjudged a bankrupt and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the marshal of this district, and that the said marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alle

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Martin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jury calendar:
Blum<Allhance Ins.
Same<Liverpool & L.
Same<Potomac Ins.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jury calendar:
Stewart<NY, NH RR.
Cary<Gr A & P Tea.
Clark<NY, NH RR.
Rockwell<Naumberg.
Napa Fruit<Lipschitz.
Am Hay Co<Leh V RR
Werner<A W Nesbitt.
Same<same.
Prima<Leh Val RR.
Gt Nor Paper<Sun.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bankruptcy discharges:
Julia Gutman.
Morris Lubaw.
Joe Mann.
Fredk Nichlas.
Herman Bronson.
Sarah Rubin.
Rudolph Hirschhorn.
Triest & Schraume.
William F Russell.
Willis M Burhaus.
Kingston Wood W Co.
F A L & P Burchetta.
Edwin A Well.
Julius Jenson.
J P Brodhead.
Edgar J Hart.
Irving Sirkus.
Mary F Snead.
James F Egan.
Bernard Simpson.
Schumdler & Co.
Bernard Krulevitale.
S Landau.
Victor Liebowitz.
Sarah Wolff.
Alfred Behraus.
Max Stallman.
Order objections:
Hugh Hart.
Israel Feit.
Constad & Rosen.
Adjourned cases:
Jacob Goldstein.
Isaac Rosenfeld.
Involuntary cases:
Petition<Mary A Quenser.
Motions:
Bolognesi & Co.
L F Winckler.
Tobruck Const Co.
Neuberger Jewelry Co.
J Stein & Sons.
McNeill, Adams & Co.
Scher & Schtelsinger.
E & H Levy.
Rabinowitz Bros.
S Levins Sons & Co.
Geo W Jackson.
Pelletier & Co.
Herbert P McGregor.
Triest & Schramme.
Fredk A Smith & Co.
Fischel Bros.
Hudson M & M Co.
Michael Mitchell.
Benjamin Pector.
Empire State W W Co.
Lasco.
M Raitner & Co.
S Landan.
Star Cl & Suit Co.
Isaac Levy.
Merritt Const Co.
United Machinery Co.
H Bischoff & Co.
Roy Ricketts.
Epstein & Spindel.

Eastern District.

ADMIRALTY CALENDAR — Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hurley<Aldridge.
Cosenza<SS Ellin.
Rugge<CNY.
Boss<Ward Line.
Haakon VII<SS Volnay
Volnay SS Co<SS Haakon VII.

BANKRUPTCY CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M.
Re Kalmanowitz & Wezekevitch.
Re Charles Bitton.
At 3 P. M.
Re Millie L Schroeder.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Day calendar:
Hovey<Richardson.
Hovey< De L H & E.
Warther-Rausch<Nat Assoc of Emp Lith.
Backett & Williams< same.
Hotchkiss<B'ghamton.
Enthoven<Am Fidel.
Blaw Collapsible Steel Cent Co<Rice.
Watson Wagon<Water Coms of Canastota.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.
Schoenman<Lausser.
Thompson<Am Blower.
Sims<Young.
In re Stern.
Amann<Un Booking.
Apfel<Harris.
Cont Exp Co<Martin & White.
Bowne<Woman's Hsp.
Mordecai<Heliman.
Peo ex rel Moore<Dooley.
Steinberg M Truck< Tammany.
Rassel<Jedel.
Isaac<Mendham.
Met S B<Mulrany.
Mack<Am Bk Exc.
Chandler<Chandler.
U S Met Prods<Runk.
Miller<Miller.
Gottesman<Barrett M.
Barrett Mfg<G'man.
Shanley<Ryan.
Young<Woop.
Miliano<Anastasio.
Natanson<1st Mtge.
Same<Leach.
Servace<Flagler.
Carnegie T<Ryan-Parker.
Hud R Tel<CNY.
Epstein<Epstein.
Peters<Arnovitz.
Ferguson<Raymond.
Iselin<Flynn.
Florshein<Warner.
Grassi Bros<Midw't B.
Bankers' L I<Arnold.
Longley<Durcan.
Foster B B Co<Ursprung.
In re Knowlton.
Smith<Ward Baking.
Curzio<same.
Re Sandhop Con<66 St Garage.
Wilbur<Wilbur.
Anderson<Anderson.
Mass Bond, &c<Fusco Con.
Sherrill<Dinntnny.
Lowe<Sobel.
Curzio<Ward Baking.
Public Bank<Issac R.
Same<same.
Schaefer<Linch.
Norden<Dorman.
Bruere<Lorence.
Levey<Levey.
Gates<Gates.
Ritch<NY Patrol A.
Keeler<Bogart.
Heidelberg<Hud Rty.
Herzberg<same.
In re Pub Bk (27 & 28 Sts).
Jacobs<Tietenberg.
Flint<Tuttle.
Catalano<Catalano.
Bernheimer & Sc<Schelb.
Tritschler<Tritschler.
Rosenberg<Caro.
Kennedy<Linch.
Same<same.
N H Carriage<Wise
Oceanic Inv<28 St & 7 Av Realty.
Lowenstein<Koch.
Piesen<Mitchell.
Same<Same.
Gibbs<Title G & S.
Man Ry<Baer.
Werda<Werba.

PART I.—Davis, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.
Homes<U S Trust Co.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Horn<Sanitary Spec.
Wing<Smith.
Stern<Stern.
Levine<28 St & 7 Av.
Steele<Isman.
Finkelstein<Finkelstein.
Zotti<Zotti.
Preferred causes:
Farley<Gordan.
Perry<Wiener.
Appleby<McLaughlin.
General calendar:
Wodiska<Wodiska.
Kleinschmidt<W Fargo
Deutsch<Deutsch.
Grenfield<Cromwell.
Grenfield<Lit.
McKnight<McKnight.
Maskin<Jacobs.
Bernard<Brgton.
Boree<Hargood Rlty.
Ehrlich<Ehrlich.
Pollock<Solomon.
Kithcart<Kithcart.
Morcelli<Morcelli.
Weaver<Weaver.
Schley<Coler.
Robb<Errett.
Stein<Stein.
Reiser<CNY.
Kaye<Frost.
Jarvis<Niagara Life.
Copeland<Copeland.
Shaw<Shaw.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Fraser<R & L.
Kelly<Kelly.
Gray<Gray.
Susswein<Simpson.
Stephens<Stephens.
Bolton<Farrington.
Hoberman<Romagne.
Mathey<Mathey.
Glass<Glass.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Storm<190 St Hold Co
Guttfelsch<Guttfi'sch
Schneider<Adolph.
Linde<Gibson.
Conforti<London Con.
Fox<Miller.
McNulty<McNulty.
Case on.

PART IV., Pendleton, J., case on; V., Donnelly, J., clear; VI., case on; VII., Weeks, J., clear; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part 10:15 A. M.
F Ehrlich Inc<Doull Miller.
1st Nat Bk Lakewood<Tyson & Co.
So Wales Ship<Merrill Anchor<Ancher.
Cohen<Curren.
Wran<Curran.
Turk Petroleum<London
Globe Lith<Morris Pk Estates.
Harris<Baron.
Doull Miller<Durham.
Anderson<Anderson.
In re Meier.
Israelson<Percival.
Prudent Casualty< Chester Hill Auto.
Cohen<Weil.
Reusens<NY Auto Sch
Huber<Henry.
Burak<Korn.
Brauman<Austro Line
Camcar<Llewellyn.
Abrams<Abrams.
Equ T Co<Kunz.
Nadler, Inc<Lasky.
Peters<Diperno.
Nat Lead<Greenberg.
Law Studios<Tempest
Simonson<Ford.
Beadleston & Woerz<Winkle.
Dittrich<Grosmer.
Harle<Alexander.
Rosenberg<Hamer.
Nicolaus<Schlosse.
Bowen<Bowen.
Case on.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Raleigh<Kinemacolor
Aaron<Royal Ins.
Thomas<Bonsels.
Potosky<Hoenig.
Thompson<Roberts.
Green<Junger.
Lebowich<O'Donnell.
Lewis<Bainsdall.
Burns<Spiegel.
Sperling<Hyman.
Valletta<Savino.
Reynolds<Campbell.
Cavanagh<Ohlbaum.
Frank<Frank.
Mann<Sternh Motor.
Grants<Temple.
Weinberger<And'nolo Define Rcoat<City Rubber Co.
Grossman<Bernbaum.
Berkowitz<Dutka.
McLaughlin<McMann
Miller<Miller.
Aldrich<Jones.
Levison<Balkind.
Slutsky<M'fiore Cong.
Sandler<Moglinsky.
Modcyck Co<Newton.
Galits<Exch B Corp.
Perry F Co<Werner.
Clear.

PART III., Green J., clear; IV., Lynch, J., case on; V., Ransom, J., case on; VI., Delehanty, J., case on; VII., La Fetra, J., case on; VIII., O'Dwyer, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sidenberg<Wall—Geo W Clune.
SUPREME COURT.—Page, J.—In re Melvin Noble<Howard R Hildebrant.
SUPREME COURT.—Bijur, J.—Perine<Dusenberry—Alex Pfeiffer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Page, J.—In re Jos H Rosenmeyer—Archibald E Baxter.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Page, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Kurtzka<Turnbull.
In re Strauss.
Deutsch<Cahn.
Del Pinto<An.
Eggers<Interno Con.
Blatter<NYC, RR.
In re Farley, &c.
Caruso<Lehigh Cem't.
Hinternhoff<Connor.
In re Geyer.
Tenny<Rosenfeld.
Schultz<Solomon.
Solomon<Beeton.

SPECIAL TERM.—Trials.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nuby<Union Ry.
Rosenwald<74 St Holding Co.
Kostovsky<Lehigh C.
Hannon<Cranford.
Manhus<L I RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.
Estate of P Scalici.
Estate of T B Birchall
Estate of M Lehmann

Wills for probate.
Bernard Monaghan.
Edward Gerhardt.
Edwin M Adee.
Henry H Sisson.
Henry Farrell.
Nora Crockett.
Bertha Sachs.

Adoption Proceedings.—Mary Piekarska, a minor; by Ignatz Rosa and Felicia Ross.

TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S.—Contested will. Theresa Martin.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Litigated motions.
Scofield<Fitzsimmons.
Danet<Danet.
Davis<Davis.
Shiebler<Suf G & E L.
Warhaftig<Nash et al.
Gillespie<Gillespie.
Lewis<Bronx B Bank.
Page<Page.
Tax Lien<Hoye et al.
Same<Bridgew'r et al.
Collin<Cocke et al.
Bailey, M M<Prod M.
Flathman<Tietjen.
Tevlin<Horton.
Burlant<Kaminester.
Halper<Glass.
Fitzpatrick<Fitzpatrick et al.
Sookne<Sookne.
Monahan<Sealord.
Monahan<Bush Ter.
Rosofsky<Rosofsky.
Meisner<Atl H Ice.
Gordon<Gross.
McKenna<Howitz.
Wildermuth<Fitzp'k.
Fischer<Eyre et al.
Lucas<Lucas.
Rubinstein & S<Burrows.
In re Titus St (Berger).
People<Kelsey.
Mannion<St Rose Ch.
Peo ex rel Bowery B<Purdy et al.
Beadle<Holbrook C & R.
Wynn<Brooks & Co.
Dodd<Brooklyn Un.
Smith<same.
In re Flynn.
Molloy<Smith et al.
Baruch<Lozasso et al.
Coger<Williams.
PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Benedict, J.
O'Brien<Gill.
Fox<Cox.
Gross<Lohner.
De Bekker< FA Stokes
Markowitz<Markowitz.
Sargent<Sargent.
Berlin<Berlin.
Bayer<Bayer.
Cohen<Cohen.
Rabinowitz<Nevin.
Wasserman<Wass'man
Black<Black.
Morowitz<Gorelik.
Horenstein<Zibuleff.
Schoenig<Hab Bldg.
Salmon<Salmon.
Highest number reached, 906.
In re McGoldrick.
Hickson<Ambrosena.
Interboro Brew<Miller
Lynch<Campbell M.
In re Targee St (G'n).
Peo ex rel Wright< William.
Peo ex rel Nash<same
Peo ex rel Noon<F, Jr.
Peo ex rel Finch, Jr< Williams.
Peo ex rel Schnitz< same.
Wagner<Jarvis et al.
In re Muggler (S'co).
Barrett<Scharkopf.
Peo ex rel Gilbert< Christ et al.
Bklyn Bk<Bor Bk.
McCafferty<Mock.
Roemmele<Roemmele.
Coombs<Palliser et al.
Douglas<Yel Taxi.
Barnard<same.
Hasser<Fuller, Burr.
Youcht<Amsterdam.
Schweitzer<H'boro R.
Duffey<Spollen.
Hayimer<Thurber.
Ellwitz<Ellwitz.
Heafy<Koepke et al.
Sookne<Sookne.
Goldberg<Miner et al.
People<Grout.
People<Ashley.
Hollidaysburg S<Gray.
Doughty<Doughty.
S Bklyn S & L As< Moore et al.
Lo Re<Federman.
Harris<Hennessy Rty.
In re Butler (King).
Eagle S & L<V et al.
Peo ex rel Kasan< Clara Kasan.
Vassallotti<Vassallotti
Brandes<Brandes.
Dickman<Dickman.
Agneto (2)<Pollock.
Klein (2)<Rockville Centre Manor Co.
Schafer<Schafer.
Smith<Smith.
Wilshusen<Frazier.
Pearing<Pearing.
Selden<Spener.
Merch Co-op Mort Co (2)<Balz.
Schilling<Schilling.
Mangold<Todebush.
Suss<Farley.
Highest number reached, 2,542.

TRIAL TERM.—Crane, Kapper, Jaycox, Blackmar, Clark, Garretson, Manning, JJ.
Morgan<Morgan.
Butler et al<Greene et al.
Spindler<Luithlen.
Dalton<CNY.
Meyerhoefer<B H RR.
Hammer<Hay F'dry.
Thompson<NY Cons RR.
Maslanka<Am Mfg Co
Strolovitz<So B Ry.
Chirlin<Bernstein.
Dresslin Star Co.
Kennedy<Ed Elec Ill.
Clarke<Levering & G
Cerf<W'minster Hts.
Swanson<Robins Dock
Eggers<Ed Elec Ill.
Wehner<Bklyn Wire
Matthews<B QC&SRR
McGarry<C I & B RR.
Cosgrove<B U L RR.
Wood<Kanouse Wat.
Selig<Wirsum.
Gorham<Kelly et al.
Neale<Nassau RR.
Kennedy<Nassau RR.
Colvin<Schlegel.
Miller<Kallet.
Strobel<NY Cons RR.
Woods<B H RR.
Slaviz<Erie RR.
Yellow Pine<Glenn.
Kunpeke<CNY et al.
Gallitson<Am Steved.
Barnard<Yellow Taxi.
Scardaville<Halp et al
Tepfer<B H RR.
Ruersen<Bradley Con.
Bloom<N Y Con RR.
Basciano<same.
Akerstrom<Morse Dk.
Ackerman<CNY.
McCloskey<Buckley & CNY.
Chapal Freres<Weinschenker et al.
Mangravite<B H R R
Dubovitz<Nassau RR.
McSkimming<NY Con RR.
Burke<Abraham et al

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Levine<B, Q C & S RR.
Howard<NY Rys.
Carroll<Chauncey R Estate Co.
Marks<I R T.
Hawkins<White Co et al.
Platt<C I & B RR.
Cain<B H RR.
Gill<B H RR.
Hahn<B Un Gas Co.
Moore<Morrison.
Riley<Inter-City Adv.
Gerschner<B H RR.
Vertlome<Gen Chem.
Hughes<NY Con RR.
Thompson<Bellas Hess & Co.
Newman<CNY et al.
Balcesa<Lumitz.
Ferguson<Chilton.
Druckman<Mad Sq Garden.
Feldman<Econopouly et al.
Mintz<Harding.
McAlinden<Breakwater Co & ano.
Norton & Co<Donovan et al.
Herold<Adams.
Brown<Ed Elec Ill.
Skenlenry<Tartar Chem Co.
Highest number reached, 3447.
Shannon<RobbinsDry Dock Co.
Ruzzo<Keller.
Helmowitz<B H RR.
Standerwick<Barg.
Ohlsen<Nelson Co.
Chiaramonte<Berger.
McCormick<Hanan et al.
Hopkins<B H RR.
Nilsen<Kornblum.
Reis Co<Zimmerli.
Nemetz<Rose.
Massie et al<N J RR.
Rothwell<BH RR.
Douglass<Yellow Taxi
Moffett<Piel.
Farley, Comr, &c,< Bonner & ano.
Farley, Comr, &c,< Brady & ano.
Zeeman<Seligman.
Pinz<Met Bridge.
Magenheimer<Cohen & ano.
Murray<Joline & ano.
Liberwitz<Feldman.
Apeler<B H RR.
Matthews<B U El RR
Wingard<So Pac Co.
Schoneberger<Fey.
Hildebrandt<Nelson & Nassau RR.
Thomsen<Thomsen.

Surrogate's Court.

KETCHAM, S.
Wills of:
Michael Brady.
Caroline Tier.
John Heenan.
Oliver Ingersoll.
P Heinrick Elkhead.
John J Flanery.
Patrick Hogan.
Elizabeth Raeming.
W Waterman Ohmsbee
Cornelius Dwyer.
Louis Krynitz.
Herman Hoff.
Arthur Edsminster.
Acct. in estate of:
James C Church.
Samuel Valentine.
Simon Sullivan.
Charles Feltman.
James Brown.
John Yarnell.
Estates of:
Elizabeth Heln.
Catherine Fitzpatrick.
Ann Carpenter.
William Fuller.
Charles Eisen.
Elmira Holbrook.
Elisha Theall.
Helena Webber.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J.
Kalmanson<Brenowitz
Williams<C I & B RR
Salerno<B H RR.
Tarkman<Wander.
James<Buck, Newh'l.
Gallagher<B H RR.
Goldberg<Nagrotsky.
Lansing<Woods.
Jacobowitz<Goldstein.
Petrowicon<McGrath.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Plaine<B H RR.
Samulson<C I & B RR
Duffy<B H RR.
Coyne<same.
Marino<Fillippl.
Highest number reached, 2,542.
Brown<B H RR.
Butler<same.
Grant<Econopouley.
Illing<Martense Con.
Epps<same.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Trials.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Voorhees<Unger.
Ward<CNY et al.
Snedeker<Tr'p & an.
Kratzenberg<Geib.
O'Dea<O'Dea.
Foth<Foth.

These causes if marked ready will be passed for the day:
Jones<CNY et al.
Burnett<Geres.
Hess<Hess.
McQuade<Kelly et al.
Stein & an<W'd et al.
Beck<Jaffe et al.
B of L I<Folger & an.
Bergen<CNY.
Gresser<Seal et al.
Schoncke<Planin et al.
Novak<Novak.
Green<Shannon et al.
Beebe<Beebe.
Sampson<Sampson.
Highest number reached, 359.

TRIAL TERM.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Selling<B H RR.
Williams<NY & Q E L & Power.
Parisi<Weisberg Baer.
Fegan<Smith.
Klein<Fleischmann Co
Hettling<Kleinert Rub
Hamberger<NY & Q Co Ry.
Sullivan<B H RR.
Maselo<NY & Q Co Ry
Kirkwood<McCloskey.
Fay<NY & Q Co Ry.
Remlinger<Neptune M
Peterson<Jamaica Est.
Garbera<Josinsky.
Klee & an<Otterbein.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Melillo<Penn Tunnel.
Stark<Kurtz.
Parbus<B, Q C & S RR.
Janiszewski<Fitzp'k.
Ries<Bowden.
Chasen<Astoria L, H & Power.
Feldman<Econopouly et al.
Landers<NY & Q C Ry
Streppone<Bruhns.
Long Is Mtge Bkrio No 42.
Ordine Figli D'Italia<L I Sav Bk.
Moynihan<CNY et al.
Moscowitz<Staf'd Rlty
Cervalo, as admx<Daly & an.
Mullen<CNY.
Grossman<Sidman.
Jaffe<Jaffe.
Glitzendamer & M< Cherawing Print.
De Barbieri<Fugazy.
Mauro<Alvino.
Tiffany Cig<Markm'n.
Echelmen<McElpat'ck.
Lilienstein<Isaacs.
Sliverman<Mark.
Potosky<Gt East Cas.
Turner, Martha M.
Hatch, Lorenzo J., McCann, Mary A.
Hyland, John.

Acct. in estate of:
Terry, Susan A.
Administrators' accounting:
William S. McPheeters.
Order to show cause:
Margaret Fox.
Compulsory accounting:
Charles Peffers.
James Moore.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Platt, J.
Cortalis<Freund.
Sutherland<Fox.
Manila Anchor Brew Co<Torres.
Lewis<Keystone State Const Co.
Clark<Bombaci.
Wchester Invest Co< NY C RR.
Finch<Munson.
Finch<Munson.
Porch<Maguth.
Kaminski<Maguth.
Shea<Loescher.
Stocker<Grzybowski.
Foley<Newman.
Larsen<Murray.
G'nwich Sawth & Door Co<Moore.
Jones<W'chester St RR Co.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Cross<McDonald.
Cross<Panning.
Wrieden<Yonkers Tissage Co.
De Lasha<Yonkers RR Co.
Wilber Lumber Co< Nalitch & Weinstein

Loeffler Land<Titlar.
Conklin<Sansone.
Gleeson<Douvres.
Malcolm<Glasier.
Pikalski<Pikalski.
Sherwood<Wright.
Labar<Quartararo.
Ambrose<Nat Sugar Refin Co of N J.
Theiss<Goss.
Stevens<Anderson.
Baldauf<Snyder.
Taahman<Dreyfuss.
Worthelmer<Guernsey Drug Co.
Chase<Carpenter.
Theiss<Trohn.
Bruno<NY C RR Co.
Hogan<Garner.
Lynch<Dow.
Young Bros Coal Co< Healy.
Dawson-Burke<Barron.
Liebrigide<Winston.
Buechelet<Havemeyer

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ORANGE 462 Center St. Choice 9-room residence, all improvements, tiled throughout. Lot 75x210. Good garage, garden and fruit. Immediate possession. For sale or rent; might consider exchange. Terms to suit. Owner, J. L. Elliott, 98 Hawthorne Ave., East Orange. Phone 4292 Orange.

MORRISTOWN New 1-family residences, for sale or rent, 8 to 10 rooms in most exclusive residential section, 8 minutes new Lackawanna station, every known improvement, one and two baths. The best and most modern houses in Morristown. Easy terms. Frank D. Baldwin, opposite Station, Morristown, N. J.

NUTLEY 77 St. Mary's Place, 1 block trolley, 2 blocks station. Excellent one-family house, 6 rooms, bath, steam, all improvements, large lot. For sale or rent. Easy terms. Jas. J. Murphy, Washington Av. and Center St., Nutley, N. J.

HONCE & DuBOIS,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Summer Cottages for Sale or Rent.
Send for BOOKLET.
'Phone 503 Belmar, N. J.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON SHORE Comfortable 8-room house, all modern improvements, ½ acre, 1 block; trolley, shady street; lawn, garden, fruit, hedges and shrubs. Close to town. Boating, bathing, fishing, clamming.
FOR SALE Price only $6,000—Terms arranged. Apply to Lorenzo Acosty, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Barclay Building
299 Broadway
Corner Duane Street.
Modern 18-Story Strictly High Class Fireproof Building, with Highest Standard Service.
Very Desirable Offices
For Rent, Singly & En Suite.
Also Entire Floor
Specially Arranged for Corporation.
Consult our revised method of Renting before leasing elsewhere.
Wm. C. Walker's Sons / Wright Barclay } Agents
On premises. Phone Worth 3364.

Lofts for Rent
3rd Loft, 12,850 Sq. Feet.
4th Loft, 3,600 Sq. Feet.
5th Loft, 4,500 Sq. Feet.
RHINELANDER BUILDING
Cor. William and Duane St.
APPLY
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high, 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

STORES FOR RENT
645-647 MADISON AVENUE,
NEAR 59th STREET
A prominent transfer corner; hotel, club, apartment and residential district. Attractive rentals.
MOOYER & MARSTON, Agents,
477 Fifth Avenue,
Or Superintendent on premises.

Store and Upper Floors Low Rent
Boot Makers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.
On Madison Ave., near 42d St.
NO LOCATION MORE ACCESSIBLE
Apply
304-8 Madison Ave., or
Room 1907. at No. 30 E. 42d St.

Fifth Avenue Offices
At 46th Street
WINDSOR ARCADE
Large Studio, $3000.
Fifth Ave. Offices, 2nd floor, $2000-$3000.
Others, $600, $1000, $1200.
Apply
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agts., on premises.
Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

STORES and OFFICES
FOR RENT
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 68th Street.
APPLY
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cort.
Or your own broker.

No. 52 Dey Street
1ST LOFT, MODERATE RENT.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 LIBERTY STREET.

STORE FOR RENT
1,677 2d Ave., near 87th Street.
APPLY
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt
Or 244 East 86th St.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

155 Riverside Drive
CORNER 88TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Apartments of
7, 9 & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths
Extra large rooms, ample closets,
$1,800 to $3,750
to lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be arranged. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Second Apartment for Rent No. 157 West 14th Street
Northeast corner of 7th Av.; 6 rooms and bath, steam heat.
APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St.; Phone 8125 Cort.

THE GOVERNOR,
67 West 12th Street,
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
6 ROOM APARTMENT.....$50
All Improvements. Apply to janitor.

Gainsborough Studios, 222 West 59th St.
Studio, north light, facing Central Park. Also apartments of 3 and 4 rooms and bath to sublet to Oct. 1.
JAMES C. BALL.

31 WEST 11TH ST.
SUBLET UNFURNISHED.
Five rooms, bath; reduced rental; possession May 1. J. IRVING WALSH, 73 West

$100 Reward

The New York Times offers $100 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement in The Times. Every day columns of objectionable advertisements offered to The Times are excluded, and all doubtful advertisements submitted are carefully investigated.

Real Estate

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Mount Vernon.

Charming Mount Vernon homes; book free. Chamber of Commerce, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.

$7,000 LOVELY HOMESTEAD ON R. R. AND TROLLEY.

YONKERS Property for sale or rent. Small or large dwellings, farms, business properties. THOS. S. BURKE, Bradford Building, Getty Square, Phone 5060 Yonkers.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN COLONIAL MANSION, brick, 12 large room, barn, garage, nice lawn, in Central Massachusetts village, on trolley line; low price; no brokers. For particulars write W. T. Sheehan, Haydenville, Mass.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Cottages at the Shore for the Season. We have them from $150 to $2,500. But an hour from the City. LAWRENCE AGENCY, South Norwalk, Conn.

Maryland For Sale or To Let.

For Sale,—Farm of 150 acres on Round Bay, Severn River, Md., 7 miles above Annapolis; ideal location for Summer residence or development of Summer colony on water front; about 2 miles shore; 45 minutes to Baltimore; 1 hour 10 minutes to Washington by electric road; 15 minutes to Annapolis; 10 minutes to station; 23 trains daily; no agents. Address X 233 Times.

Magnificent water-front farm 260 acres on Chesapeake Bay and South River; only three miles from Annapolis, Md.; best duck shooting in State; unsurpassed bathing, boating, fishing, and crabbing; excellent neighborhood; dwelling, clubhouse, stables, &c.; beautiful place, price, $30,000. Apply C. W. Gould, Annapolis, Md.

England—For Sale or to Let.

ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.
RYDAL HALL, TO LET FOR THREE MONTHS.
A Park of 300 Acres.
Trout Fishing in Lake and Streams; Golf. Six entertaining rooms. Billiard Room. Twenty-six bedrooms. Good kitchen garden, four glass houses. Apply Agent, Rydal Estate Office, Rydal-Ambleside, Westmoreland, England.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For Exchange.—At Amityville, L. I., dwelling, portable, about 7 acres of ground; equity $6,000; would exchange for smaller country place. P. G. Honeyman, 308 West 26th St., New York City.

Real Estate Wanted.

Agency and management wanted of city property; high-class apartments preferred; personal, economical management; vacancies filled. William Bettmann, 2,282 7th Av. Phone 3122 Morningside.

I want real estate to manage; 18 years' experience with apartment houses; references; security. Mrs. Rush, 510 W. 184th St.

Mortgage Loans.

We have a fund of $150,000 to loan on good first or second mortgages Borough of Manhattan only. Principals address to H. H., 151 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

For Sale.

For sale quick, eight-room bungalow on Lake St., Katherine, N. Y.; 150 feet lake front, 200 feet deep, and barn 18x36 feet; $2,500. Address for picture and description, M. W. Hicks, Granville, N. Y.

To Let—Furnished.

Country residence for rent, $75 per month furnished; or unfurnished $67; best residential section of the Oranges; large, airy rooms; modern conveniences; 100 by 350 feet; great bargain. Victor, Room 817, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

Bungalow on Sound.—Eight rooms; modern improvements; commuting distance from New York; large grounds; garage; every convenience; built one year. Lester, 432 Madison Av.

Rockaway Park.—Near ocean; 10 rooms; tastefully furnished; immediate possession. M. 218 Times Downtown.

A score furnished cottages, some on shore, $200 to $2,500; list mailed. Codling, Northport, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Completely fitted up five-room office at attractive price; on account of moving my New Haven office to New York, am obliged to move to larger quarters here; offer present New York office, at 315 4th Av., on three-year lease; large sum of money has been spent in fitting up this office with partitions, lockers, shelving, &c.; amount of space about 1,100 square feet; only first-class tenants in building; fine location. Address Charles W. Hoyt, 315 4th Av. Phone 2048 Gramercy.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; no better in New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway; after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET.

$45 and $50; two adjoining light lofts; space, 40x90; heated, freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing. G. D. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., city.

23d St., 254 West.—Two upper floors of building, eight rooms and bathroom; residence or light business; rent $75 per month. M. C. Cudner Real Estate Co., 254 West 23d St. Phone 1274 Chelsea.

160 CHAMBERS ST.
Wholesale produce and cheese district. BRIGHT, LARGE OFFICE ONLY $15. Apply MARTIN, 807 Greenwich St., or SNOWDER & SMITH, Agents, 2,190 B'way.

Floors to rent for high class business only; modern elevator building; plate glass front; ready May 1; Lexington Av., near 40th St. Owner, Francis Connor, 14 East 42d.

Will rent private office, 20th floor Hudson Terminal Building. Phone Cortlandt 2442.

LOFTS.—2 light lofts, 25x80. GRIFFIN ROOFING CO., 506 West 26th.

Ground floor in factory, 75x100, with or without power. Engineer, 315 East 94th.

Newly constructed store to let; suitable for upholstering or tailoring. 306 W. 48th St.

Office and showroom to let, furnished or unfurnished. Room 1,011, 1 261 Broadway.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; open postal. American Storage Co., 504-506 West 45th. Telephone 3067 Bryant.

John W. Griffithes, moving, packing, shipping; auto vans for country. 526 7th Av. 842 West 38th St.

Horses and Carriages.

Thirty cents a line.

Wiegel buys horses; do you wish to sell your horse? Write or telephone Wiegel, 2,346 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST.—Saturday evening, between 6th Av. and 14th St. and 7th Av. and 12th St., lady's gold watch, hunter case, gunmetal chain; initials, "G. W. R." Reward. Miss G. W. Rathbone, 831 East 10th St., City.

LOST.—Between address below and Broadway and 47th St., Sunday afternoon, April 5, small, black, bries bag; finder will be rewarded on return to 51 West 52d St.

LOST.—Some time Monday, a gold Phi Re Sigma fraternity pin set with pearls. Reward if returned to owner, Box A 141 Times Annex.

LOST.—Between 46th and 5th Av. and Stern's; pearl, diamond circle lace pin; liberal reward. Box A 142 Times Annex.

LOST—SMALL IVORY FAN, NIGHT OF WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22; REWARD RETURN. F 65 TIMES.

LOST—Wednesday, crescent pin, about thirty pearls; liberal reward. Pope, 238 West 100th.

LOST—Near Seamen's Bank, sword pin, pearls and rubies; reward. Morningside 1620.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Saturday, April 18, Boston bull puppy, brindle, one white eye, screw tail; near 92d St. on Broadway; red collar with brass knots; liberal reward. BOBI, 2,485 Broadway, or 214 West 92d St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

At moderate rent, from May 15th to October 1st, a nicely furnished cool apartment of seven rooms and bath.
252 West 87th Street, corner of Broadway; elevator service; near Riverside Drive; convenient to Subway and elevated; reference required; seen by appointment. Telephone Hibbard, 5756 Schuyler.

Furnished apartment for Summer, June to September; elevator, electric light, telephone; eight outside rooms; one bath, two toilets; convenient to 90th St. Subway and surface; two blocks from Riverside Drive. M 116 Times Annex.

To sublet, furnished apartment, 88 West 9th St., top floor; six rooms and bath, all light; long as desired; reasonable terms. Tel. Rector 4711.

THE NEVADA,
70TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Seven beautifully furnished rooms, two baths; facing Broadway; reduced rent for Summer. Telephone 684 Columbus. Apt. 5C.

A.—A.—Three rooms, kitchenette, furnished; one room 17x13½; piano; very attractive; near Broadway and Amsterdam Ave; Morningside Heights; telephone 7700 Morning. C. E. Fay, 421 W. 119th St.

For rent till Oct. 1, one of the most attractive apartments on lower Madison Av., 5 rooms and bath; rent, completely furnished, $100 per month. Address P 238 Times Downtown.

Attractive, high-class, furnished apartment; large, sunny rooms; finest neighborhood; piano; phonograph; maid if desired; bargain. H., 318 West 84th St.

To sublet, well furnished and fully equipped four-room apartment, from May to October, inclusive; rent reasonable. Apply E. L. Douglass, 609 West 114th.

To sublet, elegant 8-room elevator apartment, facing Central Park; light and airy; will sacrifice remaining lease; going abroad. 217 West 110th St.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Artistically furnished 4 rooms, modern elevator apartment; every room sunny; opposite Claremont; unusual opportunity; $12.50.

Apartment to sublet for Summer, furnished. Riverside Drive, near 116th St.; seven rooms, two baths; terms reasonable. 203 Broadway, Room 707.

Opposite Central Park, seven rooms and bath, completely furnished; all outside rooms; May first until October first; $100 month; references required. Lockwood, 230 West 59th.

Splendid furnished apartment overlooking Central Park, between 74th and 75th Sts., to sublet from Oct. 1, 1914. Henry T. Hornidge, 115 Broadway.

To sublet for the Summer, attractive furnished suite at half regular rate; immediate occupancy. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

A beautiful six-room, sunny apartment, completely furnished; same rent as unfurnished; private; May to October. Levy, 226 West 118th St.

Apartment-Elevator; opposite park; elegantly furnished; eight rooms; two baths; to sublet. Henry Wolff, 348 Central Park West (94th St).

512 West 123d St.—Breezy, four-room apartment; elevator; references. See Superintendent

FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT
to sublet in high-class elevator house. Breezy. phone references. Supt., 512 West 123d.

Riverside Drive, 454, (116th.)—Delightful small, attractive apartment, (old rose and gray;) $35 monthly; May to October. Supt.

Attractive six-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, facing Hudson River. 676 Riverside Drive, corner 156th St. Apt. 9 D.

Apartment overlooking town; 4 rooms, furnished; housekeeping, Canoga, 401 West 118th St., or phone Morningside 108.

To Sublet—Three-room kitchenette apartment, 434 West 120th St. Phone Mgr. Hotel Royal, 684 Morningside.

REASONABLE. FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished 4 and 6 room apartments; elevator, telephone, 3 & 5 W. 104th St.

Beautiful 5-room apartment; 2 bedrooms; completely furnished; new building; 11th floor; very reasonable. 574 West End Av.

Charming 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, completely furnished. Apartment 9-G, Laurette Hall, 435 West 119th.

93d, 69 West.—Three light rooms; every convenience; attendance; $11; select. Apt. 4B.

East Side.

Apartment.—Summer rents in effect now; handsome one and two room and bath apartments, all light, to rent by week or month at greatly reduced prices for the Summer. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d.

Apartments to rent, fully furnished; full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; two rooms and bath, $40, $50, $60 month. Hotel Oxford, 55 East 27th St.

To Sublet—Furnished, attractive, modern elevator apartment; seven large corner rooms; reasonable price. Tourset, 772 Park Av., at 75d St.

APARTMENT, SEVEN LARGE, AIRY ROOMS. 104 E. 81ST ST.

45th, 19 East.—Reasonable, sub-lease, three rooms; bath, kitchenette; well furnished.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Seven large corner rooms; south and west exposure,
facing beautiful Morningside Park;
3 minutes to 116th St.
Express station, 6th and 9th Av. "L,"
central to all points;
Housekeeping conveniences, modern elvator building, with dining room service optional. H. C. Coleman. Tel. M'side 8447.
40 Morningside Av., corner West 118th St.

To sublet.—720 West 59th St.; unfurnished for balance of lease to Oct. 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1914, at unusually reasonable price. Seven rooms; three baths; front apartment; 11th floor; elevated and 5 subway stations at 50th St. Inquire on premises.

To sublet, immediately, your own price, beautiful ten-room, four-bath apartment; finest location in the city. A. B. Squire, 95 William St. Telephone John 1215.

Manhattan, 153-171.—Four, five large, light rooms; steam heat, electric light, telephone; rent $25-$35. Apply office, 157 Manhattan Av.

92d St., 206 West.—5 rooms and bath, $65 and $75; 6 rooms and 2 baths; $100; concession; fireproof house; all improvements. Superintendent on premises.

49th St. 140 West.—Elegant six-room single apartment; all modern improvements; will decorate to suit. Apply to janitor.

Handsome one and two-room kitchenette apartments; all light rooms; bath, hot water; conveniences. Moderate. 18 West 47th.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
High-Class Elevator Apartments,
4 and 6 rooms, $40 and $55. 3 West 104th St.

183d, 554 West.—Fine large rooms, all improvements; upper part; private house; rent, $32. Inquire on premises.

123d, 524 West.—Fourth floor, seven rooms, modern conveniences; near Columbia; $35.

606 West 111th St.—Four, five room apartment, rent $50, $60; concession for Summer.

Seven grand outside rooms; two baths; $50-$58; modern. 615 West 178th St.

Apartment to sublet, 6 rooms; phone or call, Apartment 8C, 156 West 80th St.

East Side.

179 MADISON AV., AT 34TH ST.
1 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 rooms, baths; kitchenette; $40 to $100. Rent including service. Possession May 1. W. J. ROOME & CO., 171 Madison Av.

Business Opportunities.

Forty cents a line.

METAL GOODS DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
An up-to-date manufactory, located in the heart of New York's business centre, will manufacture some article consisting of metal, (wholly or in part,) practically at the actual cost of labor and material; Factory equipped with improved metal working machinery, especially brass work, together with trained and skilled operatives; we will also furnish wagon service, telephone, bookkeeping, and other clerical office work at cost, and would invest, if desired; rare opportunity to have your goods manufactured at actual cost and under your own supervision. Address Opportunity, Box F 45 Times.

Hotel and restaurant business for sale, 55 minutes from New York, situated on water front, south shore; 36 rooms, completely furnished; all improvements; bar fully stocked; license $150 per year; no mortgage; bowling alley, poolroom, ball grounds, shooting gallery; ten boats; good fishing; horse, cow, chickens, wagons, carriages, automobiles, sheds; ideal place for outing; dining room seats 250 people; linen, silver, dishes; automobile and trolley road direct to place; four acres of ground for planting vegetables; low rent, long lease; will sell reasonable on account of illness of wife; trolley line from city line, Brooklyn, to stop 88, or train to Lynbrook, then trolley to stop 88. OAKS HOTEL, Oceanside, L. I.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for one to start in HARDWARE AND FACTORY SUPPLY BUSINESS; store all equipped with fixtures complete; well located plant; must be seen to be appreciated. For location and other information, address X 245 Times Annex.

A well-known manufacturer of popular-priced gowns, junior dresses, is desirous of consolidating with a similar business; object to reduce expense and increase sales; a practical inside manufacturer preferred; must bear first-class reputation and investigation; communications treated strictly confidential; no agents. Box X 231 Times Annex.

Party having well equipped offices and good connections would represent or promote any good proposition for non-residents in Syracuse and vicinity; only high-class proposition considered; commission basis; bank and business references furnished. Progressive, McCarthy Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

For Sale.—Part or whole of new kind of business in large, bustling Long Island town; man or woman of moderate means and little experience can undertake it; conditions under which to begin are ideal. Address A. M., Box 105, 1,364 Broadway.

Wanted.—Party interested in going into retail ladies' ready-to-wear cloaks and suits with an established man in Dayton, Ohio, can secure finest corner in city on the main street. X 236 Times Annex.

WE SELL
your business quickly, without publicity. Write or phone, Madison Square 6516. Our representative will call. McCann & Bromfield, 1,204 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN OR LADY wanted to invest $1,000 to $1,500 in realty corporation; can make big profits; Italian preferred, but not essential. Address Realty, Box 1,616, Paterson, N. J.

CHANCE.
$200 invested with services, buys interest in established business ready for immediate results; stock all ready. X 249 Times Annex.

Active, experienced young business man desires to invest capital and services in profitable growing business; state details first letter. A 146 Times Annex.

Wanted, a first-class mechanic to take full charge automobile machine works; half interest investment, $750. Address Box 56, Post Office, Station B, Brooklyn.

Partner wanted to take tenth interest of railroad patent for non-collision patent. just out; money secured by real estate. Partner, 551 East 138th St.

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital. Spare time. 27 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Building for Rent.—Reasonable; manufacturing purposes; in Staten Island; good location; near ferry. I. Meyerowich, Rosebank, Staten Island.

Young man, with $1,500 capital, wanted to take active interest in live concern; good returns assured. Address Capable, Box 226 Times.

Excellent opportunity; capital required, warehouse, steel and iron business. Address for full particulars X 247 Times Annex.

Manufacturing business; prosperous; mercantile rated, desires active partner; investment required. X 256 Times Annex.

Motion picture theatre, 400 seats, West Side, for lease. Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square, or 1,400 Broadway.

Established clean, suit commission, office showroom on Broadway; sell sacrifice. F 61 Times.

Business Connections Wanted.

For France and Belgium.—Merchants, aged 30 and 35 of first-class standing, owners of important houses, seek sole agency of all patented specialties or articles not yet introduced in France; send description catalogue, terms and samples (if need be) to Etablissements Leroy, M. M. Thibaud Freres, 50 Avenue d'Italie, Paris (13.)

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Call, 'phone Barclay 5676; in fifteen minutes you will have in your place of business by the hour, day or week, experienced addressers, folders, multigraph operators, typewriters, compilers, messengers from The United States Addressing and Printing Co., 24-26 Murray St.

Trade lists; addressing by hand or typewriter; facsimile letters, with matching; everything high grade; prices consistent with good work; capacity, 100,000 per day. BUSINESS ADDRESS CO., 28 Barclay St. Telephone 6690 Barclay.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, 84-Page Book FREE. Write us for local references.
WM. B. BABCOCK & SON,
—PATENT LAWYERS. Established 1877—
802 F ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1018.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Phone Cortlandt 1882. Wm. Gray, 96 Nassau.

Clothing.

Mme. Nafta buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 870 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of, quick, efficient service first consideration. Alexander Dense, 128 East 23d St., N. Y.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Chester Hill.—Large, beautiful home; every comfort; excellent table; ideal for rest and recuperation; references. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

Long Island.

Beautiful front room, nicely equipped, all conveniences, to rent by private family for the Summer season. Berg, 220 Ocean Av., Arverne, L. I.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV. EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

11TH ST., 15 EAST.—Very select and quiet neighborhood; home with hotel comforts; room with use of bath and meals, $12 per week; for two, $18; room with private bath for one, $14; for two, $22.

21ST., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table

53D, 58 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private house; gentlemen; breakfast optional.

63D ST., 23-30 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; select house.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; good board, optional. Phone 0613 Lenox.

PRIVATE FAMILY will take gentleman to board; elevator; telephone; Gramercy section. M 98 Times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

61ST ST., 341 WEST.—Delightful room; excellent table; private family; $8; references. Valle.

54TH ST., 34 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; first-class.

67TH, 411 WEST. (La Grange.)—Outclassing for price, cuisine; accommodations unequaled; Summer rates, double, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; Southerners.

67TH ST., 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room; good board, Subway; references; telephone.

68TH ST. 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; double, single rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable.

72D ST., 208 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive house; refined surroundings; excellent table.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

73D, 117 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; adjoining bath. Tel. 3868 Columbus.

75D ST., 130 WEST.—Sunny single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

74TH, 121 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium, single rooms; near bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; prices reasonable; table guests.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; running water; refined; excellent table.

76TH ST., 248 WEST.—Large front room and smaller room; excellent table. Telephone Columbus—2261.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure large second-floor single room; steam; excellent board; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front room, with board; references.

77TH ST., 238 WEST.—American family having home overlooking Hudson will let beautiful large room to refined couple or gentlemen; may also enjoy freedom of large, comfortable living room; best, well prepared food; exceptional location for Summer.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms, with lavatory; exceptional house and table; ideal location; moderate.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private house; select neighborhood.

78TH ST., 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; excellent board; table guest; references.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

79TH ST., 132 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny single room.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Small, medium room, second floor, adjoining bath; refined; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable rooms; generous table; electricity; special price Summer months.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8297.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

83D ST., 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms, business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

84TH, 129 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; also single room; electric light, telephone.

84TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, especially attractive rooms; continuous hot water; references.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one with private bath; breakfast; reasonable; references.

86TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

87TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable, large room; southern exposure; conveniences; suitable two; references; reasonable.

87TH, 217 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor; suitable for doctor or studio; other rooms; adjoining baths.

87TH, 175 WEST.—Cozy furnished large outside rooms; $3-$4; gentlemen. Scherss.

87TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; private bath; light housekeeping.

87TH ST., 255 WEST.—Large and sunny room; near Subway; private home; references.

87TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; Subway; Summer rates.

87TH, 225 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also one with private bath; references.

88TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; dressing room; see and appreciate; references.

88TH ST. 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; all modern conveniences; reasonable.

89TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; all conveniences; references.

89D ST., 33 WEST.—Private family rent attractive, newly furnished rooms; phone; references.

89D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor; private bath; second floor front; reasonable.

89D ST, 152 WEST.—Large, attractive room; suitable 2 or 3; abundant closet room; hot, cold water; convenient bath. 8750 Schuyler.

89D, 208 WEST.—Large, sunny suite; single rooms; newly furnished; conveniences. Kraushaar.

89D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, electric light; references.

89D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private house; telephone; reference.

84st, 51 WEST.—Desirable, cheerful rooms; suitable couples; all comforts; $5 upwards.

84TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large, light rooms; private family; modern conveniences. 4665 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 45 WEST.—Elegant, large, medium rooms; private bath; closets; telephone; breakfast; references.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, bath; also small room; private.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; exclusive; near Riverside; Subway; Elevated.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentleman; private dwelling.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, one small; running water; refined home. Bruns.

86TH ST. 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; board optional.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; convenient "L," Subway; shower bath; references.

89D, 39 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished; suitable two gentlemen; refined private family; exclusive neighborhood; elevator. Apt. 5. Riverside 7425.

89D ST., 140 WEST.—Double, single rooms; modern conveniences; gentlemen only; board optional; refinement.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive and sunny; large closet, running water; moderate. Riverside 9074.

95TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water, telephone; private residence; family of two; strictly home surroundings.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large comfortably furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath. Lins.

97TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large, comfortable, sunny back parlor; kitchenette; running water. Riverside 1738-J.

97TH ST., 186 WEST.—Two strictly modern rooms; private bath; college women only.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; elevator apartment; clean, comfortable. Tomlinson.

99TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; electricity; telephone. Butlers.

100TH ST., 61 WEST.—Well-kept, neatly furnished rooms; airy, sunny; refined person desired; attractively reasonable. Janitor, or Riverside 320.

100TH, (Central Park West, 406,)—Select room for particular gentleman or refined habits; references desirable; home comforts. Brush.

102D ST., 320 WEST.—Elegant rooms, furnished to suit, or unfurnished, with private baths, in fine residence, adjoining Riverside Drive; beautiful views. Telephone Riverside 902.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house; near Subway; attractive single room, adjoining bath.

102D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large, nice, pleasant room; private house; elegant location; references.

103TH, 142 WEST.—Two front rooms; one single room; private family; Subway. Joralemon.

106TH, 57 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Exceptionally light, independent room, $8. Riverside 9141. Armour

107TH, 220 WEST.—Light, airy, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references. Apartment 35.

111TH ST. (1,827 7th Av.)—Light, neat room; bath; private; business people; telephone; reasonable. Clifford.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Parlor floor, kitchenette, apartment, private bath; other rooms; reasonable.

115TH ST., 422 WEST, (Opposite Columbia University.)—Room, $3.50. Apt. 2.

118TH, 414 WEST (Morningside Heights.)—Comfortable, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; reasonable. Smith.

116TH ST., 606 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class, exclusive apartment. Apt. 4S.

118TH ST., 428 WEST, (opposite Columbia.)—Two front rooms, four south windows, $10 per week; single rooms, $3 to $5.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; shower, electricity. Apt. 3Z.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Single room, Morningside Heights; southern exposure; business or professional woman preferred; also use of piano and entire apartment during day. Apt. 2 B.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant room, private bath; desirable neighborhood; refined house.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Handsomely furnished outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator apartment. D5.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Columbia grounds opposite; large living room, small kitchen, bath adjoining; beautifully furnished, complete housekeeping; single room also; restaurant, reception room. Inman.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms; bathroom floor; private house; reasonable.

24TH, 129 EAST.—Comfortably, newly furnished room; all improvements; with or without board; French cooking; references; telephone.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Small, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

31ST ST., 18 EAST.—Elegant large room; bath; also unfurnished parlors. 10174 Madison Square.

44TH ST., 23 EAST, (5th-Madison.)—Large well-furnished rooms; bath adjoining; club district.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large, handsome rooms; together, separately; connecting bath; southern exposure; every convenience; private house.

55TH ST., 33 EAST.—Large, quiet rooms; running water.

60TH ST., 134 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms for one or two.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; good board; optional. Phone 0613 Lenox.

IRVING PLACE 71.—Large, small rooms; select home; private baths; board. 1976 Gramercy.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large rooms; running hot water; phone; all modern improvements.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid, large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

10TH ST., 17 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; electricity, running water; gentleman. Mrs. Bean.

13TH, 104, (west of 6th Av.)—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; references.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $3, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

36TH, 58 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms at reasonable prices.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room; adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; refinery.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; complete bath, electricity, steam, telephone; select.

48TH ST., 23 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for doctor, with private reception room; also other rooms.

48TH ST., 126 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second floor alcove room; references.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room, suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, desirable room, private bath; single or en suite.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor suite; suitable professional, business, or private.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Elegant studios; large, small rooms; apartments; private baths; telephones.

53D, 62 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room, private bath; small room; in quiet home.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms; separate or together, with bath and shower; gentlemen; references. Telephone 1582 Plaza.

55TH, 68 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large room; private bath; all improvements.

56TH ST., 345 WEST.—Cosy front room; attractive single rooms; bath; gentlemen. 9419 Col. Chaub.

56TH, 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; references.

56TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large, bright room; modern apartment; conveniences; refined home. Apt. 2 east.

57TH, 133 WEST.—Elegant, large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; reasonable; telephone.

57TH ST., 328 WEST.—Desirable rooms; modern improvements; near Subway, "L"; references. Hammond.

58TH, 21-29 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private baths; kitchenettes; telephone; splendid location; $6, $10, $12.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

58TH, 823 WEST.—Large and small attractive, clean rooms; parquet floors; refined home.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Floor in private house, two bedrooms, sitting room, bath; from May 1; also one large room.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with, without private baths; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 63 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated, large, medium rooms; electricity. 4650 Columbus.

69TH ST., 145 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, running water, in high-class apartment. Manning.

70TH ST., 100 WEST.—Large front room, refined home; phone; investigate before locating elsewhere.

70TH ST., 43 WEST.—Summer inducements; well-furnished private house; just ready for occupancy.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room in refined house; hot water supply; references.

71ST, 227 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; conveniences; near Subway express. 6616 Columbus.

71ST ST., 220 WEST.—One large, handsomely furnished room; running water; conveniences; refined home.

71ST, 282 WEST, (cor. West End.)—Large front rooms; running water; electricity.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; also large parlor; conveniences; telephone.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Two large connecting newly furnished rooms; private bath; suitable doctor.

73d, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated; southern exposure; references.

73D ST., 164 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, private bath; single or en suite.

73D, 173 WEST.—Desirable medium and hall room; moderate; references.

74TH ST., 161 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; bath, valet, breakfast; Subway, L.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; convenient to bath; reasonable; references.

76TH ST., 179 WEST.—Attractive corner suite or separate rooms; breakfast; telephone, Wanamaker.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, especially attractive rooms; continuous hot water; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one with private bath; breakfast; reasonable; references.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable, large room; southern exposure; conveniences; suitable two; references; reasonable.

78TH, 217 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor; suitable for doctor or studio; other rooms; adjoining baths.

78TH, 175 WEST.—Cozy furnished large outside rooms; $3-$4; gentlemen. Scherss.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; private bath; light housekeeping.

79TH ST., 255 WEST.—Large and sunny room; near Subway; private home; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; Subway; Summer rates.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also one with private bath; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; dressing room; see and appreciate; references.

80TH ST. 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; all modern conveniences; reasonable.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; all conveni

WILSON TO SEND FEDERAL TROOPS TO COLORADO

Infantry or Coast Artillery May Start from San Francisco To-day.

AMMONS CALLED TRAITOR

Great Mass Meeting of Denver Citizens Denounces Him and Lieut. Gov. Fitzgerald.

ASSAILS ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Men and Women Weep as Blanche Bates's Husband Reads Resolution.

TOWN TAKEN, MANY KILLED

Strikers Capture Chandler After Two-Day Battle—New Tent Colony on Military Camp Site.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—At the request of Gov. Ammons of Colorado, it was learned at the White House to-night, President Wilson has decided to authorize the use of United States troops to quell the labor disturbances in that State.

The orders will be issued to-morrow and troops started from the nearest army post so as to reach Trinidad as soon as possible. Major Gen. Witherspoon, Chief of Staff, came to the War Department to-night and began to arrange details for the transportation of infantry from the nearest available point.

Great difficulty exists in getting troops owing to the fact that all nearby posts have been stripped of the organizations usually stationed there in order to provide a border patrol along the Mexican boundary. Fort Logan, Col., is the nearest post, but that is now used entirely as a recruiting rendezvous. There are troops enough at Fort Bliss, Texas, which is the next nearest point, but they are all required there to guard the boundary and the 5,000 Mexican Federal prisoners held in camp there.

May Go from San Francisco.

Trinidad is in the Central Military Department, commanded by Col. W. A. Shunk, whose headquarters are at Chicago. At none of the posts in the region of Trinidad, such as Fort Douglas at Salt Lake City, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, or Fort Robinson, Nebraska, is there any infantry, and neither artillery nor cavalry troops are regarded as available for the duty requested. It is expected that the decision will finally be to instruct Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding the Western Department, with headquarters at the Presidio of San Francvsico, to send infantry or coast artillery from the Presidio.

It will take two days or more for these troops to reach Trinidad, but it is confidently believed that the announcement that they are on the way will serve to quiet the disorders.

In view of the peculiar shortage of troops that could be used the idea is being considered of sending a battalion of the Twentieth Infantry up from El Paso, where they are now, and returning them to that place after the arrival at Trinidad of the troops from the Presidio.

Early this afternoon Representative Foster of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, with the Colorado Senators, Thomas and Shafroth, and Representatives Taylor, Kindel and Seldomridge, the House members from that State, called at the White House. Some of them had a long conference with President Wilson and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, and late this afternoon Secretary of War Garrison talked over with the President the advisability of detaching troops from the posts to send to the mines.

The Colorado Senators and Members submitted to the President numerous telegrams from prominent men in their State giving details of the atrocities committed by the mine guards in shooting down men, women and children. They also told him how the miners in the desperation of their situation had been buying rifles and ammunition to wage battle against the guards.

Representative Foster and the entire Colorado delegation were of one mind as to the course the President should pursue and united in the appeal to him for regular troops to restore order. The State troops, they represented, were ineffective to cope with the situation, even if the Governor had a sufficient number for the purpose. The old argument prevailed, they said, that the State troops were unwilling to fire on their fellow citizens, and therefore were not feared by either the mine guards or the armed miners. The presence of Federal troops would, they urged, introduce an element that would command respect for order and law, as every one knew to a certainty that they would fire when ordered to do so, and both sides would stand in fear of them.

Two Urgent Telegrams.

President Wilson did not give his callers a positive answer at the time of their visit, but said he appreciated fully the distressing situation that existed at Trinidad and would give it instant and adequate attention. Later in the day Senator Thomas again called and showed the President a telegram from a prominent citizen in Denver, whose name he did not wish to be published for obvious reasons. It was as follows:

The situation is getting more urgent every minute. Strikers are absolutely disregarding truce, and took Pictous mine, near Walsenburg, this morning, and at this moment heavy fighting is going on at Chandler mine, near Canyon City. There has been heavy shooting there all day. I cannot hear of any fatalities. The strikers greatly outnumber the mine guards, and the men and their families have had to flee to the hills. Every probability of strikers gaing the camp, and a possibility of their securing the machine gun there. The union had also purchased all the guns and ammunition in capital, Glenwood Springs. We look for trouble there. They are also sending automobiles to small towns throughout the State and buying up all the guns and ammunition. I trust President Wilson will order Federal troops here to-morrow.

A telegram received from Gov. Ammons read:

Since truce was called militia has made no move while strikers have been shipping in men, some from out of State, in large numbers and ammunition and arms in great quantities. Strike leaders insist that they are trying to control their men while people through the strike zone insist just as strenuously that strikers are taking advantage of truce to strengthen themselves. Nearly all day yesterday and part of to-day violence on part of strikers has continued.

These dispatches, following on the arguments of the Colorado delegation, decided the President to act.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., April 26.—Practically all of Colorado has been praying for the arrival of Federal troops in the strike zone. The strikers themselves want them. The feeling of the people seems to be that it is the only possible way to end the industrial warfare. For months business has been paralyzed all over the State. Millions of dollars have been lost as a result of the strike troubles.

The Federal troops are expected to maintain peace in the coal districts, and it is believed they will be the means of opening up the mines to full capacity, whereas more than half of the big mines are wholly idle, and those which are being worked are running at from one-third to one-half their capacity.

GOV. AMMONS THREATENED.

Impeachment or Recall if Special Session Does Not Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., April 26.—A crowd of men and women, from 5,000 to 6,000 in number, and including Denver's most prominent citizens, stood in a pouring rain on the lawn in front of the capital building this afternoon and heard the State Administration denounced for permitting what the speakers called the murders in the southern coal strike district.

Men and women cried as a resolution which the meeting adopted was read to them by its author, George Creel, former Police Commissioner of Denver, who is the husband of Blanche Bates.

The resolution demands the instant withdrawal from the field of the troops, and that Major Hamrock and Lieut. Linderfelt and the officers in command at Ludlow be arrested and tried for murder; that the State seize all of the mining lands and operate them, thus giving employment to all the idle men in these districts, and that the Legislature repudiate the million dollar debt entailed by keeping the troops in the zone and force the coal companies to pay for their own guards.

Referring to Gov. Ammons and Lieut. Gov. Fitzgarald, the resolution says:

We brand Elias M. Ammons, Governor, and S. J. Fitzgarrald, Lieutenant Governor, as traitors to the people and accessories to the murder of babes at Ludlow, and we call upon the special session of the Legislature to impeach them as false to their oaths and their God, and, if there be no special session, we hereby pledge ourselves to institute recall proceedings, so that these servile tools of special privilege may be deprived of their power to betray the oppressed.

And, lest it be thought that these are but hasty determinations that will pass with the passion of the moment, we call upon the justice-loving citizens of Colorado to arm themselves, so that if law and order are still defied we may be able to protect our homes.

The speakers openly charged that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was directly responsible for the murders at Ludlow. "Mother" Jones, just returned from Washington, was among those who spoke.

Strikers Ready to Resume Battle.

News from Trinidad, telling of the tenseness of the situation in the strike district and saying that the strikers entrenched in the hills are ready to give battle to the troops at any moment, was read to the crowd.

Earlier in the day a proclamation calling a special session of the State Legislature to meet May 4 had been signed by Gov. Ammons. The session is called to consider among other things provision for payment of the Colorado National Guard on duty; the enactment of arbitration laws for labor disputes and a method of enforcing decisions of the Arbitration Board; establishment of a State Constabulary; empowering the Governor to prevent the sale, gift, or purchase of firearms during internal disorders.

While the mass meeting in front of the Capitol was in progress the Cigar Makers' Union of Denver was voting money to send 500 armed men to Trinidad and Ludlow to-morrow. The men will start at daylight.

The Denver Federation of Labor this afternoon adopted a resolution to be presented to the national organization asking that each of the 2,000,000 members be assessed 5 cents a month so as to provide money and arms for the strikers. This would be $100,000 a month.

MINERS CAPTURE TOWN.

Take Chandler After Two Days of Heavy Fighting with Guards.

DENVER, Col., April 26.—While there has been only intermitten skirmishing in the Ludlow district since the truce was declared, though the miners have been strengthened by reinforcements and arms and ammunition, fierce fighting between strikers and mine guards, which started yesterday morning at Chandler, 100 miles further north, culminated to-night in the capture of both the mining camp and the town by a force of strikers at least 1,000 strong.

This news came in a message to the Governor's office from Florence, to which it had been taken by automobile, the wires from Chandler having been cut last night. It is said the strikers had taken absolute possession of the place. The man who carried the news witnessed the capture from the outskirts.

Prior to the cutting of the wires W. H. Smith, in charge of the mine offices there, telephoned that the windows of every building had been shot out. The attacking strikers were firing from the hill tops. He did not know what the casualties were.

Former Gov. J. H. Peabody, who is now in the Fremont County strike zone, wired that the victorious strikers had dynamited and fired the property of the Chandler mine, which belongs to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Seven men had been killed, according to his advices, but there was nothing to indicate how the fatalities were divided between the combatants. From other sources it was learned that four mine guards—William King, Robert Ferrine, Charles Pinch, and John Thomas—were known to be dead, and at least twelve other guards were said to be missing. Union officials assert that they captured twenty mine guards and one machine gun, but officials of the mine declare there were no more than twenty-five or thirty guards about the property.

Warden Tynan of the State Penitentiary at Canon City announced at 9:30 to-night that the strikers were sending the miners they had captured into that city. Their object in possessing the mine, they said, was to get the guns and ammunition there.

An appeal to the Governor for help from the Sheriff of Fremont County resulted in orders being issued to Gen. Chase to proceed to Canon City with 200 militia to take protective measures and endeavor to bring about a truce. They are expected to reach there by dawn on a special train.

State officials to-night, including Gov. Ammons, declared the truce which had continued for two days between the strikers in the Southern coal fields and the State militia had been broken by the strikers, and that the militia now was under no obligation whatever to refrain from aggressive acts to restore peace.

At Trinidad to-night twelve armed Deputy Sheriffs, with a machine gun, are intrenched in the Court House. This precaution was taken because it was understood that Judge Musser of the State Supreme Court and others of a committee appointed by the Governor to investigate conditions were about to arrive. The truce in the Ludlow district lasts only until these men get there from Denver and announce what they will try to accomplish. Should this be unsatisfactory to the strikers, it is said, nothing can prevent an immediate battle.

Gen. Chase, in charge of the troops, again turned back this afternoon members of the Red Cross who are trying to get into Ludlow from Trinidad. He declared he would let no person go to Ludlow unless the Governor gave him direct orders to do so. The Red Cross members went to the district from Denver upon information that many persons were in need of medical aid, also upon statements from the strikers that the bodies of many of the dead were hidden beneath piles of debris, the ruins of the tent colony not having been searched thoroughly.

NEW TENT COLONY FORMED.

Site Selected by Strikers That of Gen. Chase's Former Military Camp.

TRINIDAD, Col., April 26.—The "army" of striking coal miners which descended on Trinidad early Saturday began to depart to-night. A new tent colony, its spotless canvas a startling contrast to the blackened ruins at Ludlow, rose to-day under the willing hands of dozens of men who for the day exchanged their rifles for picks, shovels and sledges. The site of the new colony had already been smoothed and divided neatly by broad, level streets.

The place selected by the union leaders was the site of the military camp where Adjt. Gen. John Chase maintained the bulk of the State troops during the former military occupation of the strike zone. While the National Guard of Colorado, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, is in undisputed possession of the strikers' old stronghold at Ludlow, the strikers are encamped under the shadow of San Rafael Hospital, on the ground which a few weeks ago echoed with the tramp of marching militiamen.

Robert G. Bolton, who, with William Diamond, is in command of the strikers in the absence of John R. Lawson and John McLennan, said that as many men as could be accommodated would be removed to the new camp. He explained that no women nor children would be brought from the hills to the new quarters.

"We wanted to get the men out of town," he exclaimed. "The new camp is the only place we have to take them. I don't know how long the colony will be occupied. It all depends upon future developments."

GOES TO COLORADO AS NURSE.

Mrs. J. J. Brown, at Newport, Answers Appeal of Denver Women.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 26.—Mrs. James J. Brown of Denver and Newport, who offered her services with medical supplies to the Federal Government and to the Red Cross Society, has packed a portion of a field outfit and expects to leave for Denver to-morrow. Mrs. Brown has received the following telegram:

Denver, Col., April 25.

Colorado needs women regiment. Women and little children being shot to death in Southern Colorado. Here is great work to be done for humanity. Women's Peace Association of Denver volunteers regiment, if you will head it. Colorado needs your services more than Mexico.

MILDRED MORRIS, The News, Denver.

From the United Garment Workers' Union of Denver Mrs. Brown received this dispatch:

Reading of your generous and patriotic offer to our Government in the Mexican affair, we would call your attention to the terrible condition existing in the coal fields of Colorado.

Our fair State's defenseless women and innocent babies are being murdered and burned alive by mine guards warring on our country's uniform, and knowing you spent your early life in the same environment, we appeal to your generous and sympathetic nature in behalf of our widowed sisters and orphaned babes in this State. We have volunteered the services of our organization.

Four hundred members to serve as blue cross nurses for our brothers fighting for their homes and loved ones against more heartless brutes than the Mexicans ever were.

FANNY GATELY, President.
CARRIE OLSEN, Secretary.

Mrs. Brown was one of the survivors of the Titanic disaster.

RED TAPE PARTS A FAMILY.

Girl, in Cabin, Has Money of Father and Brother, in Steerage.

When Efstradios Marmara left his small farm on the slopes of the Athenian hills to come to America he decided that his daughter Terpsichori, 15 years old, should travel in the second cabin of the Cunarder Ivernia from Patras to New York, while he and his stalwart son Georgius, 17, should go in the steerage. The family purse, which was intrusted to the young girl, contained $70, all the available cash they had after paying the passages.

When the immigration officials questioned Terpsichori yesterday they said she would have to remain on the ship until her father should be released from Ellis Island with his son. An official at Ellis Island said the family would be reunited to-day and be able to proceed to Reading, Penn., where a relative has a prosperous business.

The Misses Elizabeth and Valerie Partol, 22 and 24 years, respectively, of Budapest, Hungary, who arrived in the first cabin on the Ivernia yesterday, were ordered deported by the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island as being liable to become public charges.

RABBIS SEEK WAYS TO FOSTER JUDAISM

Dr. M. H. Harris Tells Eastern Council of Plans for an International Propaganda.

LESSON FROM THE GUNMEN

Need of Religion in Congested Districts Shown—Dr. Wise and Oscar S. Straus Speak.

Liberal Juadism here and abroad is gaining ground, according to Dr. Maurice H. Harris, President of the Eastern Council of Reformed Rabbis, which opened its Fifth Assembly last night at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. He said that an international propaganda for Liberal Judaism had been started and that a conference on the plan and scope of the movement probably would be arranged in Europe in 1916.

The first session of the Assembly was opened with prayer by Rabbi David Levy of Bridgeport, Conn. Following introductory remarks by Rabbi Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanuel there were addresses by the President, Rabbi Harris, who made his annual report; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Oscar S. Straus, the latter taking as his subject, "Jewish Contributions to American Ideals."

"There is a spirit of unrest among the submerged in the metropolis, of which the recent I. W. W. outbreak was but a symptom," said Rabbi Harris. "It is hard to draw the line where the economic problem merges into the moral. We cannot be blind to grave moral conditions among our own people, due to poverty, congestion, parental ignorance, or a combination of all these.

"The execution of three youths of Jewish parentage for breaking the Sixth Commandment has deeply moved the community. No longer can we say, with Benjamin Disraeli, 'The Jew never mounts the scaffold except at an auto da fe.' We cannot altogether explain the degeneracy of these youths as due to absence of religious education. We learn that all of them—Jew and Gentile—received religious education of a kind.

"Did their religious education go deep enough, or was it merely perfunctory? Perhaps there may be something faulty in our methods of imparting the principles of faith and duty. Do we make them sufficiently gripping? Do we really give the spiritual preparation for life? Are we sufficiently strengthening our youth against the temptations of the great cities?

"Here distinctly is a problem confronting the Eastern Council, whose activity is in the most congested Jewish centre of the world. To grapple with this problem we must co-operate with all agencies of worthy endeavor and uplift.

"One of the first aims in the council's programme was to reach the Jewish young men and women in the colleges. Individually we have co-operated with the Menorah societies, with the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity, and with the Forum of Teachers College. Still there is but a scratching at the surface. Perhaps the larger number of Jewish students fail to affiliate with any of these university movements. I learn from a student at Princeton that among the 100 Jewish boys there there is but little sign of Judaism. This, too, in contrast with the religious activity of their Gentile colleagues.

"We glory in the freedom of conscience, obtained by us after centuries of struggle in Western lands. Nevertheless, there is a negative side to that liberty. It does not only mean freedom to observe the Jewish faith without interference, but equal freedom to discard it. Too many have availed themselves of this negative opportunity. We see how it can be made a menace as well as an advantage."

Rabbi Harris proposed the establishment of a Jewish centre in American colleges, resembling the Y. M. C. A. He told of what had been done within the last year, from the movement to save the Jew from calumny by caricature, resulting in the organization of the Anti-Defamation League. He also spoke of the difficulty that confronts the modern Jew in observing the seventh-day Sabbath.

Rabbi Wise made a plea for stronger Reformed Judaism, and in that connection he said that Reformed Judaism had no quarrel with Orthodox Judaism. He said the reason of the former to bring back those who were drifting away from orthodoxy and conservatism. Still, he asserted that he would have Orthodox Judaism grow stronger and not weaker. It was the belief of Rabbi Wise that Reformed Judaism should have an organ by which it could spread its own ideas without having to go to the publications representing the orthodox faith.

Mr. Straus said he had no doubt that Reformed Judaism had kept, was keeping and would continue to keep thousands within the fold of Judaism who through their ignorance of the religion and history of their own people would be entirely lost. He regretted that it was the custom of Jewish students in the colleges and universities to consider the history of their own people inferior to the history of Rome and Greece, and other peoples. This was difficult to understand and because the history of the Jewish people was so inspiring that it had been carried down through 3,000 years, and was still being enriched.

Mr. Straus related how he had made an investigation, not to establish any particular theory but for his own information, to find out why the American people had adopted the republican form of Government. He traced the republican movement back through the Puritans, the Protestants, and finally to the Spartans, who, he showed, had got the idea of a republican form of Government from the Jewish race of ancient times.

There will be a session of the assembly this morning at 9:30 o'clock, and at 1 a luncheon will be given for Adolph Lewisohn, who founded the Lewisohn Lectureship. There will be another session at 3, and this evening at 8 will be the closing session.

TWO BABIES BORN ON SHIP.

Incubator Meets the Ivernia for Mrs. Ovic Bates' Boy.

In response to a wireless message sent by Surgeon T. M. Bellew from Quarantine, there was a baby incubator and a private ambulance waiting at the Cunard pier for the steamer Ivernia, incoming from Naples, yesterday. After the cabin passengers had left the ship, Mrs. Ovic Bates, a first-cabin passenger, was carried down the gangway on a stretcher to the ambulance and her baby boy was put into the incubator. Mother and child were driven to a private hospital. They were accompanied by Mr. Bates, who is an archaeologist in Boston. He has been six months in Egypt engaged in research, he said.

The boy was born on April 20, and named John Bates by his parents, but he was so ill that only continuous care by the surgeon kept him alive. The mother was too ill herself to nurse the boy.

Mrs. Sandor Szentkiraly, a Hungarian traveling with her husband to Reading, Penn., gave birth to a girl on Friday afternoon. The child was named Gazilla Ivernia Szentkiraly.

TICKET SPECULATORS BUSY.

Operate Openly in the Lobby of a Broadway Theatre.

Ticket speculators, the old-fashioned kind, were busy last night at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, where a motion picture play was presented. All of the regular theatres were closed and thousands were seeking entertainment on Broadway after a disagreeable day. The speculators were unafraid, and the theatre's box office ticket seller, who appeared to be in charge, at least of the front of the house, did not seem to care how many tickets the speculators had or sold. It was all like old times.

A TIMES reporter went to the box office and asked for one ticket. He was turned away with "Sold out." He stood in the lobby a while and watched a score or more persons similarly turned away. While he was watching a man, familiar as a speculator at the Columbia Theatre, approached and offered a fifty cent ticket for seventy-five cents. While he was making his offer four other speculators—likewise familiar as such—were making offers to other would-be patrons of the theatre. Some of them were successful, but the speculator who approached the reporter was not.

The reporter went back to the man in the box office and informed him of the operations of the speculators. He was told that the speculators were hurting the reputation of the house in which he worked.

"They don't hurt me any," he replied, "I don't care how many are out there."

The speculators' tactics were to stand on the sidewalk in front of the theatre and follow their quarry into the lobby while attempting to make a sale.

Temple Beth Emeth Dedicated.

The Temple Beth Emeth, at Church Avenue and Marlborough Road, the second Jewish synagogue to be built in Flatbush, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The rabbi of the new Temple, Dr. Samuel L. Levinson, read the service of dedication, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, delivered an address. The Temple cost $40,000.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. The best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. LAST 6 NIGHTS & 2 MATINEES. MAUDE ADAMS in THE LEGEND OF LEONORA

TO-DAY (MON.) Also Tuesday & Thursday at 2:15 & Friday at 3. LAST 4 SPECIAL MATINEES OF PETER PAN. Friday Mat. Begins at 3 for the convenience of teachers and school children.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 6 NIGHTS & 2 MATINEES. MISS Billie Burke in "JERRY" THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. A DETECTIVE COMEDY OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS—THE DUMMY

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38 St. Evs. 8:30. Wed. Matinee, Popular Prices, 50c. to $1.50. JULIAN ELTINGE in his great success THE CRINOLINE GIRL

GLOBE ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c. and 50c. B'way, 46th St. TWICE DAILY—2:15 & 8:15. A TRIUMPH!! A MODERN VENUS—ANNETTE KELLERMANN. NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER. $35,000 Production; 5,000 ft. of Film.

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs., 8:30. LAST Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. WEEK. THE MISLEADING LADY

WALLACK'S CYRIL MAUDE TO-NIGHT—207TH AND LAST TIME in "GRUMPY"

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs., 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20. THE ORDINARY MUSICAL OFFERING COMES AND GOES, BUT THE EXTRAORDINARY ONE COMES AND STAYS. HENRY W. SAVAGE'S PRODUCTION. The International Operetta Sensation, SARI

BEGINS ITS 5TH MONTH IN NEW YORK THIS WEEK. IT'S A REAL SENSATION. AN IRRESISTIBLE COMBINATION OF MELODY, HUMOR AND BEAUTY

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. MISS ANGLIN In "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN" "Current Hit of the Town."—Eve. Mail.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. Laughs Mystery Mirth-Making Thrills 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE COHAN'S BEST PLAY

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Wed. Mat., Pop., 50c to $1.50. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND 23d St. 8th Av. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. JULIA SANDERSON in "The Sunshine Girl." with Joe Cawthorn.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN—NOW At 8:15. Nights 8:15. Indian Village Opens 1 & 7. MILLER BROS. & EDWARD ARLINGTON'S 101 RANCH REAL WILD WEST

"Most American Show That Has Ever Hit New York."—Eve. World. "Full of dash and action."—Tribune. "Full of thrills."—Herald. SPORTS & PERILS OF RANCH LIFE. Admission 25c & 50c. Best Res. Seats With Seats 75c., $1, $1.50. POP. PRICE MATS., 25c to $1. Res. Prices Sat. Box Seats—Afts., $1.50; Nights, $2.50, at Mad. Sq. Garden, Wanamaker's and Gimbels' Stores.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Evening, May 3rd, Farewell Concert JOHN McCORMACK. Tickets Now at Box Office. Steinway Piano

EXHIBITION OF BAD TASTE NOW OPEN. MODERNIST STUDIOS, 28 East 32d Street. Aft. & Eve. Except Sunday.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th DREAMLAND BURLESQUERS Burlesque Mat. To-day

HIPPODROME 6 Av., 43-44. Daily Mat 2:15. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8:15. A Wonderful Production of PINAFORE

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Matinee To-morrow. Best Orch. Seats, $1 & $1.50. GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD. Thursday Special Patriotic Night. Seats Now.

LITTLE 44th St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30. WINTHROP AMES presents GRACE GEORGE. Isabel Irving, Zelda Sears, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle, Ferdinand Gottschalk. THE TRUTH by CLYDE FITCH. All Seats All Performances $2.00.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. 3 MATS.—WED., FRI. AND SAT., 2:15. SAM BERNARD in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET. Houses Crowded! Get Seats Now. GABY DESLYS. WED. & FRI. MATS. BEST SEATS $1.50.

44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Phone 7292 Fen. Evgs., 8. Mats. Wednesday and Sat. at 2. Smartest Musical Show in Town! THE MIDNIGHT GIRL. With GEORGE MACFARLANE. Spring Prices: Balc. 50c; Mezz. $1; Orch. $1.50-$2.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. ONLY THRILL IN TOWN

PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea. George Nash.....The Baron. Milton Sills...The Composer. "Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20. Captures the Fortress of Fun. 75TH PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW. Too Many Cooks. "As bright and fresh as new shingles."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. 168TH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT. THE THINGS THAT COUNT. A stirring drama of the heart, lighted by the sunshine of laughter, and NO SMUT.

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues and Sat. 2:20. 130TH TIME TO-NIGHT. Comedy Success of the Season

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. 5TH MONTH. High Jinks. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy. With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30. LAST 6 NIGHTS. HELP WANTED. Beginning TUESDAY, MAY 5. THE CHARM OF ISABEL. Seats on Sale Thurs.

48TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Season's Biggest Success TUESDAY Matinee Thursday $1.50

MANHATTAN OP. HO. Last Week in New York. GUY BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."

ROYAL 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Wednesday Mat. 25c & 50c. A powerful drama "THE TRAFFIC" on The Social Evil

CARNEGIE LYCEUM 57th Street & 7th Avenue. CHARLES DICKENS'S DAVID COPPERFIELD in Motion Pictures. COMMENCING SAT. APRIL 25, 1914. for a limited engagement. Twice Daily: Mats. 3:00. (25 & 50c.) Eve. 8:30. (35, 50, 75, $1.)

PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE B'way 28th St. 11 to 11 DAILY 10c.-15c. up. To-day, Tues. & Sat., THE MASTER FILM. "QUO VADIS" Vaudeville Diversion. Coming Thurs.—"A Romance of Old Edam." 23d ST. 58th ST. 125th ST. Vaudeville De Luxe & Photo Plays.

Hurtig & Seamon's New Theatre. West 125th St. Mat. Daily. Smoking Permitted. Burlesque de Luxe. COLUMBIA BURLESQUERS.

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Continuous 1 to 11. Prices 10—15—25c. SEALED ORDERS Master Film Production.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat. Eve. 8:15. Louise Gunning "45 Minutes from Broadway." 14 St., Irv. Pl.

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. Burlesque Mat. Rose Sydell's London Belles. To-day

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB De Kalb Avenue and Broadway. Telephone 4900 Bushwick. ROBERT B. MANTELL. TO-NIGHT IN "KING LEAR." Bargain Mats. Wed. and Sat., 25c. and 50c. Evenings Prices 25c. to $1. Next Week—ADOLPH PHILIPP'S COMPANY

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE YELLOW TICKET

LONGACRE W. 48th St., nr B'way. Evs. 8:30. POP. MAT. WED. 2:30. A PAIR OF SIXES

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. "Unmitigated good fun."—Eve. Globe. Raymond Hitchcock IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY "The Beauty Shop"

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., E. of 3 Av. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. 25c & 50c. HENRY W. SAVAGE'S EVERYWOMAN. Production of

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres. COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Dazie & Co., "Colonial Days." Stuart Barnes, Consul & Betty, & 6 Big Acts.

ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c. BERTHA KALICH & CO., Nellie V. Nichols, McKay & Ardine, Edwards' Mat. Girls

PALACE B'way & 47th St. GRACE LA RUE, JOAN SAWYER & JOHN JARROTT, BICKEL & WATSON, Gould & Ashlyn. 2000 Mat. Seats 50c. Coleman's Ball Players.

JARDIN DE DANSE Mat. Tea SATS. ONLY. 8:30 P. M. TO 2 A. M. "WORLD-BEATERS WEEK" CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS. NIGHTLY AMATEUR CUP CONTESTS. $500 IN HANDSOME PRIZES.

WEST END THEATRE, W. 125th St. DAILY MAT. 10c, 20c, 30c. SPRING & SUMMER TO-DAY MAT. SEASON STARTING. PAYTON CORSE STOCK COMPANY In THE RAINBOW

MISS JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN. B'way at 50th St. Entrance on 50th St. ATOP PALAIS DE DANSE. Phone, 9260 Columbus. Dancing Nightly by Miss Sawyer & Quentin Tod. Thes Dansants Saturday Afts., 4:30 to 6:30.

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REISENWEBER'S. Columbus Circle and 58th Street. DINNER (Every Evg.) 6 to 9 $1.00. BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.25. AFTERNOON TEA DANCES, 4 to 7. MR. SLOANE and MISS FIELD, in SOCIETY DANCES NIGHTLY at 10:30. Saturday Afternoons, 4 to 7. DANCING 1 P. M. to Closing. 5 DANCING FLOORS.

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SHANLEY'S. Broadway—43rd to 44th Street. Known Here! There!! Everywhere!!! Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music). Cabaret Extraordinaire. Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1. Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone—Broadway 29th-30th St.

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